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A GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE,

BY  
WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D.  
LATE STUDENT AND CENSOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

FIFTH EDITION,  
WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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VOL. I.—ACCIDENCE.

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TO  
THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D.D.

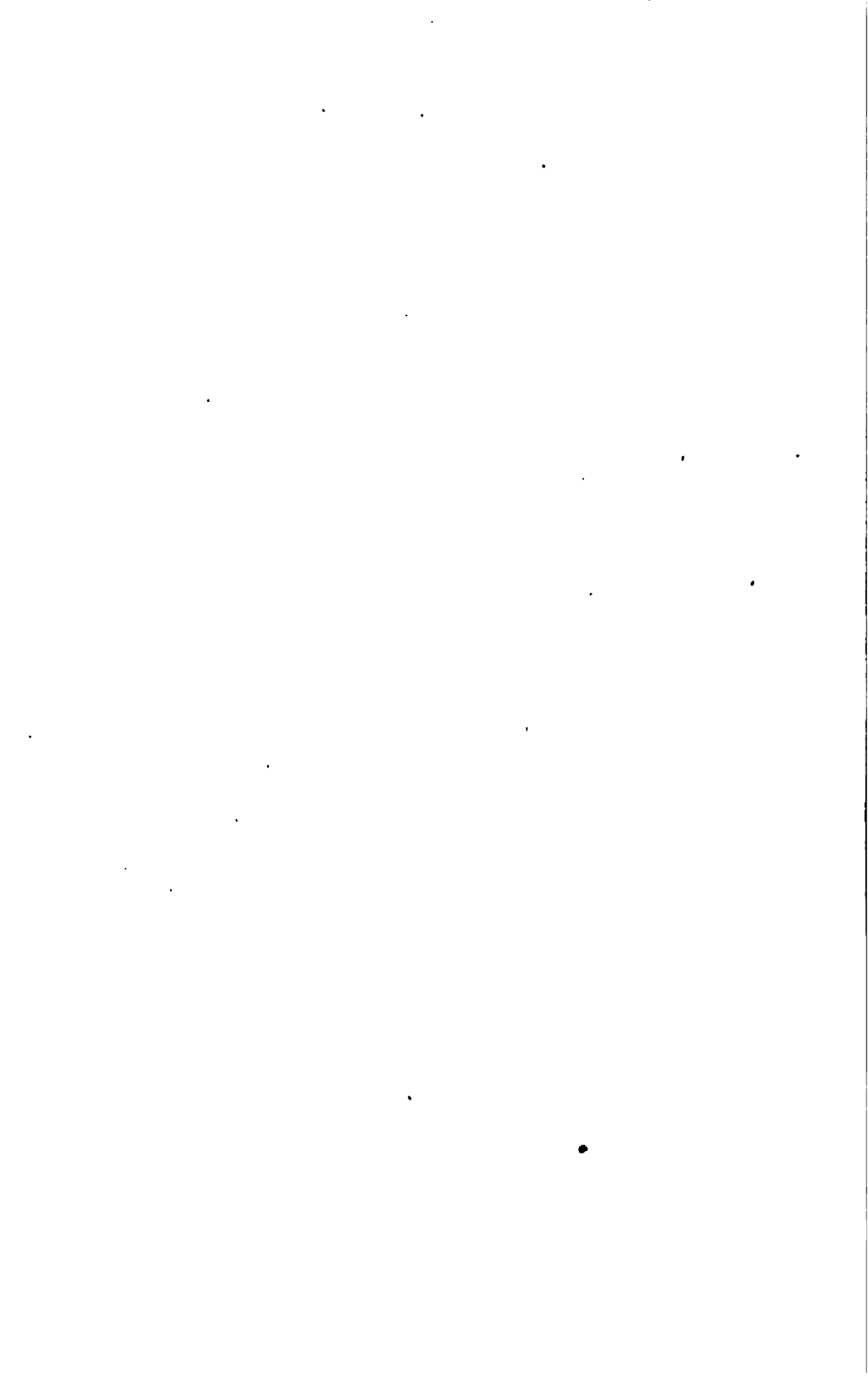
CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

AND

SUB-ALMONER TO THE QUEEN,

THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED  
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,

WILLIAM EDWARD JELF.



## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

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I HAVE much pleasure in returning my best thanks to the learned world for the favour which calls upon me to send forth another edition of a work, which I cannot but hope has been of some use in giving an impulse and aid to the philosophical study of the Greek language—a study, which exhibits, and by exhibiting teaches the most perfect means of expressing human thought in all its depth and clearness, and at the same time leads the mind to think, and judge, and reason more clearly and truly; accustoming it, from practice in the niceties of language, readily to recognise the similitudes of things seemingly different, and differences of things seemingly identical. It is a mistake into which none but shallow minds can fall, to speak lightly of an acquaintance with the accuracies of Grammar and Etymology, or to profess to find the study of the Classics useful only for the matter they contain. I am persuaded that to such persons a great part of the value of the classics as instruments of education is lost—for surely it is better to learn to think *as* the ancients thought, than merely to know *what* they thought: so it would be better to be able to paint as Raphael, than to copy, ever so accurately, the Madonna. Nor, as it seems to me, do such persons realize the full value of the matter they read: for the connection between thought and language is, from the very nature and relation of each, so intimate, that it is impossible, but that as a person makes himself better acquainted with the proportions, so to say, of language, he makes himself more master of the mysteries of human thought in general, and of the tone and feelings of the nation or man, whose inmost mind he thus reads in the forms and idioms

of their speech. And I would therefore urge on those who are naturally called by their reading to this branch of study, not to look upon it as a waste of time or energy, or unworthy of an active mind. For I am convinced, that nothing is more likely to lead a naturally thinking mind to truth of thought and expression, than the accurate study of the ancient languages, whether of the Eastern or Western world; and while in these points of view the Greek language is surpassed by none, the secrets it thus discloses are the workings of the very well-springs, whence Poetry, Philosophy, and History have flowed on from generation to generation even to our own day; influencing the thoughts and destinies and feelings of nations and individuals far beyond the narrow limits of the learned world.

To those who have honoured this work with their favourable notice, I beg to return my best thanks. Wherever my attention has been called by less favourable criticism to any particular portion of my labours, I have endeavoured to weigh any objection which seemed to deserve it, and if possible to obviate it by altering any expression which made my meaning less clear to others than it was to myself.

In the present edition, which has been greatly enlarged, and in considerable portions rewritten, I have to acknowledge the use I have occasionally made of Krügers Sprachlehre, which is a valuable storehouse of the principles, and details, and examples, of Greek Constructions; and in the Greek Testament Constructions I have, of course, consulted Winer (Ed. 1855) and Alex. Buttmann's excellent appendix to his father's Grammar. I had intended to have devoted more space to the stating and explaining the Constructions of the Greek Testament; but I found that my purpose would be as effectually answered by pointing out the general agreement with classical Greek by brief examples at the end of the respective paragraphs, and adding an Index wherein the several Constructions are referred to the principles and analogies of the language: while the, comparatively speak-

ing, few variations and peculiarities are given, either under the constructions from which they vary, or at the end of the work.

It is hoped that this Index, which will be found at the end of the first volume, will be of some use to the student in leading him to a solution of the difficulties and meaning of the sacred text, as far as they depend upon, or are explicable by, grammatical principles or idioms.

To those who happen to notice the circumstance, it may seem odd that there is a Dedication to the second and third editions, while there was none to the first. But besides my feeling that the favour which my work had received made it not so unworthy the acceptance of a Principal of King's College, as it would have been before it had been submitted to the public, the truth is that, in spite of my name in the title-page, it was so often stated and sometimes so stoutly maintained that Dr. Jelf was the author of it, that I thought it best to settle the question by requesting him to allow me to dedicate it to him as a token of affection towards himself, and of respect towards the institution over which he presides.

I have to express my obligation to the Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, not only for having kindly found time to correct the press, but also for some valuable suggestions with which he has favoured me.

CARDEON, MERIONETHSHIRE,  
Jan. 1, 1861.





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$\pi$ 7 7 7		$\gamma$ $\Pi$ $\Pi$ $\Gamma$ $\Gamma$
Koppa 9 9 9		
$\rho$ R R R P D 7 P 1 A 7 A		$\gamma$ $\rho$
$\sigma$ { M S 2 E { 8 8 8 C C 2 C W 5 M 8 ;		$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$
$\tau$ T L L L		
$\upsilon$ V V Y Y Y Y		$\gamma$
$\phi$ $\oplus$ + Y $\mp$ $\Phi$ $\phi$ $\pm$ $\phi$ $\Phi$ $\phi$ $\Phi$ F ( $\Gamma$ H $\cdot$ $\kappa\eta$ )		$\Theta$ $\Theta$
$\chi$ + Y $\chi$ $\overline{KH}$ [= $\kappa\eta$ ]		
$\psi$ $\psi$ T $\Sigma$ [= $\pi\sigma$ ]		
$\omega$ $\pi$ $\Omega$ $\Delta$ $\approx$ $\epsilon$ $\delta$ $\omega$ $W$ $\phi$ $\Omega$		
Sampi $\gg$		

# OF THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

## CHAPTER I.

### *Of Letters and their Pronunciation.*

§. 1. The Greek Alphabet, after undergoing several alterations, finally consisted of twenty-four letters :

			Pronun- ciation.		Numeral value with a stroke over each till 1000; thence under it.
A	α	Alpha	a	α'	1—, α 1000
B	β	Beta	b	β'	2—, β 2000
Γ	γ	Gamma	g hard	γ'	3 &c.
Δ	δ	Delta	d	δ'	4
E	ε	Epsilon	e	ε'	5
		Digamma		Ϝ (ς')	6
Z	ζ	Zeta	z	ζ'	7
H	η	Eta	e	η'	8
Θ	θ	Theta	th	θ'	9
I	ι	Iota	i	ι'	10—ι α' 11, &c.
K	κ	Kappa	k	κ'	20—κ α' 21, &c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	λ'	30—λ α' 31
M	μ	Mu	m	μ'	40
N	ν	Nu	n	ν'	50
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	ξ'	60
O	ο	Omicron	o	ο'	70
Π	π	Pi	p	π'	80
		Koph		ϙ'	90
P	ρ	Rho	r	ρ'	100—ρ 100,000
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s	σ'	200
T	τ ι	Tau	t	τ'	300
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	υ'	400
Φ	φ	Phi	ph	φ'	500
X	χ	Chi	ch	χ'	600
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	ψ'	700
Ω	ω	Omega	o	ω'	800
		Sampi		Ϡ'	900

*Obs. 1.* Some little variation is found in the shape of the uncial letters in different inscriptions; the horizontal strokes being more or less joined

to the perpendicular, or the component strokes being longer or shorter, more or less curved, according to the fancy or skill of the artist; and many letters are mutilated or partly defaced. In the *βουστροφιδόν* inscriptions, the letters are, with but very few exceptions, reversed in the lines, which run from right to left.

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic letters and the diphthongs<sup>a</sup> are not often found in the earlier inscriptions, so that the vowels ε and ο had a triple power<sup>b</sup>, ε, η, ει, —ο, οι, ω. In some inscriptions η is written ει<sup>c</sup>. They were not generally received into the Athenian alphabet till the archonship of Euclides, except in the word *οὔρος* and its cases<sup>d</sup>, and *οὐκε*.

*Obs. 3.* The unaspirated ε and υ (ξ, δ ψιλόν) were so called to distinguish them from the Η and Υ, which originally were signs of pronunciation; Η of the aspirate, Υ of the digamma.

*Obs. 4.* σ at the end of a word is written σ<sup>ς</sup>; which form is also used in compound words, where the first part of the compound being a monosyllable ends in σ, as *προσφέρω*, *δυσγενής*.

§. 2. 1. γ before the guttural consonants (γ, κ, χ, ξ,) is pronounced as *ng*; as *ἄγγελος*, *ang-gelus*; *Ἀγχίσης*, *Ang-chises*; *συγκοπή*, *syng-cope*; *λάρυγξ*, *laryngx*.

2. σχ in the middle of a simple word has no compound sound, but is always divided in pronunciation; as *Ἀισχυλος*.

3. τι is always hard; *Γαλατία*, not *Galasia*.

4. The double consonants ψ and ξ, formed from βσ, φσ, γσ, and χσ, are pronounced as πσ and κσ, on the principle that β and φ before σ become π, and γ, χ before σ become κ. Cf. *scripsi* from *scribo*.

5. The Greek historians of Rome supplied in proper names the Latin Q by Ko, as *Κοϊντιος*, *Quinctius*, and the Latin V by Ov, as *Ουαλέριος*, *Valerius*; and frequently the Latin C by Γ, as *Γαίος* for *Caius*. The Greek υ in Latin always becomes y, as *Λιβύη*, *Libya*.

### A short history of the Greek alphabet.

§. 3. 1. The Greek alphabet seems to have consisted originally of the following letters, Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ϛ Ρ Σ Τ Ϝ ϝ; but these were reduced to sixteen, Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ, which is the oldest alphabet of which we have any historical record. These, as being introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia<sup>h</sup>, and adopted by the Pelasgi, were called *γράμματα Φοινικῆα*, or *Καδμήα*<sup>i</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> Fischer ad Well. 25. Bentley Phal. 241.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 221.

<sup>c</sup> Elmsley Med. 55. Plat. Cratyl. 410 C. Valck. Phœn. 688; Schol. ad Phœn. 688, and Valck. ad Schol.

<sup>d</sup> Osann. Syll. Inscript. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Böckh Corp. Inscript. p. 3.

<sup>f</sup> Wolf. Pref. ad Od. p. 8.

<sup>g</sup> Salmasius ad Inscript. Herod. p. 32.

Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. Wess. et Valck. ad Hdt. v. 59. Payne Knight on Greek alphabet. Lennep. Anal. Ling. Gr. ch. 2. Bentley Phal. 241. Montfaucon Pal. Græca. Musæum Criticum i. 489. 535; 2. 280. Rose Inscript. Græcæ Vetust. Sacellaropoulou's 'Εγγχειρίδιον 'Ελληνικῆς Παλαιογραφίας, Melite. 1837.

<sup>h</sup> Hdt. v. 58.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. 58, 59.

and Πελασγικά<sup>a</sup>; whence the earliest forms of the letters bear a strong resemblance to the Samaritan alphabet, and the early mode of writing was from right to left<sup>b</sup>. *F* was disused by the Ionians and Athenians, except as a sign of number, and *Υ* added to the remaining fifteen letters. Then were introduced *Z H Θ*, of which *H* was the sign of the aspirate, as it still is in Latin, ΠΗΛΙΠΠΟΣ, *Philippus*; *π* and *γ* were aspirated by the Greeks themselves into *φ* and *χ*, which made the letters twenty-one, including *H* as a mark of the aspirate. These twenty-one were called Ἀττικά γράμματα<sup>c</sup>, being retained by the Athenians in their state documents some time after the Ionic dialect had adopted the additions of Simonides<sup>d</sup>, who at the end of the Persian war made up the alphabet, by the addition of *Ξ Ψ Ω*, and *H* as an independent vowel, to twenty-four (Ἰωνικά γράμματα). In this Attic alphabet the sounds of *η* and *ω* were expressed by *ε* and *ο*: *ψ* by *φσ*, and *ξ* by *χσ*, as found in the Attic inscriptions till the archonship of Euclides<sup>e</sup> (403. B. C.). The double letters were not adopted by the Æolic and Doric dialects till some time after their invention<sup>f</sup>.

2. Besides these twenty-four letters, there were three others in the alphabets of the older language, which found no place in the Attic and Ionic alphabet: 1. *Baū* or *Faū*, afterwards called Digamma, which was replaced by the vowel *Υ*, anciently the sixth letter in the alphabet, whence *ς* (*F*) 6.—2. *Koppa* *ϙ*, or *Q*, between *π* and *ρ* (Hebrew *koph*) which is retained in the Latin *Q*, and in certain coins and inscriptions is used generally with *ο* following instead of *κ*, and stands for 90. The Dorians retained it longest<sup>g</sup>.—3. *Sampi*, or *San* *ϗ*, which came after *ω*, and stood for 900.

3. The ancient Greeks used the capital and uncial letters in writing; in later times an easier style was invented for the purposes of common life, called the “cursive character,” but not found in manuscripts before the eighth or ninth century.

4. The original method of writing was from right to left<sup>h</sup>; afterwards alternately from right to left and left to right, commencing with either one or the other, as it were after the fashion of oxen ploughing (βουστροφιδόν<sup>i</sup>), but in the time of Herodotus the universal method was from left to right<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Sandford's Rem. on Thiersch 23.

<sup>b</sup> Pausan. v. 25.

<sup>c</sup> Demosth. in Neerem 100. Paus. vi. 19.

<sup>d</sup> Pliny Hist. Nat. vii. 57. Suidas Σμω-  
νίδης.

<sup>e</sup> Suidas Σαυλὼν δ' ὄμιλος Rose Prolegom. lxxvi.

<sup>f</sup> Paus. v. 25.

<sup>g</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. 10. p. 88.

<sup>h</sup> Hesych. voc. βουστροφιδόν. Paus. v. 17. Fabric. Biblioth. Gr. i. 27: who quotes Theodosius the grammarian, and Eustath. ad H. 23. 358, for another sort of writing, called κιστηδόν, the letters being placed perpendicularly, like Chinese writing.

<sup>i</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 230.

<sup>k</sup> Hdt. ii. 36.



*Pronunciation.*

§. 4. 1. The sounds of speech are the articulations produced by the cooperation of the organs of speech ; i. e. the roof of the mouth with the throat, the tongue, or the lips. These articulations are either rough or smooth.

2. The smoother sounds, which seem to come forth in the voice without effort, are called vowels, *φωνήεντα*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ; the other consonants, *σύμφωνα*, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

*The Vowels.*

§. 5. 1. ε and ο are always short, *βραχέα*,  
η and ω always long, *μακρά*,  
α, ι, υ, either one or the other, *δίχρονα*.

2. When two vowels so coalesce that but one sound is formed, wherein something of each is retained, the compound sound is called a diphthong (*αἱ δέφθογγοι*).

3. The Greek diphthongs are formed from combinations of the vowels, α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω, with ι and υ.

*Obs.* 1. ου is called a diphthong, as being compounded of two vowels ; but it is pronounced as a single long vowel.

4. Diphthongs are divided into proper and improper, proper, when the vowel which precedes ι or υ is short ; improper, when it is long. In the former, both the vowels are perceptibly pronounced ; in the latter, the vowel ι or υ is scarcely audible, whence *ᾱ*, η, ω are, in the cursive character, expressed by the simple vowel with the ι subscript<sup>a</sup> :

Proper *ᾱ̣ ᾰ̣*

ει ευ

οι ου

ῑι (rarely used except before vowels<sup>b</sup>).

Improper *ᾱ̣ ᾰ̣*

η ηυ

φ (ων, Ionic)

ῡι.

In Latin *αι* becomes *æ*, and *οι* *œ*<sup>c</sup>. *αυ* before a vowel *αυ*, 'Αγαθή *Agave*, 'Αγάρη. *ευ* before a vowel *υ*, *Εὐοί Ευαε*. Some few words in Latin retain the ι of the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, under the forms of *i* or *j*, *Maia*, *Τροία*, *Maia*, *Troja*<sup>d</sup>.

*Obs.* 2. The diphthongs *εη*, *ηη*, *φφ* are pronounced as the simple vowels, *ᾱ*, η, ω. The old Greeks however seem to have slightly sounded the other vowel ; whence *Tragædus* from *τραγῳδός*.

*Obs.* 3. The *Æolic* dialect frequently drops the ι of *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, and the υ of *ευ*, *ου*. See §. 10. γ.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Med. 6.

<sup>b</sup> Hermann. Opusc. iii. 71.

<sup>c</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 581.

<sup>d</sup> Butt. Lex. p. 69. ad voc. *αἰδολος*.

5. When the two vowels are pronounced separately, this is signified by two points placed over the second vowel (*diæresis*). The acute accent is placed between the points, as 'Αῖδης, the circumflex over them, as κλεῖδι.

### Consonants.

§. 6. The division of consonants is twofold :

1. According to the organs of speech whereby they are produced.

1. Guttural (throat) γ, κ, χ.
2. Lingual (tongue) δ, τ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.
3. Labial (lips) β, π, φ, μ.

*Obs.* 1. The members of these several divisions are called Homonymous.

2. According to the greater or less exertion of the organs of speech required in their production.

1. Semivowels (*ἡμίφωνα*) which in pronunciation approach most nearly to vowels, and these are subdivided into, α. the spirant σ, which is something between a vowel and a consonant. β. The liquids (*ὑγρά*) (so called from their readily coalescing with a mute) λ, μ, ν, ρ.

2. Mutes (*ἄφωνα*, rough) which are produced by the greatest exertion of the organs, β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ : and these nine mutes are divided, 1. according to the force of articulation into three *tenuēs*, three *mediæ*, three *aspirates* ; 2. according to their organ of speech, into three guttural, three lingual, three labial ; or, according to their respective names into three Κ, three Τ, three Π sounds.

3. Each of these latter divisions is made up of one *tenuis*, one *media*, one *aspirate*.

	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	
	<i>tenuēs</i>	<i>med.</i>	<i>asp.</i>	
Guttural.	κ	γ	χ	σύστοιχα
Lingual.	τ	δ	θ	σύστοιχα
Labial.	π	β	φ	σύστοιχα

*Obs.* 2. The members of each of these divisions are cognate to each other—the guttural for instance to the guttural, and the *tenuēs* to the *tenuēs* ; so that each of these letters has a double source of affinity : κ as a guttural is cognate to γ—χ, as a *tenuis* to τ—π.

*Obs. 3.* The letters which are produced by the same exertion of the organs of speech are called Homophonous.

*Obs. 4.* From the union of the mutes with the spirant  $\sigma$  three double consonants are formed.

$\psi$ from $\pi\sigma$ , $\beta\sigma$ , $\phi\sigma$ .	$\tauύψω$ ( $\pi\sigma$ .)	$χάλυψ$ ( $\beta\sigma$ .)	$κατήλιψ$ ( $\phi\sigma$ .)
$\xi$ — $\kappa\sigma$ , $\gamma\sigma$ , $\chi\sigma$ .	$κόραξ$ ( $\kappa\sigma$ .)	$λίξω$ ( $\gamma\sigma$ .)	$δυνξ$ ( $\chi\sigma$ .)
$\zeta$ — $\sigma\delta$ .	'Αθήναζε for 'Αθήνασδε.		

### Of the Breathing.

§. 7. 1. Every vowel is pronounced with a breathing, which is either *smooth*, (lenis  $\prime$ ), or *rough*, (asper  $\text{'}$ ), each being half of the original aspirate H<sup>a</sup>. These marks are placed over the incipient vowel, as  $\text{'Απόλλων}$ ,  $\text{Ἰστωρία}$ . The aspirate corresponds to the Latin and English *h*. Every vowel which is not aspirated is supposed to have the smooth breathing, though the sign of the breathing is only placed over the incipient vowel, except in the word  $\text{ράως}$ , a *peacock*.

2. In diphthongs the sign of the breathing, as belonging to both of the united vowels, is placed over the second, as  $\text{οἶος}$ . In uncial writing, where the diphthongs,  $\eta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\phi$ , are written AI, HI,  $\Omega$ I, the sign is placed over the first, since they are considered to be simple vowels, as  $\text{'ΑΙΔΗΣ}$ , as if it were  $\text{'ΑΔΗΣ}$ .

3. The liquid  $\rho$  is aspirated at the beginning of a word, as  $\text{ῥάβδος}$ . Where  $\rho\rho$  occurs in the middle of a word, no breathing is marked, as  $\text{Πύρρος}$ .

*Obs. 1.* The incipient  $\nu$  is, with some dialectic exceptions, always aspirated.

*Obs. 2.* <sup>b</sup>The Æolic and Homeric dialects often drop the rough breathing, as  $\text{ἕμμε}$ ,  $\text{ἥελιος}$ ; the aspirate is often changed to the lene when the word has undergone some change, as  $\text{ἔκλος}$   $\text{εὐκλος}$ ,  $\text{ἔρος}$   $\text{οἶρος}$ ,  $\text{μαξα}$   $\text{ἀμαξιτός}$ .

4. The Greek language seems to have had three aspirated consonants, or consonants pronounced with the breath: the guttural X, the lingual Σ, the labial F.

*Obs. 3.* Traces of the original spirant power of  $\chi$  seem to be retained in some Latin words, such as  $\chi(\theta)\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$  *heri*, Ind. *hyas*;  $\chi\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$  *humī*;  $\chi(\theta)\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$  *humilis*,  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$  *hir*, (*Lucilius*<sup>c</sup>),  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\pi\acute{\nu}\omicron\varsigma$  *hibernus*: whence we may conclude that its power more or less resembled the aspirate *h*, and of this there are evident traces in modern Greek. It afterwards assumed the power of a rough aspirate *ch*, or of the cognate consonant *k*; or the word retained something of its old pronunciation in a rough breathing, as  $\text{καρπάλιμος}$  or  $\text{ἀρπάλιμος}$ .

<sup>a</sup> Thiersch Gr. Gr. Sandford, p. 45.

<sup>b</sup> Böckh Corp. Inscr. 28. Ahrens Dial. Æol. 48.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. de Fin. ii. 8. Lennep. Etymol. ad voc.  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ .

*The Digamma<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 8. 1. In the ancient language of the Pelasgi, as in the Phœnician, and Latin, and Gothic branch of the Sanscrit, there was a letter occupying the sixth place in the alphabet, which, from its resembling in shape two gammas<sup>b</sup>, placed one on the other, (*II F*) and from the Æolic tribe having retained the use of it in their dialect longer than the Ionic tribe of the same people, was in later times called the Æolic digamma<sup>c</sup>, but whose ancient name was Fau, or Bau. It became more and more disused, till at length its existence was only traditional, and its use quite forgotten. Its pronunciation was that of an aspirated labial, and seems nearly to have answered to the Latin and English *f* or *ph*; it sometimes has *s* prefixed, as *σφέδ*<sup>d</sup>; it is still found in coins and inscriptions, as *Φρήτρα* in the Elean treaty.

2. In the time of Homer, however, this letter still existed, though it is not found written in any copy which has come down to us; and the many apparent cases of hiatus in his verse are explained by the fact that in the Æolic part of Asia Minor this letter was actually used; while the anomalous use of some words, sometimes with, sometimes without the digamma, probably arises from this letter being in the other parts of Asia Minor obsolete, though still recognised; and Homer being acquainted with the language in both these forms, used either of them as best suited his verse<sup>e</sup>. It was not known to the Post-Homeric, Epic, or Tragic poets<sup>f</sup>.

3. Traces of it, however, were retained in some forms of the different dialects, in which it assumed various sounds as it was modified by the general style of pronunciation in vogue in the different parts of the Greek world. It was modified into

a. *βξ*, as Doric *βελκας* for *ελκοσι*, *φάβος* for *φάος*, *βράκη* for *ράκη* (Theoc. 28. 11.). Æolic, as *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, and in some words in the common dialect, as *βλα*, originally *Fia*, Lat. *vis*.

b. *γ* in Doric, as *γούρος*, *vinum*<sup>h</sup>.

c. An aspirate in all the dialects, as *ἔστρα*, *Vesta*.

d. *υ*<sup>i</sup> in diphthongs, in all the dialects, as *βασιλεύς* = *βασιλέψ*, (modern Greek *Vasilefs*), *ναῦς* = *ναψ*, *navis*, *ρέψω* *ρέψω* *ρεύσω*,

<sup>a</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 175, seq.; 228, seq. Marsh Hom. Pelasg. 50. Payne Knight Prol. Hom. Donaldson New Cratylus, 117, seqq.

<sup>b</sup> Dionys. Hal. 1. 20.

<sup>c</sup> Mus. Crit. i. 8.

<sup>d</sup> Butt. Lexil. 497.

<sup>e</sup> Butt. Lexil. 418.

<sup>f</sup> Vid. Sandford, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. p. 287.

<sup>g</sup> Lennep. vol. iii. 206. Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 90. Gaiss. Hephæst. p. 41. Ahrens Dial. Dor. K. S. 4.

<sup>h</sup> Butt. Lexil. 495.

<sup>i</sup> Dissen Annot. Critic. ad Pind. Pyth. ii. 28.

*rivus*, βοῦς βοῖς, *bovis*, and especially in Æolic, as φαῦος for φάος, Dor. φάβος.

4. It is lost, however, in many words altogether, as ἔσθης *vestis*, ἔαρ *ver*, ῥίγος *frigus*; so in the middle of a word, as ὠόν *ovum*, αἶων *ævum*; so after σ, as may be seen by comparing the cognate word *swappas* (Indicè) with ὑπνος: so in the English word *sword*, the *w* is dropped; and in the Ionic and Attic fewer words retain the digamma than in Doric or Æolic, as ὤβεια Dor., ὠά Attic<sup>a</sup>.

§. 9. 1. The spirant σ is retained or omitted in a manner similar to the digamma; in the middle of words between two vowels, as in inflexions, it is frequently omitted, as τύπτει τύπτη, γένος γένε(σ)ος; it generally stands before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word, as στέλλω, τύπω, γένος; it is replaced also by the aspirate, as σὺς ὑς, ἰστημι σιστο, ἔξ *sex*, ἄς *sal*, &c.; or by the lingual liquid *r*, as γένος, γένε(σ)ος *gene-r-is*.

2. The Doric dialect, however, frequently omits the σ in the middle of words between two vowels, μῶσα (μοῦσα), Lacon. μῶα: so Aristoph. Lysist. 995 πᾶα for πᾶσα, 1297 ἐκλιπῶα, 1299 κλεῶα<sup>b</sup>; and in some inscriptions we find its place supplied by the rough breathing<sup>c</sup>, as ἐποῖῃ ἑ for ἐποίησε<sup>d</sup>, which was probably a modification previous to its being dropped altogether.

*Obs.* The forms σφέ, ῥ, (*se*) afford instances of the use and disuse of both digamma and spirant σ.

## CHAPTER II.

### The Dialects.

§. 10. The forms of the Greek language, having, like all others, undergone many changes in the course of its development, present to the student of this age many anomalies. It is important however to observe that the earlier language is represented by the Æolic as the oldest dialect, and by the Latin as having separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic æra of the language; and by their help many facts of the old Greek, such as the pronunciation and power of letters, forms of words, inflexions, &c. may be traced; while further light is gained from the analogies of the Indian languages, with which the Greek is evidently connected<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 50.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 9. 3.

<sup>d</sup> Leake, 52.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 9. 6.

<sup>e</sup> Bopp's Vergleichende Grammat. Pott's Indo-Germ. Sprachen. Lemgo, 1833. Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon. Berlin, 1839.

*Of the Change of the Letters.—Dialects.*

a. Euphony, which was peculiarly studied in the Greek language, consists in the harmonious relations of the combined letters; and where any letters were not in such a relation to each other, the Greeks remedied this by the omission, or contraction, or change of one or more letters according to fixed and scientific rules; and these rules were somewhat different in the different dialects, as the ear and taste of the different tribes suggested different notions of euphony<sup>a</sup>.

β. From the original tongue there branched off several provincial forms or dialects. The old Ionic or Pelasgic, as spoken in the south at the Pelasgic æra, assumed in the north the characteristics of Hellenic; and this afterwards developed itself into Bœotic and Doric, while the ancient form was retained in various parts of the Greek world under the name of Æolic. The old Pelasgic at Athens, modified by the introduction of the Hellenic element at the Ionian immigration, became, in course of time, modern Attic—while the Hellenic language of these immigrating Ionians, influenced somewhat by their stay at Athens, became, by the operation of Asiatic climate and habits, modern Ionic.

The dialects then are

The *Æolic*<sup>b</sup>—representing the ancient language.

The *Doric*<sup>c</sup>, as spoken by the Dorians } both modifications of the  
The *Bœotic*<sup>d</sup>, by the Bœotians } Hellenic.

The *modern Attic*—the ancient tongue modified by the Hellenic Ionic.

The *Ionic*—being the Hellenic Ionic, modified by the Attic and spoken in Asia.

The Homeric is not a dialect, but only the usage of Homer and his followers.

The Laconic is a sort of ultra Doric.

*Obs.* The changes of the vowels in the inflexions and formation of words, as *τρέφω*, *τέτροφα*, *τροφή*, will be treated of under those heads.

<sup>a</sup> A singular analogy to the euphonic laws of the Greek, and a proof of the influence which they exercised on ancient languages, is found in the Welsh tongue, as spoken in Wales at the present day. The incipient letters are changed to harmonize

with the final of the next word; and these rules are practically followed even by the lower orders in their common conversation.

<sup>b</sup> Ahrens de Dial. Æol. Gotting. 1839.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens de Dial. Dor. Gotting. 1843.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens de Dial. vol. ii. 164.

γ. Variation of the Vowels in the Dialects<sup>a</sup>.

Attic.	Ionic <sup>b</sup> .	Doric <sup>c</sup> .	Æolic <sup>d</sup> .	Bœotic <sup>e</sup> .	Epic or Homeric.
1. <i>ä</i> becomes (See Obs. 1.)	η πρῆγμα f. πρῆ- γμα. αι αλετός f. αλετός  ω θῶκος f. θῶκος.	ἰ νόμφᾱς f. νόμ- φᾱς <sup>f</sup> . αι in acc. pl. i. decl., and nom. sing. iii. where ν is in the root; τύφαις f. τύφας.	αι ταῖς f. τᾱς μέλαις f. μέλας.		αι αλετός.
2. <i>ä</i> . . . . .	ε βέρεθρον f. βάρ- θρον. αι ἐλάλα f. ἐλάλα.	ο βροχέως f. βρα- χέως.	οε πόρι f. παῖς: στρωτός f. στρα- τός. υ σόρκες for σόρ- κες <sup>h</sup> .		η ἡγεμύεις from ἡγεμος.
3. αι . . . . .	η ῥς f. αῖς.	ἄ ἔταρος f. ἐταῖ- ρος.	ἄ especially be- fore a vowel; Ἄλκδος f. Ἄλ- καῖος; παλαός f. παλαιός.	η <sup>i</sup> κή f. καί; τυκ- τόμη f. μαι.	
4. αυ . . . . .	ου θαῦμα f. θαῦ- μα; ἐαυτοῦ f. ἐαυτοῦ. ηυ γρηῦς f. γραῦς.	ω <sup>k</sup> .			
5. ε . . . . .	α <sup>l</sup> τράπω f. τρέπω.  ι ἰστίη f. ἰστία.  αι before a liquid; ξείνος f. ξένος. (See Obs. 2.)	α τράφω f. τρέφω.  ι σιός for θεός: δοτῖον f. διστέον <sup>m</sup> .	α as in the Doric.  ο ὄρκετον f. ἔρπε- τόν.	α <sup>m</sup> κᾶ. γᾶ f. κῆ γῆ.  ι before a vowel; σιῶ f. θεῶ; ἰά- σας f. ἐούσας. ο <sup>o</sup> .	η especially in in- flexions of subst in εὖς before a vowel; βασιλῆα f. βασιλέα.  αι metri gratia.
6. αι . . . . .	αι αἶθε f. αἶθε; φθάρω f. φθάρω. ηι βασιλῆη f. βα- σιλέα.  ε in proparox. in εἰος and εἰα; and properisp. in εἰα; τέλειος f. τέλειος; βαθέη f. βαθεῖα.  ε when long by position; μέζων f. μέζων.	αι λεγαῖα f. λί- γεια. η χῆρες f. χεῖρες.  ευ <sup>q</sup> . ε as in the Ionic <sup>r</sup> .  ε in verbal forms; βόσκειν f. βό- σκειν; αἰδεῖς f. αἰδεῖς.	αι ὄναιρος f. ὄνει- ρος <sup>p</sup> . η τῆρος f. κείνος.  αι as αἰ f. εἰ. ε before a liquid, which is then doubled; σπέρ- ρω f. σπείρω; χέρρας <sup>q</sup> .	ι κίμενος f. κεί- μενος. η after, in an ad- jectival termina- tion; Καλλίγης. f. λείος.	ε ἀγέρεσθαι f. ἀ- γείρεσθαι.

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Corinth. de Dialect. Maittaire  
de Dial. Ahrens Dial. Dor. 99.

<sup>b</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 236.

<sup>c</sup> Müller Dor. ii. 485.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Æol. §. 13.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. Bœot. p. 164. Böckh Corp. Ins.  
i. 721. Arist. Ach. 860.

<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 73.

<sup>g</sup> Mus. Crit. i. 3. <sup>h</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 73.

<sup>i</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 185.

<sup>l</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 720.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid.

<sup>n</sup> Theocr.

<sup>o</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 81.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. p. 99.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. p. 187.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid. p. 198.

<sup>s</sup> Theocr. 289.

Attic.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Boeotic.	Æpic or Homeric.
αι becomes .		ε Ποσιδών f. Ποσειδών.	ε <sup>a</sup> .		
7. ευ . . . .	εω ἀρχιέρως Hdt. ii. 37. ed. Gaisf.				ην ἦτε f. εἶτε.
8. ε . . . .			ε <sup>b</sup> τρίτος f. τρίτος, Lat. tertius. η ἀκτῆνες f. ἀκτῆνες <sup>c</sup> .		
9. η . . . .	ἄ πάρη f. πῆρα.	ἄ (plateiasmus) ἡμέρα <sup>c</sup> f. ἡμέρα <sup>f</sup> .	αι θναίσκω f. θνήσκω.	ει <sup>d</sup> ἀνέθεικα f. ἀνέθηκα: μεί f. μή.	
10. ο . . . . (See Obs. 3.)	α ἀρρωδεῖν f. ὀρρωδεῖν. ω χρέωμαι f. χρέομαι.	α εἵκασι f. εἵκοσι. ε ἰβδεμήκοιτα f. ἰβδομήκοιτα.	α as in the Doric. υ ἡγυρις f. ἀγόρα: ὄνομα f. ὄνομα; whence συνώνυμος, πανήγυρις.	α διακάτιοι f. διακόσιοι. ε Ἀπέλλων f. Ἀπόλλων <sup>e</sup> : ἔδους f. ὕδους.	ω in a very small number of words; δύο f. δῶα.
	ου before a liquid or σ, but only in certain words; κοῦρος f. κόρος. (See Obs. 2.)	ω before a liquid; κῶρος f. κόρος.			
11. οι . . . .		οι πνοῖ f. πνῶα <sup>b</sup> .			οι in several words and forms; ποίη f. πῶα.
— ου . . . .	ω ᾄν f. εἶν.	ο εὐνόα f. εὐνοία. ο final, especially in the inflexions; τὸς θεός. f. τοὺς θ.	ο ποῶ f. ποιᾶ.	υ καλῶ f. καλοῖ <sup>f</sup> . ο βόλα f. βοῦλή <sup>g</sup> .	ο βόλεται f. βοῦλεται. (See Obs. 5.)
	ευ where ου is formed from εο: φιλεῖ f. φιλοῦ.	ευ as in the Ionic.	ευ as in the Ionic.	ω <sup>h</sup> θελώσα f. θέλουσα: ἵππος f. ἵππους.	
		ω ὠρανός, ἵππος f. οὔρανός, ἵππους. οι ναιῖσι f. ναιούσι.	ω as in the Doric. οι λιποῖσα f. λιποῦσα: ἀνθρώποις f. ἀνθρώπους <sup>m</sup> .		
12. υ . . . .		ου κοῦμα f. κύμα <sup>n</sup> .	ου βοῦνα f. γυνή.	ου κοῖνες f. κόρες <sup>o</sup> . ε ὕψλος f. ὕψηλος <sup>q</sup> .	
13. ω . . . .		α (plateiasmus) πρᾶτος f. πρῶτος.	υ <sup>r</sup> χελώνη f. χελώνη.	α as in Doric <sup>s</sup> .	

Obs. 1. In Attic poetry ἄ is used in certain words instead of η: Ἀθάνα, δᾶρός, ἔκατι, ποδᾶγός, λοχᾶγός, κυνᾶγός, ξενᾶγός, ὀπαδός<sup>t</sup>.

Obs. 2. The following Ionic forms with ει for ε, ξείνος, εἰλίσσω, εἵνεκα, are found in tragedy; εἵνεκα also in Plato and Demosthenes<sup>u</sup>, (in Thucy-

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 101.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 79.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 94.

<sup>d</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Mitchell Arist. Ach. 771. Elms. Ach. 914. Plato Cratyl. p. 31 and 16. Fischer ad Well. p. 86.

<sup>e</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 180. Gr. Gr. §. 27.

Obs. 16.

<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 129., Æol. p. 84.

<sup>g</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721.

<sup>h</sup> Pind. <sup>i</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 99.

<sup>l</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>m</sup> Koen. Gregor. 618.

<sup>n</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 97.

<sup>o</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 583.

<sup>p</sup> Ahrens p. 98. <sup>q</sup> Ibid. Æol. p. 81.

<sup>r</sup> Mus. Crit. xi. 582. Ahrens Æol. p.

97. <sup>s</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 94.

<sup>t</sup> R. P. Orest. 26. Lobbeck Phryn. p.

204.

<sup>u</sup> Pass. ad voc. Ast. Lex. Plat. ad voc.

οὔνεκα.



dides always *ἐνεκα*<sup>a</sup>; *εἰσω*<sup>b</sup>, and *Ἐδξενος Πόντος* in Attic prose as well as in tragedy; of those with *ου* for *ο* we find *οὔρος*<sup>c</sup>(?), *μῦνος*, *κούσος*, *οὔνομα*<sup>d</sup>(?), *γούνατα*<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs.* 3. The Ionic *ου* for *ο* is not admitted in words whose radical letter is *ε*, as *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

*Obs.* 4. The Attics also used *ω* for *ο*, in the declensions especially, without, however, any change in the accentuation: *ἡλεως*, *πόλεως*. So also proper names in *ας*, *Μενέλεως* for *Μενέλαος*; and so *λίως*, the Attic form of *λαός*<sup>f</sup>.

*Obs.* 5. *ο* for *ου* is seldom found in the middle of a word, but where it is used the following consonant is frequently doubled, *βόλλα* Bæot. for *βουλή*. Homer uses it only in the compounds of *πούς*.

*Obs.* 6. The Bæotians sometimes inserted *ι* before *ο* or *ου*: *τιούχαν* f. *τύχαν*, *προξένιον* f. *πρόξενον*<sup>g</sup>.

*Obs.* 7. The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and *η*, are often prefixed to or taken away from words for the sake of euphony: *στάχυς* and *ἄσταχυς*—*εἶρθεν* and *ἔτερθεν*—*δύρομαι* and *ὀδύρομαι*—*βαῖον* and *ἡβαῖον*—*θείε*, *ἡθείε*. So *ὀδους*, (*Æol.* *ἔδους*) Lat. *dens*.

*Obs.* 8. The vowel *ι* is cognate to *γ*, as may be seen from their common affinity to *j*: hence the double forms of the words, *αἰρεῖν*, *ἀγρεῖν*—*ράγε* (whence *ρήγνυμι*), *ραῖω*—*αὐτάγρετος*, *αἰθαίρετος*—*ἀγητός*, *αἰητός*, whence *ἀητος*<sup>h</sup>.

### Contraction.

§. 11. Contraction is the coalition of two successive vowels in the same word into one long syllable: contractions are either *proper* or *improper*.

*α.* Proper.—When two vowels coalesce into a diphthong or long vowel, in which both are retained:

ε ι into ει, as	τεῖχεῖ=τεῖχει
ο ι ... οι,	αἰδοῖ=αἰδοῖ
α ι ... αι,	γῆραι=γῆραι
η ι ... ηι,	Θρήῖσσα=Θρήῖσσα
ω ι ... ωι,	λώιστος=λώιστος
υ ι ... υι,	νέκυι=νέκυι (only Epic)
ᾱ ᾱ ... ᾱ,	σέλαα=σέλα
Υ Υ ... Υ	Χίως=Χίως
ῦ ῦ and ῑ ῑ	never suffer contraction.

<sup>a</sup> Thom. Magist.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Lobbeck Phryn. 236.

<sup>d</sup> Elmsley (Bacch. 320.). Hermann (Phil. 251.), and Ellendt (Lex. Soph. ad voc. ὄνομα sub fin.) exclude *οὔνομα*.

<sup>e</sup> Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi.

<sup>f</sup> Elmsley (Heracl. 84.) says, that the Attics never allowed a short vowel to stand

before a feminine termination in *ις*, whence he reads *Εὐβοῆις* for *Εὐβοῆις*; and that before this termination they always changed a diphthong whose second vowel was *ι* into a simple vowel, whence he reads *Ἀχαῖις* for *Ἀχαιῖς*. This is denied by Lobbeck (Phryn. p. 40.) and Hermann (Trach. 74-).

<sup>g</sup> Mus. Crit. li. 585.

<sup>h</sup> Buttm. Lexil. pp. 46 and 140.

## b. Improper.—

1. When two vowels coalesce into a cognate long vowel or diphthong, in which one or both are lost :

ᾶ ο	} into ω, as αἰδῶα=αἰδῶ	τιμάομεν=τιμῶμεν
ο ᾶ		μισθόητε=μισθῶτε
ο η		
ε α (preceded by a consonant)	into η, as τείχεα=τείχη	
ε α (preceded by a vowel,)	into α, as κλέεα=κλέα, Περικλέεα=Περικλέα, ὀγίεα=ὀγιά, εὐφνέα=εὐφνᾶ	
ε ε into ει, as ποίεε=ποίηι		
ο ο	} into ου, as μίσθοε=μίσθου	μισθόομεν=μισθοῦμεν
ο ε		μισθοοιμι=μισθοῖμι
ε ο		ποιόομεν=ποιοῦμεν.

2. When a short vowel is swallowed up by a diphthong or long vowel which precedes or follows it ; with ω, however, this can take place only when it follows the vowel, except in the acc. of certain substantives of iii. dec., as ἤρωα=ἤρω :

φιλέης=φιλήs	ὑλήεσσα=ὑλήσσα
τιμάω=τιμῶ	λάας=λᾶs
τιμάωμεν=τιμῶμεν	φιλέοιμι=φιλοῖμι
φιλέου=φιλοῦ	μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι
μισθόοιμι=μισθοῖμι	μισθόου=μισθοῦ
πλόου=πλοῦ	ἀπλόαι=ἀπλαῖ.

3. When the short vowels ᾶ, ῖ, ῡ absorb the following vowel, and become thereby long :

ᾶ ε	} into ᾶ, as	τίμαε=τίμᾶ
ᾶ η		τιμάητε=τιμᾶτε
ῖ α	} into ῖ, as	πόλιαs=πολῖs (Ion.)
ῖ ε		δῖεs=οῖs
ῡ ε	} into ῡ, as	ἰχθύεs=ἰχθῦs
ῡ α		ἰχθύαs=ἰχθῦs
ῡ ι		λελύιτο=λέλυτο
ῡ η		δεικνύηται=δεικνῦται, in verbs in υμ.

4. When a short vowel coalesces with the first vowel of a diphthong according to the above rules, if the second vowel of the diphthong be ι, it is subscribed to α, η, ω. Any other vowel is simply dropped altogether :

α η	} into α, as	τιμάηs=τιμᾶs
α ει		τιμάει=τιμᾶ

α οἰ into φ, as τιμάοιμι = τιμῶμι  
 α ου ... ω, τιμάου = τιμῶ  
 ε αι ... η, τύπτειαι = τύπτῃ  
 ε ου } ... ου, ποιέουσι = ποιούσι  
 ο ου } ... ου, μισθόουσι = μισθοῦσι.

5. The following contractions also occur :

ο η } into οἰ, as μισθόη = μισθοῖ<sup>a</sup>  
 ο εἰ } μισθόει = μισθοῖ  
 ο εἰ ... ου, μισθόειν = μισθοῦν.

*Obs. 1.* In the second person singular, pres. and impft., of contracted verbs in έω, άω, ώω, two short vowels and a diphthong, (as εεαι,) or three short vowels, whereof neither the first properly forms a diphthong with the second, nor the second with the third, (as εεο,) sometimes occur together : in this case the two latter are supposed to form a diphthong which is contracted with the preceding vowel according to the usual rule ; as,

ποιέ-αι = ποιέ-η = ποιῇ      τιμά-αι = τιμά-η = τιμῇ  
 έποιέ-εο = έποιέ-ου = έποιού      έμισθό-εο = έμισθό-ου = έμισθοῦ.

*Obs. 2.* The contraction of οεἰ into ου is found only in the infin. act. of verbs in άω, (the original form of which was έν, so that the contraction really is not μισθόειν, μισθοῦν, but άεν, οὔν) and in some adjectives in όεις, in which the ε probably does not belong to the root. On this principle the inf. of verbs in άω have not the ε subscript : τιμάεν, τιμῶν.

*Obs. 3.* For the dialectic changes of the contractions, see §. 10.

### *Synæresis and Dieresis<sup>b</sup>.*

§. 12. When two vowels, in the same or different words, are, for the sake of the metre, pronounced as one, this is called *Synæresis* (συναίρεσις, συνίησις, συνεκφώνησις). When a diphthong is resolved in pronunciation into its component vowels, this is *Dieresis*.

*Obs.* Occasionally in synæresis the syllable is short<sup>c</sup>.

### *Use of the Contractions, Synæresis, and Dieresis in the Dialects.*

1. The Attic dialect preferred the contract, the Ionic the open forms : φιλέοντα Ion., φιλοῦντα Attic. So Attic, βοίδιον, ροίδιον, οιστός, οἰζύς<sup>d</sup> (Ion. οῖ-), but not in the final nominative όίς of substantives, except φθόίς, οἰς<sup>e</sup>—έλεινός<sup>f</sup> Att. The tragedians<sup>g</sup> used synæresis when the first word ended in η or ω, especially ῆ, ῃ, δῆ, μῆ, and έπεί before ού(:) and after ε<sup>h</sup> in the

<sup>a</sup> ε, as being an essential part of the inflexion of the Ind. and Conj. is retained, and the first vowel of the diphthong dropped, contrary to the usual practice.

<sup>b</sup> Herm. El. Doct. Met. 1. x. 12. Gaisf. Heph. 220.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. El. Met. p. 34.

<sup>d</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 87. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. li. Mæris Lex. Att. 276.

<sup>e</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>f</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. vi.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Orest. 59. Adv. p. 40. Monk Hipp. 1331. <sup>h</sup> R. P. Phœn. 1651.

middle of some words; as, *νεανίας*, *νεοχμός*, *ἑώρακα*—*ἔα*, *ἔατε*<sup>a</sup>, *Αἰνίας* (Rhes. 85.), *ἀνωγμένος*, *νέος*, *et simil.*<sup>b</sup> *θεός* and its cases; and this seems to have obtained in the common language, whence *Θουκυδίδης* &c. So gen. in *εως*, as *ἀστειως*.

*Obs. 1.* The open form *εἷ* was however admitted into the choral odes<sup>c</sup>. We find *ἀίσσω* three times in the tragedians<sup>d</sup>.

2. Ionic.—*εο* and *εου*, *αο* and *αου*, and *οου*, are not contracted into *ου* and *ω*, but into *ευ*; as, *πλέονες*, *πλεῖνες*—*φιλείου*, *φιλεῦ*—*εἰρώταον*, *εἰρώτευν*, *γελάουσα*, *γελεῖσα*—*δικαιόουσι*, *δικαιεῖσι*. The open syllables prevail very much, so that even long vowels are resolved into their elements, *φιλίεαι* for *φιλῆη* from *φιλῆη*.

*Obs. 2.* Some words, as *ἱρός* &c. are contracted in Ionic and not in Attic. The contraction of *ση* into *ω*, especially in verbs, as *ἔβωσα* for *ἐβόησα*, is Ionic: so *ἐβώθει* Hom. for *ἐβοήθει*.

*Obs. 3.* The Ionic dialect inserts *ε* before the final *ων* of gen. plural, as *αὐτῶων*, and in verbal forms before a long vowel, as *τυπῆω*, and before *ο* in the middle of words, as *κενός* for *κενός*; and *ε* is frequently prefixed to words beginning with *ε* long by position, as *έέικοσι* &c., and before *ι* long by nature, as *έισος* for *ισος*.

3. Doric.—*εο* and *εου* are contracted into *ευ*, *οε* into *ω*, as *τυρόντα*, *τυρόντα*—*ρίγων* for *ρίγουν*: *αο*, *αου* and *αω* into *αε*—in verbs in *άω*—in gen. in *αων*—in substantives in *άων*, gen. *άονος*, and in proper names in *αος*, as *φυσάωντες*, *χαλάσι* for *φυσάοντες*, *χαλάουσι*: *τῶν κοράων* for *τῶων κοράων*: *Ποσειδάων*, *Μενέλαος*.—*αε* into *η* (for *α*) in contract verbs, *έφοίτη*, *φοιτῆς*.

The Doric dialect resolved *ει* into *εἷ*, and in some cases *αι* into *αιἷ*, as *Πενειός*, *Κλαῖστρον*<sup>f</sup>.

4. Bæotic.—Contraction is but sparingly used: *αω* is contracted into *α*, and *αο* into *ανε*. The Æolic dialect uses diæresis in many words: *πάϊς*, *ῥιδα* &c.

5. Epic.—The diæresis is used in certain words; as, *οἶομαι*, *οἶω*, *οἶστός*, *οἶξε*, *οἶξαν*, *ἔϊστω*, *ἔϊκτην*, *αὔστοαλός*, *αὔτμή*, *εὗς*, *εὔ* (and *εὔ*) and words compounded with *εὔ*, *γρηῦς*, *παῖς*<sup>h</sup>.

The contracted vowels are lengthened, *â* into *αα*, *η* into *ηη*, *ω* into *οω*, *ωο*, *ωω*, *κρήνον* (for *κρήνον*) especially in the contract verbs, *όράς*, *όρώ*, *γελώντες*, *ἡβώωσα*, and the uncontracted words *φαάνθην*, *θαάσσεις*, *δεδάσθαι*. So also *φώως*, *πρώονες*, and proper names in *φών*, *Δημοφών*. The Ionic addition or insertion of *ε* (*Obs. 3.*) is also used in the Epic dialect.

6. In the Homeric poets, synæresis is very common: *α.* the vowel *ε* joined with *α*, *ο*, *ω*, as *πελέκεας*, *εφόρεον*, *τεθνεῶτι*, especially in the Ionic gen. *Πηληϊάδεω*: *β.* more rarely with *α*, *ι*, *ου*, as *ἀνάειρ*, *ἀεθλειων*, &c.; *γ.* occasionally long vowels and diphthongs admit synæresis, as *δηῖοιο* &c.

7. In the Doric-Epic poet Pindar, the synæresis is not often found in two words, but very frequently in the middle of words, where not only the Homeric usage is admitted, but also *αι*, *αω*, *οι*, *αω*, and *υἷ*. In Theocritus, only *εω* in the middle of words admits of synæresis.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Antig. 95. Elms. Ach. 178.

<sup>b</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Med. 806. Q. R. vol. vii. 456.

<sup>d</sup> R. P. Hec. 51. • Elms. Ach. 913.

<sup>e</sup> Kœn. Greg. Cor. 583.

<sup>f</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>h</sup> Spitzner Excurs. vi. ad II.

<sup>i</sup> Vid. Herm. Dial. Pind. Opusc. i. 253.

## Crisis.

§.13.1. Crasis, which is used in prose as well as poetry, to obviate a harshness in the pronunciation of two following vowels, takes place when the final vowel or diphthong of one word coalesces (κέκρᾶται) with the incipient vowel or diphthong of the next, so as to form one long<sup>a</sup> syllable or sound; as, τὸ *δνομα*=*τούνομα*, τὸ *ἔπος*=*τοῦπος*.

*Obs.* 1. We occasionally find a double crasis, where three syllables coalesce into one, as *χῶδωνις*=*καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις*. Theocrit. I. 107.

2. It is marked by a *Coronis* (') over the new compound vowel, as τὰ *ἀγαθά*, *ράγαθά*; but when the new vowel begins the word, the coronis is, in most editions, lost in the natural breathing of that vowel, as *ἂ ἄν*=*ἄν*—but R. P. *ἀντός* (Hec. 295), *ἄγών* &c.

*Obs.* 2. In certain words, such as *ταῦτόν*, *θάτερον*, which were familiarly used by the Greeks, Elmsley, Porson, Dindorf, and Hermann omit the coronis. Elmsley also in the words compounded with *πρό*, *προῦδωκα* &c.<sup>b</sup>

*Obs.* 3. The *ι* subscript is used only when the *ι* belongs to the latter of the coalescing syllables, as *καὶ εἶτα*=*κῆτα*, but *καὶ ἔπειτα*=*κᾷπειτα*<sup>c</sup>.

3. Crasis is found, *a.* most frequently with the article, as *ὁ ἀνὴρ* = *ἀνὴρ*, *τοῦ ἀνδρός*=*τάνδρός*<sup>d</sup>; *b.* very frequently with *καί*<sup>e</sup> and the interjection *ὦ*, as *καὶ ἀρετή*=*κἀρετή*, *ὦ ἀνθρώπε*=*ὦνθρώπε*; *c.* not unfrequently in *ἐγώ* with *οἶδα* and *οἶμαι*, as *ἐγὼμαι*, *ἐγὼδα*; *d.* more rarely with the neuter of the relative, *ὅ* and *ἃ*; *e.* with *τοί*, *μέντοι*, *οὔτοι*, especially in combinations with *ἄν* and *ἄρα*, as *τᾶν*—*τᾶρα*—*μένταν*, *οὐτᾶρα*<sup>f</sup>. *f.* Sometimes with *πρό*, as *προὔργου* = *πρὸ ἔργου*, *προὔλγου*=*πρὸ ὀλγίου*; especially in composition, as *προῦδωκα*.

*Obs.* 4. When in a crasis, a lene consonant (*π*, *κ*, *τ*) is combined with an aspirated vowel, the lene is always changed (except in the Ionic dialect) into the corresponding aspirate *φ*, *χ* or *θ*: τὰ *ἔτερα*=*θάτερα*, τὸ *ἰμάτιον*=*θοιμάτιον*, καὶ *ἕτερος*=*χάτερος*, καὶ *ὅσα*, *ὅστις*, *ὅπως*=*χόσα*, *χόστις*, *χόπως*. (Vid. §.24.) When a proper name is the second word in the crasis, the capital letter is dropped; as, *ὠυριπίδη*=*ὦ Εὐρ.*, *κεῦφοριδίης*=*καὶ Εὐφ.*

*Obs.* 5. All the final vowels of the article, not excepting *ου* and *ω*, when in crasis with *a* coalesce into *ᾶ*; and if the article is aspirated, the aspirate is placed over the compound *ᾶ*: *ὁ ἀνὴρ*=*ᾶνὴρ*, *οἱ ἄνδρες*=*ᾶνδρες*, τὰ *ἀληθές*=*τᾶληθές*, τὰ *ἄλλα*=*τᾶλλα*, τοῦ *ἀνδρός*=*τάνδρός*, τῷ *ἀνδρί*=*τάνδρι*: so τοῦ *αὐτοῦ*=*ταῦτοῦ*, τῷ *αὐτῷ*=*ταῦτῷ*. Hence whenever a word, which generally has the lene breathing, is aspirated, it is a sign of a crasis with the article, *ὁ*, *οἱ*, or the relative *ἃ*; as, *οὐκ*=*ὁ ἐκ*, *ὅπατῶντες*=*οἱ ἀπατῶντες*,

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Phoen. 896. R. P. Phoen. 903. Gaisf. Heph. 222.

<sup>b</sup> Vid. Elms. Med. 464.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Dawes Misc. Crit. 212. Cf. Thiersch, xxxviii. Obs. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 474. Elms. Pref. ad CEd. R. viii.

<sup>e</sup> Spitzner Excurs. ad Il. xiii. p. 2.

<sup>f</sup> Monk Hipp. 443. Alc. 198. 658. Elms. Acharn. 323. Hermann Pref. ad CEd. Col. xxiv. Ignorance of this crasis has caused many needless alterations in the tragedians.

<sup>g</sup> Monk Hipp. 1005.

ἀπόνησα=ἀ ἐπόνησα<sup>a</sup>: the final α, ο, ου, ω, φ, οι, αι of the article also form with ἕτερος a long ā; as,

τὰ ἕτερα=θάτερα, ὁ ἕτερος=ἄτερος, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θᾶτέρου,  
τῷ ἑτέρῳ=θᾶτέρῳ, οἱ ἕτεροι=ἄτεροι, αἱ ἕτεραι=ἄτεραι.

Obs. 6. The αι of the conjunction καί is, in certain cases, lost in the long vowel or diphthong of the following word: καὶ εἰ=κεῖ<sup>b</sup>, καὶ ἦλθον=κῆλθον. καί never coalesces with αἰ<sup>c</sup>.

Obs. 7. The τ of the article is changed into θ before a short á, as θάμαρτια—before é, as θοὐκάτειον, θοδρμαία, θάδῶλια, θήκάτη, θήτέρα—before í, as θοιμάτιον—before ó, as θοὐμόφυλον, θόπλα—before ú, as θοῦδατος or θύδατος: also before ῆ, as θῆμέρα—and before αι, as θαίμα.

Obs. 8. The other forms of crasis follow the rules of contraction, and are either proper or improper:—*proper* when the result of the crasis is a diphthong which contains the two vowels unchanged, as ο and ι into οι; all the others are *improper*.

Obs. 9. The crasis χρῆσται (Soph. Œd. Col. 504.) for χρεία ἐστί is remarkable.

Obs. 10. The accent (see §. 63. 1.) of the first word is generally lost; but where a dissyllabic word with the ultima short and penultima long is formed by crasis, the penultima is circumflexed; as, τοῦργον, θόπλα, τᾶλλα.

### §. 14. Table of Crases.

1. α with α = ā, τὰ ἀγαθά=τάγαθά.  
 α . . . ε = ā, τὰ ἐμά=τάμά, ἃ ἔδοξε=ἄδοξε.  
 α . . . ι = αι, τὰ ἱμάτια=θαίματια. Arist. Eccl. 26, &c.  
 α . . . ο = ω, τὰ ὅπλα=θόπλα.  
 αι . . . ā = ā, αἱ ἀρεταί=ἀρεταί. Eur. Andr. 208.  
 αι . . . α = ā, καὶ ἀρετή=κἀρετή, 80 περιόνομαπέλθοντ'. Arist. Ran.  
 αι . . . ε = ā, καὶ ἐγώ=κἀγώ, αἱ ἐμαί=ἄμαί Arist. Ran. 1049.  
 αι . . . η = η, καὶ ἦ=χῆ, Arist. Lysist. 48.  
 αι . . . ι = ι, καὶ ἴσος=κίσος.  
 αι . . . ο = ω, καὶ ὅσα=χῶσα.  
 αι . . . υ = υ, καὶ ὑπερορ.=χῦπερορρωδοῦσα Eur. Suppl. 344<sup>e</sup>.  
 αι . . . αυ = αυ, καὶ αὐτός=καῖτός.  
 αι . . . ει = φ, καὶ εἴτα=κῆτα; but καὶ εἰς=κεῖς.  
 αι . . . ευ = ευ, καὶ εὐδαίμων=κεῦδαίμων; with εὖ only in compounds, R. P. Phœn. 1422.  
 αι . . . οι = φ, καὶ οἶνος=κῶνος, καὶ οἰκία=κῶκία.  
 αι . . . ου = ου, καὶ οὐκ=κούκ.  
- 2. η . . . α = ā, ἡ ἀρετή=ᾠρετή.  
 η . . . ε = η, μὴ ἔχοιμι=μῆχοιμι, ἡ ἐμή=ἡμή.  
 η . . . ευ = ηυ, ἡ εὐγένεια=ηγένεια.  
 ει . . . α = ā, οὐδ' ἀγοράσἀγένειος Aristoph. Eqq. 1373.  
 η . . . α = η, τυχή ἀγαθῆ=τυχήγαθῆ.  
 η . . . ε = η, τῇ ἐμῇ=τῆμῇ,  
 η . . . η = η, τῇ ἡμέρῃ=θῆμέρῃ.  
- 3. ο . . . α = ā, ὁ ἄνθρωπος=ᾠνῆρ.  
 ο . . . ε = ου, ὁ ἐκ=οὐκ, ὁ ἐπὶ=οὔπί.

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley Herac. 722.

<sup>d</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222. Kidd ad Dawes

<sup>b</sup> Valck. Phœn. 577. R. P. Phœn. 583.

Misc. Crit. 477.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Phœn. 1422. Herm. El. Met.

<sup>e</sup> Elmsley Misc. Crit. i. 367. Kidd ad

- ο with ι = οι, τὸ ἱμάτιον = βοιμάτιον.  
ο . . . ο = ου, τὸ θνομα = τούνομα, ὁ Ὀλύμπιος = οὐλύμπιος.  
ο . . . υ = ου, τὸ ὕδωρ = θούδωρ.  
ο . . . αι = φ, τὸ αἷτιον = τῆτιον.  
ο . . . αυ = αυ, τὸ αὐτό = ταυτό, πραύδαν for προαυδαν; but also προσωδαν Arist. Aves 556.  
ο . . . οι = φ, ὁ οἶνος = φῆνος, τὸ οἰκίδιον = τῆκίδιον.  
ο . . . ου = ου, ὁ οὐδέ = οὐδέ. Vid. Elmsley, Iph. Taur. 1173. Q. R. vii. p. 244.  
οι . . . α = α, (in τοί, μέντοι, ἦτοι before αν, δρα) μέντοι αν = μένταν.  
οι . . . α = ω, οἱ ἄνδρες = ὦνδρες, οἱ ἀπατῶντες = ὠπατῶντες.  
οι . . . ε = ου<sup>a</sup>, (in plur. art. and μοί, σοί) οἱ ἐμοί = οὐμοί, μοί ἐστιν = μουστιν, μοι ἔδωκεν = μουδωκεν.  
οι . . . ε = α, (in article and ἕτερος) οἱ ἕτεροι = ἄτεροι. (Obs. 4.)  
ου . . . α = υ, (in article) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου = τάνθρώπου; also μακροῦ ἀποπαύσω Eur. Supp. 638<sup>b</sup>.  
ου . . . ε = ου<sup>c</sup>, ποῦ ἐστιν = ποῦστιν, τοῦ ἐμοῦ = τοῦμου, οὗ ἔνεκα = οὔνεκα, ὅττον ἔνεκα = ὀθούνεκα, wrongly written ὀθ οὔνεκα.  
ου . . . ε = ᾱ, τοῦ ἐτέρου = θατέρου.  
ου . . . η = η, τοῦ ἡμετέρου = θημετέρου.  
ου . . . ο = ου, τοῦ ὀνόματος = τούνόματος.  
ου . . . υ = ου, τοῦ ὕδατος = θούδατος. Elmsley θύδατος.  
ου . . . αυ = αυ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταύτου.  
4. ω . . . α = ω, ὦ ἄνθρωπε = ὦνθρωπε, ὦ ἄνερ = ὦνερ.  
ω . . . ο = ω, τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ = τῶφθαλμῷ.  
ω . . . ευ = ωυ, ὦ Εὐριπίδῃ = ὠυριπίδῃ.  
ω . . . οι = φ, ἐγὼ οἶδα = ἐγῶδα, ὦ οἰζυρέ = ὠζυρέ.  
φ . . . α = ᾱ, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ = τάνθρώπῳ.  
φ . . . ε = ω, τῷ ἐμῷ = τῶμῷ. and ᾱ, vid. §. 13. Obs. 5.  
φ . . . ο = ω, τῷ ὀχλῷ = τῶχλῳ.  
φ . . . αυ = αυ, τῷ αὐτῷ = ταύτῳ.

Obs. 1. The decidedly digammated words do not admit of crasis or contraction<sup>d</sup>.

Obs. 2. In the tragedians the article only coalesces with a vowel short by nature<sup>e</sup>.

### Crisis in the Dialects.

§. 15. 1. In the Ionic dialect, and in Pindar<sup>f</sup> and Theocritus, the ο of the article in crasis with α becomes ω, with αι φ, as τὸ ἀγαλμα = τῶγαλμα, τῶληθές, τωυτό, τωύλιον, ὠνήρ. ὠνδρες, ὠνθρωποι, ὠπόλοι, from τὸ δλ., τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὔλιον, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρ., οἱ αἰπόλοι. So also ἀ γῶ into ὠ γῶ Theocr. In Homer and Herodotus we find ὠριστος, ὠτύς, ὠλλοι without the aspirate, from ὁ ᾄρ., ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι.

2. The following crases are Doric: τῶλγεος, τῶντρω for τοῦ ἀλγεος, τῷ ἄντρω; so ο and ε = ω, as ὁ ἔλαφος = ὠλαφος, ὁ ἐξ = ὠξ. αι and ε = η, καὶ ἐκ = κῆ, καὶ εἴπε = κῆπε, καὶ εἰν or ἦν = κῆν, which last is also an Ionic form.

3. In the Ionic dialect the natural crasis of the article and ἕτερος is used, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον. Doric, ὠτερος Theocr. VII. 36. VIII. 91.

4. In Doric τοῦ (gen. of article), with αυ or ευ forms ωυ: Pind. Ol. XIII. 38 τωύτου. Arist. Ach. 790 τωύτω. Theocr. II. 66 τωέβουλοιο for τοῦ Εὐβούλου.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 56 n. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. <sup>d</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 253. ad voc. θεουδής.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Phoen. 1277. Valck. Phoen. 1268.

<sup>f</sup> Herm. Opusc. I. 254.

*Hiatus.*

§. 16. 1. The hiatus is admitted even into Epic poetry but rarely, and only in the following cases :

1. When the first word ends with a long vowel or diphthong, as *ῥῆσας ἐνιπῆρσαι, ὅτι μὴ αὐτός γε Κρονίων*; the vowel or diphthong long in the arsis, is often short in the thesis, as *πλάγγῳ ἐπεί*.

2. Where the vowel is never or rarely elided, as *παιδὶ ἄμυνεν*—*ὁ ἄλλος*—*ἄστυ ἀελπίοντες*.

3. Where the two words are divided by punctuation, as ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμο-  
νας γε Π. α. 565. καθῆσο, ἐμῶ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ Π. λ. 87.

4. Where the words are separated by the cæsura, as οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα  
ἀολλέες. Π. ε, 270 τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μέγαροισι γενέθλης.

2. There is no real hiatus before digammated words in Homer, οὐ | δέ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | ασκεν (= οὐδὲ φόους). These words are ἀγνυμι, αἰνυμαι, ἀλῆναι, ἀλις, ἀλῶναι, ἀναξ, ἀνίσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἀπτω, ἀραύς, ἀρῶ, ἀριστον, ἀρνες, ἀστυ, ἔαρ, ἔδνα, ἔθειραι, ἔθνος, εἶδος, the forms of ΕΙΔΩ, (videō), εἰδῶλον, εἰκοσι, εἰκοσι, ἐκελος and ἱκελος, εἶκω, ἔουκα, εἴσκα, εἴλαρ, εἰλῶ, εἰλῶ, ἔλαια, εἶμα, εἰπῆν, εἵποναι, and ἔπος, ἐκάς, ἐκατος, ἐκῆλος, ἐκπτι, ἐκυρος, ἐκών, ἐλιξ, ἐλίσσω, ἐλπῖς, ἔλπω, ἐλπωρή, ἔλωρ, ἐννυμι, ἐός and ὅς (suus), ἔο, οἶ, ἔ, ἔργον, ἔργω, (arceo), εἶργω, ἐργάω, ἔρδω, ἐρέω, ἔρκος, ἔρρω, ἐρύω, ἐσθής, ἔσθος, ἐσπέρα, ἐσπερος, ἔτης, ἔτος, ἐτώσιος, ἥδομαι, ἥδύς, ἥθος, ἥκα (still), ἥλος, ἥνοψ, ἥρα, (agreeable), Ἥρη, ἡέω, ἡήχ, ἡήχεις, ἰαχή, ἰάχω, ἱεμαί, ἱκμάς, Ἴλιος, Ἴον, ἰονθάς, ἱπες, ἱρίς, ἱς, (vis), and ἰφι, ἱσος, ἰστωρ, ἱτυς, ἰωή, ἰωκή, ὀθάνη, οἰκέω, οἶκος, οἶνος, οἰνόψ, οἰνοποτάς, οἶς, οὐλαμαίς, οὐλός, ὀλξ, ὀς<sup>2</sup>.

*Obs.* The force of the digamma may also be transferred to the augment,  
 II. π, 272 εὐ ναιομένω ἤνασσε.

3. In the Tragic verse<sup>b</sup> the hiatus is admissible only: 1. after *τί* in certain formulæ, *τί οὖν*, *τί εἶπες*, *τί ἔσται*. 2. *εὖ οἶδα*—*εὖ ἴσθι* Soph. Œd. Rex 959, &c. (*εὖ εἰδῆ* Arist. Vesp. 425), and 3. after the exclamations *ὦ*, *παῖ*, *ἀνα*, *ναί*. And in all these cases it would seem that the emphatic pronunciation, expressive of surprise or confidence, &c. might prevent the hiatus from falling harshly on the ear<sup>d</sup>. So in prose also, *οὐδέ τις*, *οὐδέ ἐν*, *μηδέ ἐν*, *ne unus quidem*, to distinguish it from *οὐδέ τις* &c.<sup>e</sup> In comedy, (besides all these allowed in tragedy,) after *ὅτι* and *περί*, as *ὅτι ἐς*, *ὅτι οὐχί*, *περί ὁμῶν*, &c. and in other combinations of *τί*, as Arist. Aves 172 *τί ἂν οὖν*, Ach. 750 *τί; ἀνὴρ*.

*Elision.*

§. 17. Elision (the sign whereof is *apostrophe* ') is the omission (mostly poetic) of a short final vowel before the incipient vowel, whether long or short, of the following word ; as, *τοῦτ' ἐστιν*. It is mostly found in separate words, but sometimes in composition.

\* For a fuller list of digammated words, see Benfey, *Wurzel Lexicon* i. 438, and Thiersch *Gr. Gr.* p. 200.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Orest. 792. Adv. 282. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488.

\* Porson (Phoen. 892.) and Monk (Hipp. 975.) deny that this hiatus is admissible in tragedy. Cf. Brunck Philoct. 733. Her-

mann Phil. 1078. 905. 100.

<sup>d</sup> Brunck Philoct. 733. Seidlerus ap.  
Lobeck Ajax p. 436.

\* R. P. places this hiatus later than Aristophanes. Pref. Hec. xxv.

† Brunck Lysistr. 611. Arist. Thesm.  
377.

8 R. P. Hec. 870.



*Obs. 1.* When the elision takes place before an aspirate, the lene consonant is changed into the aspirate, as *ἔθηχ' ἄμα*.

*Obs. 2.* In prose writers its use is confined to particular words and phrases:

a. All prepositions, except *περί* and *πρό*, as *δι' οἶκον*, *ἐπ' οἶκον*, but *περί οἶκον*, *πρό οἶκον*: and seldom *ἐνεκα*. So in composition, as *ἀνελθεῖν*.

b. The particles and adverbs, *ἀλλά*, *ἄρα*, *ἄρα*, *ἄμα*, *εἴτα*, *ἔπειτα*, *μάλα*, *μάλιστα*, and many other adverbs in *a* before *ἀν*: further in *ἴνα*, *γέ*, *τέ*, *δέ* (and its compounds *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ*), *ὥστε*, *ὅτε* (not *ὅτι*), *ποτέ*, with its compounds *οὐποτε*, &c. *τότε*, *ἔτι*, *οὐκέτι*, *μηκέτι*, *ἄγχι*, (in composition also with a few exceptions, as *ἀγχιάλως*): thus, *ἀλλ' αὐτός*, *ἄρ' οὖν*, *μάλιστα' ἄν*.

c. The pronouns in *a*, *ο*, *ε*, as *ταῦτα*, *τοιαῦτα*, *πάντα*, *ἅλλα*, *τίνα*: more rarely *τοῦτο*, *αὐτός*, *ἐμέ*, *σέ* (never *τό*, *τά*) as, *ταῦτ' αὐτά*, *πάντ' ἀγαθά*, *πάνθ ὅσα*; and adverbial superlatives in *a*.

d. *Ἔστι*, *φημί*, *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, and generally the verbal forms in *μι*, *σι*, *ι*, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, as *φήμ' ἐγώ*, *οἶδ' ἄνδρα*, *εἰλέγετ' ἄν*, *ἐτύπτοντ' ἄν*, *ἔχοιμ' ἄν*; especially in the orators.

e. Some familiar phrases, as *νῆ Δ' ἔφη*.

*Obs. 3.* In all these cases the elision sometimes does not take place for the sake of euphony, clearness, or emphasis; and for the same reason, it occasionally occurs in other cases besides those mentioned above.

### Elision in Poetry—Aphæresis.

§. 18. Any short vowel except *υ* may be elided: with the following limitations:

1. The final *α*, *ι*, *ο* of monosyllables is never elided in Attic poetry (except *σά*: Soph. Philoct. 339 *οἶμαι μὲν ἄρκεῖν σοί γε καὶ τὰ σ'(σά) ὃ τάλας ἀλγῆμαθ'*); in Homer only *ρά*, and *σά* before genitive of *αὐτός* Od. *α'*, 356. *τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα*; and *σφι* Il. *κ'*, 206, Od. *θ'*, 300, &c.

2. The *ι* of the dative sing. and plural is elided very rarely in Attic poetry<sup>a</sup>; oftener in Homer<sup>b</sup>, but generally the context removes all ambiguity as to the case; as, *τῷ δρυνίῳ* *Ὀδυσσεύς* Il. *κ'*, 277, but in Il. *λ'*, 542, 587, the case is not so distinctly marked; we find it in other poets, especially after the double *σσ*, as *χεῖρεσσ' ἀθανάτησιν*.

3. The *ι* in *περί*, (except in Æolic, Pindar Olymp. VI. 38, and in *πέροδος*, *περάπτω*: *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*—*στι* never in Attic, in Homer very seldom, Od. *ν'*, 333. The Epic *ἔσσι*—adverbs of place in *θ'* derived from substantives—*πρό* and *τόε* are never elided.

4. Elision never takes place in composition before digammated words; as, *διαίδεται*, *ἐπιανδάνει*, *ἀποεῖπε*, though for some compounds there seems to have been an undigammated form as well as the digammated; as, *ἀποαἰνυμαι* and *ἀπαἰνυμαι*, *ἀποειπών* and *ἀπειπών*, *ἀποεῖξω* and *ἀπειξω*.

5. In Epic the diphthong *αι* (of verbal forms, very rarely of nouns<sup>d</sup>)

<sup>a</sup> The instances whereby this elision is defended in the dramatists, are Æsch. Supp. 7. Persæ 852. CEd. Col. 1435. Trach. 676. Ajax 108. 1006. Hec. 912. Orest. 584. Iph. Aul. 808. Æsch. Æol. Fr. vi. Philemon Fr. 44. Vid. Pors. Hec. Pæf. xxii. Monk Alc. 220. 1137. Hipp. 1183. Bacch. Lycoph. 894. Vid. Herm. Op. v. 245. It is disallowed by Elmaley, Heracl. 693. Lobeck. Aj. 801. Herm. CEd. Col.

1438. Trach. 672. See Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc. *δργής*, v. 245. Herm. Opusc. Elem. Doct. Met. 55, who is inclined to consider it as a synizesis. Cf. Diss. Pind. Olymp. ix. 112. Eustath. ad Il. xii. 58.

<sup>b</sup> Spitzner Excurs. vii. ad Il.

<sup>c</sup> Brunck Lysist. 611. Spitzner de Vers. Heroic. 172. R. P. Hec. 109.

<sup>d</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2.

is sometimes elided; of the verbal forms, the elision in the *first pers. ind. middle*, is not an uncommon occurrence, in the *second person* very rare, in the *third* not uncommon; of the infinitives, in the present pass. it is common, in the future and pft. more rare, and in the I. and II. aorist middle still less frequent. The elision in inf. act. of the first aorist, and of the verbs in *μ* is held not to occur either in Epic or Attic, except Arist. Nub. 523 ἀναγεῖσθ' ἡμᾶς, and 550; the other instances which occur are got rid of by synæresis, Arist. Nub. 7, 42, and 1357<sup>a</sup>. Of the pft. ending *ται*, only one instance occurs, Pind. Isthm. V. 22 τέτμηται ἐκατόμπεδοι.

6. In Attic Greek, the elision of the verbal forms, *μαι, ται, θαι* is very rare; and even then only in comedy, and perhaps in later tragedy.

*Obs.* Whether the tragedians ever elided *αι* is very doubtful: cf. Herm. El. Met. 51. Lobeck Ajax 191. Herm. Trach. 216. Philoct. 1021. 1060. Kæn. ad Gregor. 171. R. P. Med. 984. Markland Iph. Aul. 828. Those who exclude it from the dramatists use crasis or aphæresis in its stead: γράφομαι ἐγώ, or γράφομαι ἐγώ, not γράφοι' ἐγώ; cf. Dawes Misc. Crit. 473, and Kidd's notes. Gaisf. Heph. 222. Erfurdt ad Aj. 191. There are no such elisions in tragedy where the crasis is not admissible, and not many in comedy, such as Eqq. 886 φαίνοι' ἐξεύρημα. Nub. 780 καλείσθ' ἀπαγχαίμην. Pax 1175 μάχεσθ' ἔχοντα. Thesm. 916 κλαύσει' ἄρα (in which passages crasis would produce an inadmissible foot), Vesp. 1426 δέοι' οὐδέ, (for though the *αι* of καί may coalesce with *ου*, yet this does not warrant the crasis of the final *αι* of other words,) Aves 1340 εἰν' ἄγγελος (for double crasis, though found in Doric, can scarcely be admitted in Attic Greek).

7. It has been laid down that the diphthong *αι* is not elided in Homer, except in σοί, μοί; and even this is doubtful. The supposed elision is by some accounted for by synæresis: but Il. ξ, 165, is a clear case of elision<sup>b</sup> of μοί: and Od. α, 60, of σοί. μέντοι is also elided in Homer.

8. In the dramatists *αι* is never<sup>c</sup> elided, except in οἶμοι<sup>d</sup>, μέντοι<sup>e</sup>. Wherefore, whenever σ' or μ' are found before an initial vowel, which the metre would not allow to be lengthened by crasis with *αι*, they are to be taken for σέ, μέ.

9. In anapæstic systems, whereby the verses are rapidly repeated, elision takes place at the end of the line (*synaphia*). There are some instances also in Homer, (Ζῆν Il. θ, 206. ξ, 265. ω, 331, &c.) Hesiod. Theog. 884, and Theocr. VIII. 51. This also occurs from Sophocles downward, (though but seldom) in Iambics: provided also, that the vowel before the elided vowel is long<sup>h</sup>, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 29. 332. 785. 1184. 1221. Elect. 1017. Œd. Col. 16. 1164. Eur. Iph. Taur. 968<sup>i</sup>. The word elided is closely connected in pronunciation with the following line, either by punctuation or construction<sup>k</sup>.

10. The ε of the III. person ind. or aor. Æol. is not often elided in Attic, as the hiatus could be obviated by the ν ἐφελευστικόν<sup>l</sup>; though, for the

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2. Herm. Hymn. Merc. 133.

<sup>b</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 3.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Pref. to Œd. R. viii. Med. 56. Cf. Lobeck Aj. 191. Herm. Ajax 190. Phil. 771. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 470.

<sup>d</sup> Kæn. Greg. 171.

<sup>e</sup> Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 33. 3.

<sup>f</sup> R. P. Phœn. 1230. Markland Iph. Aul. 814.

<sup>g</sup> Herm. Ant. 1108. Valck. Phœn. 891. Herm. Gr. Ling. Dial. 137, 143. Elms. Her. 838. Ath. p. 453 E. Elms. Med. 1606.

<sup>h</sup> Elms. Med. 497. R. P. Med. 510.

<sup>i</sup> Herm. Ant. 1018.

<sup>j</sup> Cf. Herm. Opusc. i. 144.

<sup>k</sup> Elms. Med. 416 note—"citius in eorum scriptis ἔγραψ' ἢ ὡς scripsissem repereris, quam semel scripsisset." Herm. Electra 901.

sake of the metre, it is sometimes permitted: ἐστὶ alone, of the words which may take the ν, is elided in prose.

11. A poetic elision is the *Aphæresis*: whereby the incipient ε<sup>a</sup>, (most frequently the augment, but also of the root, or of the prepositions ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐν, ἐπί,) is elided after a long vowel or diphthong, especially η, (Valck. Phœn. 408. Kœn. Greg. 227. Dawes Misc. Crit. 477. Elms. CEd. Col. 1606. R.P. Pref. vii. ;) and this by a use of synaphia takes place even at the beginning of a verse, (Valck. Phœn. 89 :) and even aphæresis and elision take place in the same word, as τρέχω 'π' ἀφύας<sup>b</sup>, Aves 77. It is of course more common in comedy than tragedy; other critics substitute the crasis for the aphæresis, (Herm. El. Met. 33.)

12. An apostrophe or coronis (')<sup>c</sup> is generally placed for the sake of clearness at the beginning of a word, from which the vowel has been elided, or has been absorbed by crasis with the preceding long vowel or diphthong: μὴ μοῦ 'φέλῃς<sup>d</sup> or μὴ μοῦφέλῃς.

13. Elision takes place before a full stop, or even before a change of person in the dialogue, Arist. Vesp. 117 μὴδ' ἐξίέναι θύραζ'· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἐπέμβετο. Ib. 181 εἰ μὴ φέρεῖς Ὀδυσσεΐα τιν'; (Æa.) ἀλλὰ ναὶ μὰ Δία φέρεῖ.

14. Elision takes place sometimes in several successive words, Eur. Hel. 788, τοδ' ἐστ' ἐκεῖν' αἰνυμ' δ' προσπολον κλύω.

15. The ο of the genitives in αο and οιο is not elided.

### *Elision before a Consonant.*

§. 19. 1. The Epic and Doric writers often drop the final vowel of ἀρα, and the prepositions κατά, ἀνά, παρά before a consonant. The accent of παρά is thrown back, πὰρ' ποσί: ἀνά and κατά, when joined to the following word, are generally without accent; and ἀνά before β, π, φ, μ, changes to ἀμ, as ἀμβωμοῖσι (ἀν βωμοῖσι), ἀμπίλαγος, ἀμφόνον, ἀμμέγα. The final τ of κατά is assimilated to the following consonant; or, if this be an aspirate, to its corresponding tenuis; as, καδδύναμιν or καδ δύναμιν, καπφάλαρα (for κατὰ φάλαρα), κακκεφαλῆς, καττάδε, καγγύνν, καλλείψειν (Il. ξ, 80.), κὰρ ῥόον (Il. μ, 32.), κατὰ is also assimilated to the digamma, as καυδάξαις καφφάξαις. The final vowel of prepositions in composition is also elided in the same way: παρστιάσα, ἀνστάς, ἀμβαινειν. So the Doric ποτί (πρός) is elided: ποττώς for πρὸς τοὺς: ἀπό and ὑπό are rarely elided, and only before cognate consonants; as, ἀππέμψει (Od. ο, 83.), ὑββάλλειν (Il. τ, 80.).

*Obs.* If three consonants are by this elision brought together, one of the two assimilated consonants is dropped: κάκτανε, κάσχεθε, ἀμνάσει, for κάκκτανε, κάσσχθε, ἀμνάσει. And in the Doric dialect this takes place when only two consonants are together: κάπετον Pindar, for κάππεσον (κατάπεσον).

2. The Attic and Ionic dialects admit of this elision also: ἀμβάτης, ἀμβολάς Xen.; ἀμῶτις, ἀμπαύομαι Hdt.

### *Consonants which may be annexed at pleasure to the end of a word.*

§. 20. 1. Another means of preventing the hiatus is the addition of a consonant to the end of the first word.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. §6 n. Heracl. 460.

<sup>b</sup> Thiersch Dial. All. xxx.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. Elect. 706.

<sup>d</sup> Elms. Med. §6, note.

2. The following consonants are thus employed : ν (ἐφέλκυστικόν), σ, κ.

a. The ν is annexed<sup>a</sup> to

a. Datives plural in σι, and local adverbs in σι : πᾶσιν ἔλεξα Ἀθήνησιν.

β. III. person sing. and plural in σι : τύπτουσιν ἐμέ, τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ.

γ. III. person sing. in ε : ἔτυπεν ἐμέ.

δ. εἴκοσι, but not always; we find εἴκοσιν, and εἴκοσι : the former never in Homer, and εἴκοσιν only once.

ε. The Epic particles νύ, κέ (Epic. for δν).

ζ. The demonstrative termination ι, where σ precedes; as, οὗτοςιν, ἐκείνοσιν, τουτουσιν, οὕτωςιν.

η. The Epic suffix φι, and the Epic νόσφι.

*Obs.* 1. In the Epic dialect, the ν is often omitted in local adverbs inθεν; more rarely in the Attic Greek<sup>b</sup>, still more rarely in πάλιν.

*Obs.* 2. The poets place a final ν before an incipient consonant to make a short syllable long for the metre<sup>c</sup>; in most species of verse it may be so placed at the end of a line<sup>d</sup>. In Attic prose it is always added at the end of a paragraph or sentence, for the sake of euphony; and sometimes to give emphasis to some particular word. The Ionic prose does not usually employ the ν even before vowels: as, πᾶσι ἔλεξα.

b. σ is added to the word οὕτω, as οὕτως ἐποίησεν: frequently to ἄχρι, μέχρι: and to ἐκ before a vowel and at the end of a sentence; as, ἐξ εἰρήνης—εἰρήνης ἔξ; but ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης.

*Obs.* 3. In the Ionic dialect, and occasionally in Attic poetry, we find ἀτρέμας and ἀτρέμα: and the numerals in κισ and κι; as, πολλάκις and πολλάκι. So ἔμπας (Poetic) and ἔμπα—ἀντικρύ and ἀντικρυς.

c. κ is added to the negative οὐ before a vowel, as οὐκ αἰσχροίς, except before digammated words in Homer, and οἱ in Attic: οὐ οἱ, not οὐχ οἱ. (So from the analogy of οὐκέτι we find μηκέτι for μὴ ἔτι); but when οὐ stands by itself, or at the end of a sentence, it is written οὐ, even before a vowel, as οὐ ἄλλά &c.

### Combinations of Consonants.

§. 21. 1. In Greek, two or three consonants may stand together—seldom four, never five. Some combinations of even two consonants are not usually admissible, such as πμ, νπ, νγ, νλ, νρ, νσ, (see §. 26, sqq.) and λσ, ρσ are rare: in Æol. μάκαρς for μάκαρ; in other words the nominative s is dropped, as πατήρ for πατέρς; so only Doric, as ἐσλός.

### Of Mutes.

§. 22. 1. Cognate mute consonants are combined with each other; that is, any one of the tenues (π, κ, τ) with any other tenuis—any one of the mediæ (β, γ, δ) with any other media—any one of the

<sup>a</sup> Buttmann considers this ν not as an addition, but as a relic of the ancient form; but the older forms, ντι &c. in Pindar, do not admit the ν.

583.

<sup>c</sup> Porson Orest. 64. Med. 76. Elms. Med. 76.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. El. Met. ii. 20. 25, &c. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 22.

<sup>b</sup> Lobbeck ad Phryn. 284. Elms. Heracl.

aspirates ( $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ ) with any other aspirate. When, therefore, consonants which are not cognate meet, the first is changed into one of the consonants cognate to the second, or is dropped.

2. Rule I.—A consonant of the  $\pi$  sound ( $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ) or of the  $\kappa$  sound ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ), if followed by a  $\tau$  sound ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ), must always be cognate to it. For example, if  $\beta$  is followed by the tenuis  $\tau$ , it is changed into the  $\pi$  sound tenuis  $\pi$ ; if by the aspirate  $\theta$ , it is changed into the  $\pi$  sound aspirate  $\phi$ ; and so in the other consonants. Thus  $\tau$  is always preceded by  $\pi$  or  $\kappa$ ,  $\delta$  by  $\beta$  or  $\gamma$ ,  $\theta$  by  $\phi$  or  $\chi$ .—And observe, further, if the aspirate is the first letter of the combination, it is changed to its proper tenuis—if the second, it remains, and the first is changed to its proper aspirate.

$\beta$ before $\tau$ into $\pi$ , as (from $\tau\rho\iota\beta\omega$ )	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\beta\alpha\iota$	= $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\pi\alpha\iota$
$\phi$ .... $\tau$ .. $\pi$ .. ( .. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ )	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\alpha\iota$	= $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\alpha\iota$
$\gamma$ .... $\tau$ .. $\kappa$ .. ( .. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ )	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota$	= $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha\iota$
$\chi$ .... $\tau$ .. $\kappa$ .. ( .. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ )	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\alpha\iota$	= $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\kappa\alpha\iota$
$\pi$ .... $\delta$ .. $\beta$ .. ( .. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\Pi$ )	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\delta\omicron\varsigma$	= $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omicron\varsigma$
$\phi$ .... $\delta$ .. $\beta$ .. ( .. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ )	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\delta\eta\nu$	= $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\nu$
$\kappa$ .... $\delta$ .. $\gamma$ .. ( .. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ )	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\eta\nu$	= $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
$\chi$ .... $\delta$ .. $\gamma$ .. ( .. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ )	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\delta\eta\nu$	= $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
$\pi$ .... $\theta$ .. $\phi$ .. ( .. $\tau\Upsilon\Pi$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\Upsilon\pi\theta\eta\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\Upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$
$\beta$ .... $\theta$ .. $\phi$ .. ( .. $\tau\rho\iota\beta\omega$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\beta\theta\eta\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\phi\theta\eta\nu$
$\kappa$ .... $\theta$ .. $\chi$ .. ( .. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\eta\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$
$\gamma$ .... $\theta$ .. $\chi$ .. ( .. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ )	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\theta\eta\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$ .

Obs. 1.  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$  is not affected by this rule; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\omicron\upsilon\eta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ , &c. not  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\omicron\upsilon\eta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ .

Obs. 2. A  $\tau$  sound letter ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ) is not allowed to stand before one of the other mutes; if by inflexion such a combination would be produced, it is dropped, as  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$  pft. from  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$  becomes  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ .

3. Aspirates are not joined together, when belonging to different syllables (except in inflexions), but the former is changed into the corresponding tenuis,  $\Sigma\alpha\pi\phi\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{A}\tau\theta\iota\varsigma$ ; not  $\Sigma\alpha\phi\phi\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{A}\theta\theta\iota\varsigma$ .

4. When in inflexions two  $\tau$  consonants come together, the first is changed to  $\sigma$ , as

$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\theta\eta\nu$  (from  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$ ) into  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$   
 $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$  ( ...  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$ ) ...  $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$   
 $\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\iota\theta\theta\eta\nu$  ( ...  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$ ) ...  $\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ .

§. 23. Rule II.—The tenuous ( $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ ) are replaced by their respective aspirates, not only before the aspirate commonly in inflexion and derivation, but before an aspirated vowel in a separate word. The mediæ ( $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ) are changed into aspirates only in the inflexion of verbs, in all other positions they remain unchanged.

ἀπ' οὐ becomes ἀφ' οὐ—ἐπήμερος (from ἐπί, ἡμ'ρα)=ἐφήμερος

ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφ.)=ἐφυφαίνω, ἐπυφή=ἐφυφή

οὐκ ὀσίως=οὐχ ὀσίως, δεκήμερος (from δέκα, ἡμέρα)=δεχήμερος

ἀντ' ὄν=ἀνθ' ὄν (ἀντί), ἀντέλλω=ἀνθέλλω

εἰλογ-ά=εἴλοχα, but λέγ' ἐτέρον (not λέχ' ἐτ.)

τέτυπ-ά=τέτυφα

τέτριβ-ά=τέτριφα, but τρίβ' οὕτως (not τριφ' οὕτως).

*Obs. 1.* In the Celtic languages the second consonant is affected by the first, not the first by the second. So in Welsh, the initial letter of one word is often changed by the final letter preceding.

*Obs. 2.* This change takes place also in the crasis; as, θάτερα from τὰ ἔτερα (§. 13. *Obs. 5*). When two tenues precede an aspirated vowel, both must be changed into their corresponding aspirate; as, ἐφήμερος for ἐπτήμερος (from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα), νύχθ' ὀλην for νύκτ' ὀλ., τίφθ' οὕτω for τίπτ' οὕτω.

*Obs. 3.* In certain compounds the aspirate ρ changes the preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as, φροῖμιον, formed by crasis from προοίμιον (from πρό and οἶμος), θράσσω from τράσσω, φροῦδος from πρό and ὁδός.

*Obs. 4.* In the Ionic dialect the tenuis remains unchanged; as, ἀπ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ ὀσίως, &c.

### Of Liquids.

§. 24. 1. Two liquids cannot come together in one syllable, except μν.

2. In the union of mutes with liquids or σ, or liquids with liquids or σ, the following rules hold good:—

Rule I.—A π consonant (π, β, φ) before μ becomes μ

κ ..... (κ, γ, χ) ..... γ

τ ..... (τ, δ, θ) ..... σ

1. π Consonant: τέτριβμαι (from τριβω) becomes τέτριμμαι

λέλειπμαι ( ... λε(πω) ..... λέλειμμαι

γέγραφμαι ( ... γράφω) ..... γέγραμμαι

2. κ ..... πέπλεκμαι ( ... πλέκω) ..... πέπλεγμαι

λέλεγμαι ( ... λέγω) remains λέλεγμαι

βέβρεχμαι ( ... βρέχω) becomes βέβρεγμαι

3. τ ..... ἥνυτμαι ( ... ἀνύτω) ..... ἥνυσμαι

ῥεῖδμαι ( ... ἐρεῖδω) ..... ῥεῖσμαι

πέπειθμαι ( ... πείθω) ..... πέπεισμαι

κεκόμιδμαι ( ... κομίζω) ..... κεκόμισμαι.

*Obs.* In certain words the κ and τ consonants are not changed before μ, as ἀκμή and a few others.

§. 25. Rule II.—A π consonant before σ becomes ψ

τ ..... σ is dropped

κ ..... σ becomes ξ — except the

prep. ἐκ; as ἐκώζω.



the intervening vowel after them. When  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  are thus brought into contact with another liquid in consequence of the omission or transposition of a vowel, an euphonic  $\beta$  is inserted after  $\mu$ , and  $\delta$  after  $\nu$ ; as, *μεσημερία*, *μεσημρία*, *μεσημβρία*—*μεμόληκα*, *μεμλόηκα*, *μέμλωκα*, *μέμβλωκα*—*μεμέλεται*, *μέμλεται*, *μέμβλεται*—*γαμερός*, *γαμρός*, *γαμβρός*—*άνερός*, *άνρós*, *άνδρός*. When the  $\mu$  is the initial consonant it is dropped, as it would be impossible to pronounce the three letters: so *μορτός*, *μρότος*, *μβροτός*, *βροτός*—*μελίττειν*, *μλίττειν*, *μβλίττειν*, *βλίττειν*—*μόλε*, *μλόε*, *μβλόε*, *βλόε*, *βλοέσκω*, *βλώσκω*. When in composition or formation another syllable precedes the  $\mu$ , it is restored; as, *ἄμβροτος*, *φθισίμβροτος*, *μέμβλωκα*. Analogous to this is the insertion of  $\theta$  in *ἔσθλος* from Dor. *ἔσλός*, *ἱμάσθλη* from *ἱμάσσω*. So the poetic forms *ἔπραθον*, *ἔδραθον*, *ἔδρακον*, from *πέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, *δέρκομαι*: *ἤμβροτον* for *ἤμαρτον*, aor. II. of *ἁμαρτάνω*, the  $\alpha$  being changed to  $o$ , so *γαμβρός* for *γαμερός* (from *γάμος*), *περάσω*, *πρεάσσω*, *πρήσσω*, *θάρσος* and *θράσος* &c. The vowel is not unfrequently lengthened, as *στρώννυμι* for *στορέννυμι*, *θνήσκω* from *ΘΑΝ*, or sometimes dropped altogether (*syncope*), as *λυπρός* for *λυπηρός*.

2. Sometimes an offensive combination (see last sect.) is obviated by inserting a vowel; as, *ἐνέπω* for *ἐμπω*, *ἐνέκω* for *ἐγκω*. So *πετάω* from *ΠΤΑ*, *δαμάω* from *ΔΜΑ*.

3. When a verbal ending, beginning with  $\sigma\theta$ , is added to the radical consonant of the verb, then the  $\sigma$  is dropped, and the radical consonant changed according to the above rules (§. 22. 2):

*λελείπ-σθων* (from *λείπω*) = *λελείφθων*  
*λελέγ-σθωσαν* ( ... *λέγω*) = *λελέχθωσαν*  
*ἡγγέλ-σθαι* ( ... *ἀγγέλλω*) = *ἡγγέλθαι*.

4. When the liquid  $\nu$  is combined with a  $\tau$  consonant and  $\sigma$ , the  $\nu$  and  $\tau$  consonant are dropped, and the preceding short vowel lengthened:  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $o$  into  $ou$ — $\tilde{a}$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\upsilon$  into  $\tilde{a}$ ,  $\tilde{i}$ ,  $\tilde{u}$ ; as,

*τυφθέντις* becomes *τυφθείς*      *λέοντις* becomes *λέονσι*  
*σπένδω* ..... *σπέσω*      *ἐλμινθσι* ..... *ἐλμῖσι*  
*πάντις* ..... *πᾶσι*      *δεικνύντις* ..... *δεικνῦσι*  
*τύψαντις* ..... *τύψᾱσι*      *Ξενοφώντις* ..... *Ξενοφῶσι*.

5. Many words which in the old language had two consonants, have only one in the later Greek; as, *πτόλεμος*, *πτόλις*: so *οἶχεσθαι* and *οἶχνεῖν*, *ἰσχυάινω*, and *ἰσχαίνω*<sup>a</sup>. The Epic dialect retained these older forms partly for the metre and partly for euphony. On the other hand, other words beginning with  $\sigma$  or  $\mu$ <sup>b</sup>, in the older dialect,

<sup>a</sup> Schn. de Dial. Trag. 14.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Leril. 451.



were afterwards without it <sup>a</sup>, *σμικρός* (Ion. and old Att.) for *μικρός* <sup>b</sup>, *σκεδάσσνυμι* for *κεδάω* &c.

*Obs.* In Epic poetry consonants are occasionally inserted in some words for the metre; as, *νώνυμος*, *ἀπάλαμνος* <sup>c</sup>.

*Changes of Consonants at the beginning of successive Syllables.*

§. 30. 1. When *two successive syllables* in an *uncompounded* word would naturally begin with *aspirates*, whereof both belong to the root, as ΘΠΙΧ, *τριχός*; or the former to the reduplication, the latter to the root, as *φεφίληκα*, *θίθημι*, the first aspirate is changed to its tenuis; hence,

*ἐθρύφη*ν (ΘΡΥΦ, pres. *θρύπτω*) into *ἐτρύφη*ν  
*φεφίληκα* (from *φιλέω*) into *πεφίληκα*  
*θριχός* (ΘΠΙΧ, nom. *θρίξ*) into *τριχός*  
*θείθηκα* (ΘΝΑ, pres. *θνήσκω*) into *τίθηκα*  
*θίθημι* (ΘΕ) into *τίθημι*.

So in *ἐπιτεθυμμένος*, from *τύφω* (for *θύφω*), the *θ* which had been dropped in consequence of the *φ* returns when the *φ* is assimilated to the *μ*.

*Obs.* When by inflexion or formation an aspirate is lost, it is compensated for by changing a preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as,

*τρίφω* but *θρέψω*, (*θρεπσω*), *θρέμμα*      *ταχύς* but *θάσσω*  
*ἐτάφη*ν - *θάπτω*, *θάψω*      *τρέχω* - *θρέξομαι*.

2. When the first syllable begins with an aspirated vowel, and the second with an aspirated consonant, the aspirate of the vowel is changed into the lene; when the aspirate is lost in the inflexion, the aspirate breathing returns: thus,

*ἔχω* (root *EX*) into *ἔχω*; but F. *ἕξω*      *ᾄφα* into *ᾄφα*  
*ἐσθής* (root *E*, *έννυμι*, *ἔστο*) into *ἐσθής*      *ᾄχρῖς* (from *ᾄ*) into *ᾄχρῖς*  
*ἄθρός*      .. *ἄθρός*  
*ἄθύρω*      .. *ἄθύρω*  
*ἴσχω* (cf. *ἴστημι*)      .. *ἴσχω*

§. 31. 1. Where the second aspirate belongs to a syllable which is attached to the root as an inflexive or derivative termination, the first aspirate is not changed, as in

*a.* Passive inflexive terminations beginning with *θ*, *ἐχύ-θην* &c.

*Obs.* 1. *ἐτύθην*, *τυθήσομαι*—*ἐτέθην*, *τεθήσομαι* follow the first rule.

*β.* The imperative ending *θι*, *φάθι*, *τίθναθι*.

*γ.* Adverbial affixes, *Κοιμηθό-θεν*.

*δ.* Derivative terminations beginning with *θ*, *σχείθω*, *ΣΧΕ*.

*ε.* Aspirated perfect endings, *ᾄ*, *τίθαφα* (= *τίθαπ-ᾄ*) *τεθάφαται*.

2. Compare the following forms, where the aspirate is changed, with those where it is not:

<sup>a</sup> Lennep, vol. iii. 206 sqq.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Med. 361, "de σμικρός et μικρός apud Tragicos idem statuendum videtur quod de ξύν et σύν." Schneider de Dialect.

Trag. 16.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. El. Met. 29. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 187—415.

The aspirate of the second syllable  
being part of the root ;

τρέφω, (but θρέψω,) τέτροφα, ἐτράφην  
ἐτάφη, (βάπτω) τάφος  
ἔταφον (aor. II.)  
τριχός.

The aspirate of the second syllable  
not being part of the root ;

ἐθράφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι  
ἐθάφ-θην, τεθάφ-θαι  
τεθάφ-θω, τέθαφ-α  
σχέ-θω, Κορινθό-θεν.

Obs. 2. In the inflexive termination *θηθι*, of the aor. I. Imp. pass., the first aspirate is not changed, but the second: *τύφθητι*, not *τύφτηθι*, for *τύφθηθι*.

#### CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

##### *Change of Consonants in the Dialects.*

§. 32. The following general rules regulate the changes of consonants in certain words of the different dialects. The homophonous consonants are interchanged with each other ; that is, *liquids* with *liquids*, *tenues* with *tenues*, *mediæ* with *mediæ*, *aspirates* with *aspirates*. The homonymous are interchanged with each other ; that is, *gutturals* with *gutturals* (K sound with K sound), *linguals* with *linguals* (T sound with T sound), *labials* with *labials* (Π sound with Π sound).

##### *Interchange of the Homophonous Consonants.*

§. 33. 1. *Mutes* : 1. *Tenues*—π and κ in interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, &c., Æol. and Ion. κῶς, &c. So ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος (Lat. *Equus*, Sanscrit *Akvas*). This change does not occur in the Epic writers. τ and κ, πότε, *et sim.* Dor. πόκα : ἔταν, Dor. ὅκα. On the other hand κείνος, Dor. τήνος.

τ and π, στάδιον, Dor. σπάδιον : πέντε, Æol. πέμπε : πίσυρες (Oscan *pet-tora*), Æol. for τίσσαρες.

2. The *mediæ* : β and γ, βλήχων, Ion. and Æol. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, Æol. and Dor. γλέφαρον.

δ becomes β, δελφίν, Δελφοί, Æol. βελφίν, Βελφοί.

γ becomes δ, γῆ, Æol. and Dor. δᾶ : γέφυρα, Lacon. διφούρα.

β becomes δ, ὀβελός, Dor. ὀδελός.

3. The *aspirates* : θ and φ. θήρ, Dor. and Æol. φήρ.

θ becomes χ, ἔξωθεν, Dor. ἔξεχα, ἄρνηχος, for ἄρνηθος, Æol. and sometimes Dor.

2. The *liquids* : α. λ and ν are interchanged before the linguals θ and τ, as ἡλθον, Dor. ἡρθον : πλεύμων, Ionic for πνεύμων<sup>a</sup>.

λ and ρ, κλίβανος, Attic<sup>b</sup> for κρίβανος.

μ and ν, μίν and νίν.

β. The liquid ρ and the spirant σ : ρρ, later Attic and comedy for the old Attic and Ionic ρσ<sup>c</sup> : ἄρρην for ἄρσην, κόρρη for κόρη : ρ for σ, at the

<sup>a</sup> On the tragic use of these two forms, see Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 15. Brunn Trach. 567. Herm. Tr. 564.

<sup>b</sup> Lobbeck Phryn. 179.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. Schneider, Dial. Trag. 15, who would admit both forms into tragedy : contrary to R. P. Hec. 8. Valck. Phœn. 55.

end of words<sup>a</sup>, Lacon, and Æol. παλαιός, Lysist. 988, for παλαιός, ἵππορ for ἵππος, πόρ for παῖς, *puer*, τάρ for τὰς : λ for ρ, as λάκη for ράκη : ρ for σ, in the middle of words, θέρμιον for θέσμιον<sup>b</sup>. So in Latin, *arbor* and *arbor*, *labor* and *labos*, *honor* and *honos*.

### Interchange of the Homonymous Consonants.

§. 34. *a*. The gutturals : γ and κ, Att. κραφεύς, al. γναφεύς.

χ becomes κ, δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, and Dor. ἀτρεχές for ἀτρεκίς : and on the other hand, μοῦκορ, Dor. for μυχός. So κρόνος and χρόνος.

*b*. The linguals : δ becomes τ, δάπης and τάπης : δ becomes θ before an aspirate, Æol. οὐθέν for οὐδέν<sup>c</sup>.

θ becomes τ, αἶτις Ion. and Ep. for αὐθις.

*Obs.* 1. In some words the aspirate is transferred from one consonant to another : κιθών, Ion. for χιθών : ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, So Att. φιδάκη for πιθάκη.

σ and the other linguals : σ becomes δ before μ, ὀδμή, Dor. for ὀσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. So Pindar, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμ. So θ for σ, κεκορυθμένος, Ep. for κεκορυσμένος.

σ becomes τ, Ποτειδάν, φατί, &c. for Ποσειδών, φησί Æol. and Doric. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, τηλία, τύρβη, τήμερον, τῆτες (these two last only in comedy, in other Attic Greek σήμερον, σῆτες<sup>d</sup>) are in other dialects σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη (σύρω).

σσ and τ are interchanged, λίσσομαι and λίτομαι, both used in Homer.

So also σσ and ττ : Ionic σσ, Attic ττ, in most words (but only in comedy and later prose<sup>e</sup>). But this interchange does not take place where the single σ was the original form of the word ; as, τείχεσι, τείχεσσι : except in Æol. ὅποττα, ἐπιχάριττα, for ὅποσα, ἐπιχάρισαι<sup>f</sup>.

*Obs.* 2. Æschyl., Soph., Thucyd., use πράσσω : Aristophanes, Plato, &c. πράττω. In some words the Ionic form retained its place, as πάσσω, βράσσω, πτήσσω, βασιλίσσα, σάρισσα, βυσσός, ἄβυσσος, αἰθύσσω, πτίσσω (έρίσσω generally).

σ and θ, when followed by a vowel ; σιός, Lacon. for θεός, μουσιδδew for μυθίζειν.

σ and ν, in Æol. and Doric verbal terminations ; μες for μεν, τύπτομες for τύπτομεν, and αἰές for αἰέν Æol. : and on the other hand, ἐντί, Æol. for ἐστί, ἔμπαν for ἔμπας.

*Obs.* 3. In the Laconic dialect σ assimilates itself to the following consonant (except it be a liquid) ; as, ἐτάν for ἐς τάν, διδάκη for διδάσκει, ἴτω for ἴστω.

*c*. The labials : φ becomes π, σφόνδυλος Att., σπόνδυλος Ion. So Æol. and Doric, π for φ, as ἀμπί for ἀμφί : hence ἀμπέχειν.

μ and π, ὅππατα, πεδά, Æol. for ὅμματα, μετά.

φ and β, βίλιππος, Æol. for Φίλιππος.

β becomes λ, ἐπεζάρει for ἐπεβάρει : Arcad. ζέρεθρον for βάρηθρον, ζέλλω for βάλλω<sup>g</sup>.

δ becomes λ, ζορκάς, Æol. and Ion. for δορκάς : ζά, Æol. for διά<sup>h</sup>, whence the compounds ζάθεος, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 28. Plat. Cratyl.  
434 C. Dawes Misc. Crit. 345.

<sup>b</sup> Paus. v. 15. 4.

<sup>c</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 66.

<sup>e</sup> Valck. Phoen. 406. Hemsterh. Lucian, i. p. 91, sqq. Cf. Schneid. Dial. Trag. 15.

<sup>f</sup> Cf. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Phoen. 45. Valck. Phoen. 45.

<sup>h</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

## Double Consonants.

§. 35. ξ becomes δδ, μουσιῶδεν, Lacon. for μυθίζειν : μάδδα, Dor. for μάξα, ὀδδαι for ὀζει.

The initial ξ becomes δ, as θυγόν for ξυγόν<sup>a</sup>.

ξ becomes σδ, Æol. and Dor. in the middle of a word (but in Pindar and Theocritus not when ξ is preceded by θ) as μελίσσεται, μέσδων for μελίζεται, μέζων. On the other hand, σδ for ξ in certain local adverbs, even in Attic Greek, Ἀθήναιζε for -ασθε, and in the two adverbs, βύζην and βυζόν for βύσδην, βυσθόν.

ξ becomes σσ, συρίσσειν, Æol. for συρίζειν.

ξ becomes ττ, συρίττειν, Att. for συρίζειν.

To these must be added :—

ξ for σ and σσ, ξύν, Ep. and old Attic for σύν<sup>b</sup> : διξός, Ion. for δισός : κλάξ, Dor. for κλείς. And even in the fut. and aorist inflexion the Dorians used ξ for σ<sup>c</sup>.

The double consonants ξ and ψ have their component letters transposed, as σκένος, Æol. for ξένος, σπαλís for ψαλís : but rarely at the beginning of a word. So σψ and ψ, as ψέ, Dor. for σφέ.

*Obs. 1.* In only a few cases consonants which are not cognate are interchanged; μόλις and Att. μόγης : νοεῖν, Ion. κοεῖν : πτ and σσ, ὄσσω, πίσσω, Æol. and Ion. for ὀπτω, πίπτω. So both ἐνίπτω and ἐνίσσω in Homer.

*Obs. 2.* Some words seem in the old language to have begun with two consonants, and hence arises a double form of the same word as if these consonants were separated, and retained separately, in the same or different dialects, as the initial consonant of the word. So κμέλας, μέλας, and κελαιός. So ΣΔΕΥΖ (= Ζεύς), Σίός *Deus*, Διφός, Διός. So ΚΞΥΝ, σύν, Lat. *cum* : κνοεῖν, (compare *knowledge*,) νοεῖν and κοεῖν, Æsch. Suppl. 171 κοινεῖν, Germ. *kennen*, Saxon *Ken*. So ἐνς becomes in Æol. ἐν, in common dial. ἐς. Sometimes only the form of one single consonant occurs : ξύρειν, κείρειν. Cf. κνέφας and νέφος<sup>d</sup>.

## Reduplication and Omission of Consonants.

§. 36. 1. In the general dialect the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, and the mute τ, are alone capable of reduplication; as, ἄλλος, μᾶλλον, κόμμα, λήμμα, κάνναβις, ἔρρω, τάσσω, λεύσσω, ἥσσω, τάττω, ῥήττων. And sometimes π and κ, as ἵππος, κόκκος.

2. ρ is doubled after the augment, as ἔρρειν, and in compounds, where a short vowel precedes it; as, ἀρρηκτος, βαθύρροος; but εὔρωστος (f. εὔ and ρώννυμι).

*Obs. 1.* In Homer, and sometimes in the Attic poets, ρ, for the sake of the metre, is not doubled; as, ἐράπτομεν (f. ράπτω), ἔρεζον (f. ρέζω), ἀμφιρύτη (f. ρεῖν), χρυσόρυτος.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 98.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Med. 11. P. E. Med. 11. Pref. to Oed. R. ix. Herm. ad Elms. Med. 11.

<sup>c</sup> Vellemus nos quidem magnopere, desine-

rent critici talia contra libros mutare."

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 89.

<sup>e</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 374.

3. *Arbitrary reduplication of consonants in poetry.*—Homer, and other poets after him, double the following consonants in the following cases after a short vowel, *metri gratia* :—

a. After the augment, the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον f. νέω, ἔρρεον, ἔσσενα, for ἔλαβον &c.

b. In composition, the same consonants; as, νεόλλουτος (f. νέος and λούω), ἄμμορος, φιλομμειδής; ἀννέφελος, ἐνννητος; ἐύσσελμος.

c. σ in the datives in σι and in futures and aorists; as, νέκυσσι, δώμασσι; κάλεσσα, ὀμόσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξείνισσα. And in the middle of several words; as, ὄσσον, ὄσσάκι, τόσσον, τοσσοῦτον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, ἔσσομαι; μέσσος, νεμέσσα, νεμεσσηθείς (f. νέμεσις), θυσσανόεις. And μ in ἔμμεναι for ἔμεναι (εἶναι).

*Obs.* 2. In some Doric inscriptions a σσ is found before a consonant, as Ἄρισστώδαμος. Böckh thinks this the relic of the letter Σαν<sup>a</sup>.

d. Of the mutes, Homer doubles π in the interrogative pronouns, which begin with ὅπ, as ὀππως—κ in πελέκκω—τ in ὅττι. There are only two instances of this reduplication of an aspirate, where however one is changed to a tenuis: ὄκχος for ὄχος Pind. Ol. VI. 24, σκύφος for σκύφος Hesiod. For the common reading ἔδδεισαν, should be substituted ἔδφεισαν<sup>b</sup>.

4. The arbitrary omission of one of two consonants, *metri gratia*, occurs but rarely: Ἀχλεῖς, Ὀδυσεῖς, φάρυγος; but in many words the initial consonant was dropped, probably from the natural tendency to abbreviate words in conversation, which, while it produced a new form in particular dialects, did not always render the longer form obsolete; as, μόσχος, ὄσχος—μία, ἰα—φημί, ἡμί &c. Hence the double poetic forms λείβειν, εἰβειν—γαῖα, αἶα &c.<sup>c</sup>

## CHAPTER III.

### *Of the Nature and Kinds of Syllables.*

§. 37. 1. A syllable is the distinct pronunciation of a vowel either alone, or with one or more consonants. When a syllable ends with a vowel it is called an open, when with a consonant, a close syllable.

2. A word is formed of one or more syllables. In words of more than one syllable, the radical syllable must be distinguished from the inflexive or derivative syllable. The former expresses the *notion of*

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 100.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 299.

<sup>c</sup> Blomf. Gl. Prom. Vinct. 191. Lennep An. Gr.

the word, the latter the relations of that notion; as, γέ-γραφ-α. Here the middle syllable is the radical, the two others the inflexive syllables, expressing the peculiar relations in which the notion *write* is to be represented: viz. as perfect—and as an action of the person speaking. In πρᾶγ-μα, the former is the radical, the latter the inflexive syllable.

3. All pure Greek words end either in a vowel, or in one of the three consonants *s, v, p*, or in one of the double consonants *ξ, ψ*; as, σῶμα, παῖς, χάρις, μῆν, ῥήτωρ, νύξ, γύψ. Except ἐκ and οὐκ. Vid. §. 20. c.

### Of the Quantity of Syllables.

§. 38. 1. Syllables are divided into long and short according as they are more or less dwelt upon in pronunciation; and this is defined by certain rules which regulated the pronunciation not only in poetry, but in the language of every day life.

2. The quantity of a syllable is decided either by the natural properties of the vowel (φύσει), or by its position (θέσει).

3. A syllable is *short by nature*, when its vowel is either *ε, ο, ᾱ, ι* or *υ*: ἐνὸμῶσά, ἐπὶθῆτό; and long, when its vowel is *η, ω, ᾱ, ι* or *υ*, or a diphthong; as, ἥρως, κρῖνῶ, γέφυρα, πέπραγα, ἰσχυροῦς, παιδεύῃς. Hence all contracted vowels are long; as, πρᾶσσω for πρεᾶσσω—ἄθλος for ἄεθλος—βότρυς for βότρυας.

4. A syllable is long by position, when the vowel is followed by more than one, or by a double, consonant; as, ἔκστέλλω, τῷψάντες, κόραξ (κόρακος), τράπεζα, θεὸς μέν.

### Quantity by Position before two Consonants in the same word.

§. 39. 1. A short vowel is not, as a general rule, long by position before a mute and liquid in the same word; as, ἀτέκνος, ἀπέπλος, ἀκμή, βότρυς, διδραχμος. In two cases however it is long: *a.* in composition, as ἐκνέμω, this in fact being two words: *b.* where *β, γ, δ* are followed by *λ, μ, ν*, as βίβλος, εὐδμος, πέπλεγμαι.

*Obs. 1.* In Homer the short vowel before a mute or liquid becomes long<sup>a</sup>, though occasionally shortened for the metre, except before *βα, γλ, θλ, φλ*.

*Obs. 2.* In the common Attic dialect the vowel is short<sup>b</sup> before most combinations of a mute and liquid, (*correptio Attica*;) and Comedy, as the drama of common life, naturally adopted this usage<sup>c</sup>, and only violated it

<sup>a</sup> Herm. El. Met. 28. Id. Orph. Arg. 755, and quoted by Maltby, Morell, viii. 3. Spitzner de Vers. Her. 88.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Gr. Gr. 79, note.

<sup>c</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 355. Herm. El. Met. 28. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 390. 394. Mitchell's Wasps, 248.

in parodies of the tragedians<sup>a</sup> and in proper names<sup>b</sup>, and perhaps in the Anapestic systems: hence in the comedians, the vowel before π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid, is *short*; before β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, *short* c; before β, γ, δ, followed by λ, μ, ν, *long*.

*Obs.* 3. In Tragedy<sup>d</sup>, sometimes the Epic, but oftener the Attic usage is found. The short vowels oftener remain short before a mute and liquid<sup>e</sup>, except before βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, θλ<sup>f</sup>; and sometimes, but mostly in choric verse, the vowel is short before some of these combinations<sup>g</sup>.

*Obs.* 4. The lengthening of the short vowel is found most commonly in uncompounded words, such as *ἔδρα*, *τέκνον*, *πατρός* &c.; rarely in compounds, such as *πολύχρυσος*, *ἀπότηροποι*, and still more rarely in augments, as *ἀπέθρισεν* Eur. *Orest.* 128<sup>h</sup>.

*Obs.* 5. A vowel is also sometimes short before the two liquids μν<sup>i</sup>. On the word *ἀπλακεῖν*, the first vowel of which some critics consider short in the passages where others read *ἀπλακεῖν*, see Seidler, *Vers. Doch.* 25. note: Herm. *Emend. Gram.* 18. Ellendt, *Soph. Lex. ad voc. Herm. Opusc. III.* 146, ad *Elm. Med.* p. 485; *Ibid.* 115. Lidd. and Scott ad *voc. Monthly Review*, February 1796, p. 130. Ellendt, *Lex. Soph. v. ἀναπλάκῃτος*. Herm. *Trach.* 120. Erf. ad *Cœd. Tyr.* 472. Hermann reads *ἀπλακεῖν* where a short, *ἀπλακεῖν* where a long vowel is required. See also, on some analogous cases of supposed short vowels before two consonants, *Toup. Add. Theocr.* 202. *Gaisf. Heph.* p. 41. For *ἀνδρότητα* (*Il.* π, 857.) read *ἀνδρότητα*.

2. A vowel which is by nature long should be pronounced as such, even when long also by position; and a vowel short by nature retains its natural pronunciation even when long by position, so that a difference should be made in the pronunciation of *θώραξ* (*θώρακος*), and *αὔλαξ*, *αὔλακος*<sup>k</sup>.

3. A syllable whose vowel is one of the *ancipites*, α, ι, υ, as a general rule, is short.

*Obs.* 6. The vowels α, ι, υ, are not, properly speaking, of doubtful quantity; but from there being no distinct sign for their long or short pronunciation (as ε, ο, η, ω), the same sign stands, in different syllables, sometimes for a long, sometimes for a short vowel—and sometimes even in the same syllable; while the distinction between ε and η, ο and ω, frequently produces two different forms of the same word. So *μυρίκη* and *μυρίκη*, *Ἄρης* and *Ἄρης*<sup>l</sup>, *φίλος* and *φίλος*. There are also words whose quantity varies in different dialects; as, *κορύνη*, *ταμῖνη*, *τορύνη*, *ἀλμυρός* short in Epic, long in Attic. So *κᾶλός* Ep., *κᾶλός* Att.—*ἴσος* Ep., *ἴσος* Att.—*νεᾶρός* Ep., *νεᾶρός* Att.<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Dawes *Misc. Crit.* 358. <sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* 359.

<sup>c</sup> Exceptions: *Thesm.* 486. *Eccles.* 369. *Lys.* 742. *Pl.* 1019.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. *El. Met.* 28. Dawes *Misc. Crit.* 354. Maltby, *Morell, Thes.* lviii. and lxi.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. *Orest.* 64.

<sup>f</sup> Exceptions: *SA Plut.* 117. *γμ Ib.* 961. *δν Eq.* 765. *SA Cœd. Tyr.* 77. *El.* 446. *γλ Æsch. Prom.* 172. See *Morell Thesaur.* Preface lviii.

<sup>g</sup> Dawes *Misc. Crit.* 359. Herm. *El. Met.* 29. *Elms. Med.* 288. *Mus. Crit. I.* 334. Maltby *liii.* note.

<sup>h</sup> R. P. *Orest.* 64.

<sup>i</sup> *Gaisf. Heph.* 217. Herm. *El. Met.* 29. *Elms. Bacch.* 1132.

<sup>k</sup> Cf. *Buttm. Gr. Gr.* 7, 8, note.

<sup>l</sup> *Mart. IX.* 12. "Sed Græci quibus est nihil negatum, Et quos 'Apes' 'Apes' decet sonare." <sup>m</sup> Monk *Hipp.* 1339.

## Quantity by Position of final syllables.

§. 40. 1. A short final vowel before two consonants at the beginning of the next word is, in the Epic poets, as a general rule, long. The exceptions occur mostly before a word which, from its own quantity, would not come into the verse unless the preceding vowel were short; as, *παν-ροῖσι βροτοῖσι*, — *γυμνωθέντα βραχίονα*, — *λύσε κλυδών*: here *βροτοῖσι*, *βραχίονα*, *κλυδών*, could not come into the hexameter verse except the first syllable were the last part of a dactyl, and therefore the vowel preceding must be short—so *Ἀφροδίτη*<sup>a</sup>: and it is rarely short before the two mutes *σ* or *ζ*, and never before *ξ* and *ψ*<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs.* The term *Arsis*<sup>c</sup> is applied to that syllable on which in scansion the emphasis rests: in the Dactyl for instance on the first, in the Iambics on the last.

2. When the first word ends with a consonant, and the second also begins with one, the final syllable is always long; as, *ἄλλους μὲν κάθισεν Τρώας*.

3. A long vowel or diphthong before the incipient vowel of a word which has not the digamma, is short in the thesis, long in the arsis; as, *Il. α, 358 ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν*: *Il. β, 621 νῆες δὲ μὲν Κτεά | τοῦ δ' ἄρ' κ. τ. λ.*: *Il. α, 333 ἄταρ δ' | ἔγνω | ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ (ῥῆσιν)*. This hiatus was not admissible in the Attic poets, except in certain choric measures, where the long vowel is shortened<sup>d</sup>; as, *Eur. Hec. 125 τὼ Θησείδα δ', δ'ζω Ἀθηνῶν*. A short vowel was lengthened in the arsis of the Homeric verse; as, *Il. ρ, 42 οὐδέ τ' ἀδῆριτὸς ἦδ' ἀλεῆς ἦδε φάβοιο*.

4. In the dramatists, the final short vowel is very seldom lengthened before any combination of mutes and liquids (§. 39. *Obs.* 1.) which will allow of its being short<sup>e</sup>; except occasionally in the choric songs and anapaests<sup>f</sup>: but before *βλ*, *γλ*, *γμ*, *γν*, *δμ*, *δν*, *μν*, or any other two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant, it is long (cf. *Æsch. Eum. 680.*); except in a few instances before *βλ*, *γλ*, *μν*<sup>g</sup>, where it is short—in Euripides only in the last case<sup>h</sup>.

5. The letter *ρ* from its lengthened pronunciation at the beginning of a word may, in poetry, lengthen a preceding vowel, if the ictus rests on it; *Æsch. P. V. 1059 διαρταμήσει σώματος μέγα ράκος*. In the Attic poets there are but few exceptions<sup>i</sup>, and these mostly in choric songs<sup>k</sup>.

6. Occasionally, but mostly only in certain words and forms, a long vowel or diphthong is short in the middle of a word before a vowel<sup>l</sup>. So in Homer: *ἐμπαῖος*, *νῆος*, *βέβληται*, *ἐπειή*, *χαμαῖϋναι*<sup>m</sup>, *οἶος*; and in Attic dramatists: *οἶος*, *ποιός*, *τοιούτος* *τοιόσδε*, *οἷε* (*ε. οἷομαι*) *ποιεῖν*, *γεραῖός*<sup>n</sup>, *δειλαῖος* in Iambic verse<sup>o</sup>, *ἱκταῖος*, *κρυφαῖος*, *πατρῶος*<sup>p</sup>, *φιλᾶθῆνᾶος*<sup>q</sup>, and always in the pronouns with the demonstr. *ε*, as *τουτοῦ* &c.; but the diphth. *ει* is

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 89, sqq.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 99. Herm. El. Met. 29.

<sup>c</sup> Maltby Prosodia, iv. 2. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Seidler de Vers. Doch. 93. Herm. El.

Met. 32. R. P. Pref. Hec. xlviii.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Orest. 64. Elms. Med. 241. El. Met. 29.

<sup>f</sup> Seidler de Vers. Doch. 21 and 409.

<sup>g</sup> See Schneid. de Dial. Gr. 45.

<sup>h</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 218. R. P. Hec. 298.

<sup>i</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 282. Monk. Hipp. 461.

<sup>k</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 219.

<sup>l</sup> Heph. i. 3. and Gaisf. Heph. 216. Seidler de Vers. Her. 100. Herm. El. Met. 32.

<sup>m</sup> Heph. i. 3.

<sup>n</sup> Monk Hipp. 170.

<sup>o</sup> Arist. Vesp. 282. R. P. Phoen. 1319.

<sup>p</sup> Herm. Med. 420. Seidler de Vers. Her. 101. Cf. R. P. Hec. 78.

<sup>q</sup> Herm. El. Met. 32.



never short before another vowel in Attic poets<sup>a</sup>. When four short syllables come together in the same word, the first is lengthened, as *ἀθάνατος*.

§. 41. We usually mark in pronunciation the quantity of the last two syllables only, but mostly that of the penultima, for which the following rules may be laid down :

1. The penultima is long in all properispomena of course : so also in all compounds whose last element is a properispomenon.

2. *αγος* : compounds from *ἄγω*, as *λοχᾶγός* : from *ἄγνυμι*, as *νανᾶγός*.

*αης*, adjectives (fem. *αις*) derived from verbs in *αω*, as *δυσᾶης*.

*αμα* or *αμων* (gen. *άμονος*) : derived from verbs, as *δράμα*, *θεάμων*.

*ανος* : oxyton proper names preceded by *ι*, as *Ἀσιᾶνός*, or where a consonant precedes, except *Δαρδᾶνός*, *Ἀπιδᾶνός*, *Ἡριδᾶνός*.

*ανος* : oxyton dissyllables, as *φᾶνός*.

*ανωρ*, as *Βιδᾶνωρ*.

*αος* : oxyton dissyllables, and proper names of more than three syllables, except *Οινόμαος*.

*ασος* : substantives, except *θιάσος*,

*ατης* : proper names preceded by a vowel : except proper names in *-βάτης*, *-στάτης*, *-φάτης*.

*ατος* : adjectives from verbs in *αω*, and from *κεράννυμι*, as *ἄκρατος*.

*αων* : (gen. *αονος*, or *άωνος*), as *ὀπᾶων*, except *φᾶων*.

3. *ια* : dissyllables beginning with two consonants, except *σκιᾶ*.

*ιλος*, *ιλον* : proparoxytons : so *χιλός* and *ψιλός* dissyllabic oxytons.

*ιμος* : dissyllabic oxytons.

*ινη* : polysyllabic subst., except *Μαλυβδίνη*, *εἰλαπίνη*, *Ἄσση*, *μυρσίνη*, (doubtful) *σατίνη*.

*ινος* : dissyllabic oxytons, as *ρίνός*.

*ιος* : dissyllabic oxytons, except *βίός*.

*ιτη* : proper names, as *Ἄφροδίτη*.

*ιτης* : (fem. *ιτις*), as *πολίτης* (*πολίτις*), except *κρίτης*, *κτίτης*.

*ιων* : subst., except *ῥίων* and *χίων* generally.

*ιων* : compar. Homer and Ionic always short.

4. *κρανος*, as *τρίκρανος*.

5. *υγη*. Except *μαρμαρῦγή*, *ἡλύγη*, *τρύγη*.

*υδον*, adverbs in.

*υλος*, oxytons in.

*υμα* : derived from verbs in *υω*.

*υμη*, paroxytons in.

*υμος* : dissyllabic oxytons.

*υνη* : paroxytons and trisyllabic substantives, except *ὀδύνη*, *κορύνη*, *σιγύνη*, in Epic sometimes.

*υνος* : oxytons in, except *πλύνός*.

— trisyllabic, when *σ* does not precede, except compounds of *γυνή*.

*υρα* : proparoxytons.

*υρος* : of which the antepenultima is long, except *οἰζυρός*, Attic *ὠζυρέ* : *ἀνάγυρος*, *πάμπυρος*, *ἀλμυρός* are doubtful.

*υτης* : substan. (fem. *ιτις*), as *πρεσβύτης*, *πρεσβυτις*, except *θύτης*.

*υτος* : of which the antepenultima is long, as *γαρῦτός*.

Verbs in *υω* with *υ* in the perfect, as *τέθυκα*.

*Obs.* Polysyllabic words compounded from long dissyllables have their

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Phœn. 1475.

penultima long. Such words as *παλιντρίβης* are derived, not from *τρίβω*, but from the root as seen in *τρίβον*, aor. II.

§. 42. In addition to these the following words are to be noticed as long. Those marked with an asterisk are sometimes short :—

I. *ā*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

* <i>ἀνιᾶρός</i> ,	<i>ὀπαδός</i> ,	<i>τάρα</i> ,
<i>κόβαλος</i> ,	<i>σιᾶγών</i> ,	<i>φάλαρος</i> ,
<i>νεᾶνις</i> ,	<i>σινᾶπι</i> ,	<i>ὁ φλύᾶρος</i> .

Proper names : \**Ἀμαῖσις*, \**Ἀνάπος*, \**Ἀράτος*, (*ἀράσθαι*), \**Ἀχέτης*, *Δευκότης*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Θεᾶνώ*, \**Ἰάσων*, *Μιθριδάτης*, *Νιφάτης*, *Πριάπος*, *Σάραπις*, *Σεῦρις*, *Στύμφαλος*, *Φάρασλος*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

<i>ἄγη</i> , <i>shore</i> , (but * <i>ἄγη</i> , <i>wonder</i> ),	<i>δᾶγύς</i> ,	<i>σφραγίς</i> ,
<i>ἄηρ</i> , <i>aēr</i> ,	<i>ὁ δᾶλός</i> ,	<i>τραχύς</i> ,
* <i>αἶξ</i> ,	<i>κᾶρις</i> ,	<i>φράτρα</i> ,
* <i>ατη</i> ,	<i>λαρός</i> ,	<i>φράτωρ</i> .

II. *ī*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

<i>ἀκόντιον</i> ,	<i>κάμινος</i> ,	* <i>ἄμβρινός</i> ,
* <i>ἀνία</i> <sup>a</sup> ,	<i>καρυκῖνός</i> ,	<i>παρθενοπέτης</i> ,
<i>ἄξιη</i> ,	<i>κοῖα</i> ,	<i>σελῖνον</i> ,
<i>ἐνίπη</i> ,	<i>κυκλάμινος</i> ,	<i>τὸ τάριχος</i> ,
<i>ἔριθος</i> ,	<i>κύμινον</i> ,	<i>ὑσγῖνον</i> ,
<i>ἐριῶς</i> ,	* <i>μεσημβρινός</i> ,	<i>χαλινός</i> ,
<i>ἱφθίμος</i> ,	* <i>μυρική</i> ,	<i>ὁ χελιδών</i> .
<i>καλία</i> ,	* <i>ὀπωρινός</i> ,	

And the proper names : \**Ἀγχίσις*, *Γράνικος*, \**Ἐνιπέυς*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Καῖκος*(*ι*), \**Οσίρις*, *Βουσίρις*, *Σερίφος*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

<i>βρίμη</i> ,	<i>κλήη</i>	<i>ρίπη</i> .
<i>γριπέυς</i> ,	<i>κριθή</i> ,	<i>σίγη</i> ,
<i>δίνη</i> ,	<i>λίτός</i> ,	<i>σμίλη</i> ,
<i>δριμύς</i> ,	<i>μικρός</i> ,	<i>τίμη</i> , ( <i>ἄτιμος</i> &c.)
* <i>ἰθύς</i> ,	<i>νίκη</i> ,	<i>χιλός</i> ,
* <i>ἰλη</i> ,	<i>πίων</i> ,	<i>ψιλός</i> .
* <i>ἰλυσ</i> ,		

III. *ū*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

<i>ἀμύμων</i> ,	<i>Δυός</i> ,	<i>λάφυρον</i> ,
<i>ἄστυλον</i> ,	<i>ἰγνή</i> ,	<i>λέπυρον</i> ,
<i>ἄντη</i> ( <i>ū</i> ),	<i>τὸ κελυῖφος</i> ,	<i>πίτυρον</i> ,
<i>ἄντέω</i> ( <i>ū</i> )	<i>κολλύρα</i> ,	<i>ὁ ψίμυθος</i> .
<i>εἰλυός</i> ,		

And the proper names : \**Ἀβυδος*, \**Ἀμφρυσός*, \**Ἀρχέτας*, *Βηρυτός*, *Βιθυνός*, *Διόνυσος*, \**Εὔω*, *Καμβύσης*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κωκῦτός*, *Νίσυρος*, *Πάχυνον*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

γῦρός,	πῦρός,	ῥῶλη,
κῦφός,	σύριγξ,	φῦλή,
λύπη,	τρῦγών,	χρῦσός,
μῦών,	ὁ τῦρός,	ψῦχή. (hence ψῦ-
ξύσος,	ὕβος,	χος &c.)

And the proper names : Ἀῦδός, Μῦσός, Μῦρῶ, Στρῦμών, Τῦδεύς, Τῦρῶ.

## Accentuation.

*Si quis igitur vestrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime com-  
paret, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione  
immutus.*—Porson ad Med. 1.

§. 43. 1. A word is produced by the arrangement of syllables, of which one is predominant—and hereon depends the principle of accentuation. The predominant syllable is naturally pronounced in an elevated, sharper, the subordinate syllables in a deeper, lower tone. Monosyllables are also accented, as in a sentence they are predominant or subordinate to other words ; as, ‘*hé* is good’—‘*yés*—*hè* is good.’

*Obs. 1.* In modern languages the accent generally rests on the radical syllable, as ‘*hópe-ful* ;’ and this principle is applied by Göttling, Thiersch and Rost to the Greek. It would certainly very much simplify the system, and increase the utility of accents, could we believe this principle to hold good ; but though it may be true in a great many words, there are still so many which have the accent, not on the radical, but on the formal syllables, as *ἐχθρός*—*πατήρ*, that it cannot be safely adopted as a general principle. In the *Æolic* dialect, in which are no oxyton words (except dissyllabic prepositions), it seems to hold good<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* Accentuated words are termed by the grammarians *ὀρθοτονούμενα*, in opposition to the *ἄτονα*, which have no accent.

2. The accents are three—*acute*, *grave*, *circumflex*. The elevated tone is called the *acute* (*ὀξεῖα*), and is marked by a stroke over the principal syllable, declining from right to left (´). The deeper tone, which is employed in the other syllables, is called the *grave* (*βαρεῖα*), and the sign declines from left to right (˘).

*Obs. 3.* The sinking of the voice is not expressed by the sign of the grave accent, except to distinguish certain words, as *ris aliquis*, and *ris quis*, and in the final syllables of words in a sentence. We do not write *ἄνθρωπος*, but *ἄνθρωπος*.

3. To express a prolonged rolling tone, the sign called *circumflex* (ˆ) is used<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Göttling, 5. 7.

<sup>b</sup> Porph. ep. Villois. Anecd. Gr. ii. 109.

*Obs. 4.* The circumflex is formed from the union of the two other signs ^: so that a circumflexed vowel must be considered as formed from the union of two other vowels, whereof the former had the acute, the latter the grave accent, as *πράγμα, πῶγμα*. But when the long vowel is formed of two others, whereof the latter had the acute, as *ὅδ*, the union of these two signs does not produce the circumflex, but the acute remains unchanged.—For exceptions, see §. 61. 1.

*Obs. 5.* In the pronunciation of a Greek word, regard ought to be had both to accent<sup>a</sup> and quantity. The accented syllable should be emphatically pronounced with its appropriate pitch, and at the same time the quantity of *each* syllable distinctly marked. The later (A. D. 500) as well as the modern Greeks have superseded the quantity by the accent, which regulates the measure as well as the tone of their words. So in modern Greek, *Ἄγινα, Ἀγίνα*—and the *versus politici*, used by Joh. Damascenus, Constant. Manass. and J. Tzetzes, are scanned solely by the accent.

*Obs. 6.* The ancient Greeks did not need any signs for the accent; but as in course of time a faulty pronunciation had crept in, the grammarian, Aristophanes of Byzantium (A. C. 200), restored the accents according to the traditional Athenian intonation<sup>b</sup>.

### Position of the Accent.

§. 44. 1. The *acute* is placed only over one of the three last syllables of a word, whether long or short—the circumflex only over the last, or the last but one when it is long by nature and the ultima is short—the reason of which arises from the laws of the acute, as will be seen below.

2. Accentuated words are named according to the position of their accent:—

- a. Oxyton*—when the acute is on the ultima; as, *τετυφώς, κακός, θήρ*.
- b. Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, *καῶς, πᾶς*.
- c. Baryton*—when the ultima has no accent; as, *πράγματα, πῶγμα, τύπτω*.

3. The Barytons are divided into

- a. Paroxyton*—when the acute is on the penultima; as, *τύπτω, τετυμμένος*.
- b. Proparoxyton*—when the acute is on the antepenultima; as, *ἄνθρωπος, τυπτόμενος*.
- c. Properispomena*—when the circumflex is on the penultima; as, *πῶγμα, φιλοῦσα*.

<sup>a</sup> Arist. Soph. Elench. 21. Id. Poet. 25. ii. 62. See also Dawes Misc. Crit. 110. and Soph. Elench. 4. 8. See Tyrwhitt ad Classical Mus. vol. i. p. 346.  
<sup>b</sup> Butt. Lexil. 295. 73.

Poet. Plato Cratyl. 399 A. B, Mus. Crit.

*Obs.* Some monosyllables, to which the grammarians assigned no mark, are called *ἄτονα*, as *οὐ* (*οὐκ, οὐχ*), *ὤς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς* (*ἐς*), *ἐξ, ἐκ, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*.—These are to be distinguished from the enclitics.—See below, §. 62.

§. 45. 1. The acute may be placed indifferently on long or short—the circumflex only over syllables long, not by position, but by nature; as, *καλός, φίλος, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; χρήμα, σῶμα, πᾶγμα* (*α* by nature long, but *τάγμα α* by nature short), *ἡ καλαῦροψ*.

2. The acute can be on the antepenultima only when the ultima is short; as, *ἄνθρωπος*, but *ἀνθρώπου, πομφόλυξ*.

3. The circumflex stands over the penultima when it is by nature long, and the ultima by nature short; in this case, if the penultima is accented at all it has the circumflex. Position has, in this case, no influence: so that even *ι* and *υ* (not *ω* or *ᾱ*), before *ξ* or *ψ*, are always considered, for the purposes of the circumflex, as short; as, *τεῖχος, χρήμα, σῶμα, πᾶξις; αὔλαξ* (gen. ἄκος), *κατῶρυξ* (gen. ὠρύχος), *χοῖνιξ* (gen. ἰκος), *καλαῦροψ, φοῖνιξ* (gen. ἱκος), *ἡλιξ, δοῖδυξ, κῆρυξ; but θῶραξ* (gen. ἄκος), *Κύκλωψ*.

*Obs.* The short ultima is a condition of the properispomenon, because the circumflex always supposes a contraction of two syllables, on the first of which the acute stands thus—*πράττε, πᾶττε*: but where the ultima is long, as *πράττω*, the accent is not on the antepenultima, but the penultima, not on the first, but the last of the two syllables, and the union of the two accents would form *ᾶ*, not *ᾱ*.

4. When the ultima is long or the penultima short, the penultima (if accented) has the acute; as, *τείχη*, but *τεῖχος; χῶρον*, but *χῶρος: τᾶττε, τάγμα, τᾶξις*(*ᾶ*), but *πᾶττε, πᾶγμα, πᾶξις*(*ᾱ*).

5. When the nominative is accented on the ultima, it generally has the acute; as, *πατήρ, θήρ*. But there are many monosyllables which are circumflexed.

6. Where the termination of an oblique case is formed by a contraction (see §. 75. 2. 3.) of two syllables, of which the first had the acute (see §. 49.), it is circumflexed; as, *καλό-ο=καλοῦ*, but *λόγος=λόγου, τειχέων=τειχῶν, καλό-ι=καλῶ, καλό-εσι, καλοῖς, &c.*

#### Remarks.

§. 46. In two cases a final long syllable is, for the purposes of accentuation, short:—

1. The final *αι* or *οι*, as *τράπεζαι, τύπτεται, γλώσσαι: ἄνθρωποι, χῶροι*.

Except: *α*. in III. s. opt., as being contractions from *αι(τ)ι, οι(τ)ι*; as, *τιμῆσαι, ἐκλείπει*. (The form *παιδεύσαι* may be accented in three ways: *παιδεύσαι* imper. aor. I. med.; *παιδεῦσαι* (for *παιδευσέμεναι*) inf. aor. I. act.;

παιδεύσαι III. pers. opt. aor. I. act.; so φιλησαι, φιλήσαι, φιλήσαι; πράξαι, στήσαι either inf. aor. I. act. or imper. aor. I. med.; πράξαι, στήσαι opt. aor. I. act.)

β. In the adverb: οἶκοι at home; but οἶκοι plur. from οἶκος.

γ. In the compounds of enclitics in οι, as ἤτοι, οἶμοι.

δ. The αι nom. plur. of the paroxyton substantives in ια.

2. In the terminations ως and ων, of the Attic third and second declension, in which an ε precedes either immediately, or separated only by a liquid; and in the Ion. gen. in εω, and the Ion. pronominal forms δτεφ, δτεων, the ω is considered as short; as, ἀνώγειω, φιλόγειω, ἀκέρω, ἰλεω, ὑπέρπλεω, πόλεω, πόλεων, δεσπότεω, Γύγειω (from δεσπότης, Γύγης); but ἀγήρω (not ἀγηρω), contracted from ἀγήραος.

3. In the following cases the ultima is perispomenon :

a. When, the ultima being contracted, the first of the two uncontracted vowels had the accent; as, τιμάω=τιμῶ, ἡχοῖ=ἡχοῖ, αἰδῶ=αἰδῶ, φιλεί=φιλεί but φιλεε=φιλει, πλέει=πλεῖ, πλέε=πλεῖ. Hence all genitives pl. of the first declension, contracted from άων, τιμῶν=τιμῶν. When the second vowel of a contraction had the accent, it remains, because the contraction would not produce the circumflex: ἑσταῶς=ἑστῶς, ἑάν=ἦν.

b. Adverbial terminations in ως, from oxyton adjectives: καλῶς from καλός, but φιλῶς from φίλος.

c. Gen. and dat. of the two first declensions from oxyton nomin. and the dual and plur. gen. of monosyllables of III. decl.; as, καλοῦ, καλῶ, καλοῖν, καλῶν, καλοῖς from καλός; but φίλου &c. from φίλος.

d. The vocat. sing. of III. decl. from masc. in εὖς, and femin. in ῶ and ῶς, as βασιλεῦ, ἡχοῖ.

e. Certain monosyllables, as ᾧ, μῶν, νῦν, οὖν, πῦρ, πᾶς, πᾶν, σῦς.

### Change of the Accent.

§. 47. The accent is often changed—by inflexion, derivation, contraction, elision, &c. :—

1. *Inflexion*.—The accent remains over the same syllable, but is changed according to the foregoing rules; the circumflex into the acute or vice versa, as the quantity or character of the syllables is changed; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν; καλοῦ, ἦς, ῶ, ῇ, καλοῖν, αἶν; καλοῖς, αἶς; τιμή, but τιμῆς, τιμῇ; Μοῦσα, but Μούσης; φεύγω—φεύγε; μείζων—μείζον; κτήμᾱ—κτήματος; φιλοῦμαι—φιλούμεθα; τεῖχος—τείχος &c.

2. The accent is thrown back, when the word is increased by a prefixed syllable, or when the reason for placing the accent on the penultima is removed; as, τύπτω—τέτυφα, έτυπτον; βουλεύω—βούλευε, έβούλευον.

3. It is thrown forward, when the ultima becomes long, or when the addition of a final syllable makes it necessary to remove the

accent nearer to the end; as, τύπομαι—τυπτόμεθα, τυφθισόμεθα; άνθρωπος—άνθρώπου.

4. In the cases of *Paroxyton* nouns, the accent remains over the same syllable (except the gen. plur. of I. declension), as ἡμέρα ἡμέραι; ἄθροος, ἄθροου, ἄθροον: except some adjectives in ης, which throw back the accent when the ultima becomes short, as αὐθάδης, αὐθαδες.

*Obs.* The gen. plur. of all nouns of the I. declen. are perispomenon, the contraction being of *άων* or *έων*, in which of course the α or ε had the acute accent.

5. In the cases of *Proparoxyton* nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable (except gen. pl. of I. decl.), unless the short ultima is replaced by a long one, as άνθρωπος, ανθρώπου.

6. In the cases of *Properispomenon* nouns, the accent is on the same syllable, but becomes acute when the ultima becomes long, as μούσα, μούσᾱν, but μούσης.

7. In the cases of *Oxyton* and *Perispomenon* nouns, the accent remains over the ultima. The genitives and datives of oxyton nominatives are always perispomenon, as, τιμή—τιμῆς, ποταμός—ποταμοῦ. —(See §. 45. 6.)

§. 48 In *derivation* and *composition*, most compound subst. and adjectives, and all compound verbs, throw the accent as far back as the laws of accentuation permit; as, φιλόθεος (from θεός); ἄπαις G. ἀπαιδος (from παῖς, παιδός); ἔτιμος (from τιμή); ὀδός, σύναδος;—φεύγει, ἀπόφευγε.

*Obs.* Certain real exceptions to this rule in subst. and adj., and some apparent ones in the verb, will be treated of under these heads respectively.

§. 49. *Contraction*.—1. When neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syllable as before the contraction; as, φίλεε—φίλει (but φιλέει=φιλεῖ); ἀνθεῖ=ἀνθει; τριήρεε=τριήρη; ὄρθοε=ὄρθου; δοιδῆ=ῥδή.

Exceptions:—κάνειον=κανών, and some adjectives in εος, signifying the material of any thing; as, χρύσεος=χρυσοῦς.

2. When either of the two uncontracted vowels is accented, the contract syllable is accented:

α. The contracted penultima or antepen., according to the general rules for uncontracted words (see §. 45.); as,

ἀγαπάομαι=ἀγαπῶμαι	φιλεόμενος=φιλούμενος
ἐλλήεσσα=ἐλλήσσα	ὀρθόουσι=ὀρθοῦσι
ἐσταότος=ἐστῶτος	τιμαίνων=τιμώνων.

Exceptions:—The accent is transposed in the adj. *ἀεργος*, not *ἀργος* but *ἀργός*; and in many subst. of III. Decl., which are accented as if no contraction had taken place; as, *στῆρ στήρως* (from *στῆαρ στῆατος*) see III. Decl. §. 107), and in the Ion. *ἔβωσα* from *ἐβόησα*.

β. The contracted ultima has, α. the acute, when the second uncontracted vowel has the acute (§. 46. 4. α.); as, *ἐσταῶς*=*ἐστῶς*: β. the circumflex, when the first uncontracted vowel has the acute; as, *ἡχοῖ*=*ἡχοῖ*.

Exceptions:—1. Compounds in *ός*=*ούς*, in the oblique cases of which the accent is not placed over the contract syllable; as, *ἀγχιούου*=*ἀγχίνου* (for *ἀγχιουού*) from *ἀγχίνους*, *ἀγχίνους*.

2. Also certain proper names: *Περίβοος*=*Πειρίβους*, G. *Πειρίβου* (for *Πειριβοού*).

3. And the gen. plur. of certain words of the III. Decl.: *συνήθειων*=*συνήθων*; *τριηρίων*=*τριήρων* (for *-ηθῶν*, *-ηρῶν*).

4. The dual of contracts in *ούς*: *πλώω*=*πλώ* (for *πλώ*), *δστίω*=*δστώ* (for *δστώ*).

5. Acc. of subst. in *ώ*: *ἡχάω*=*ἡχώ* (for *ἡχώ*); but *αἰδῶα*=*αἰδῶ* from *αἰδῶς*, according to the general rules, and *ῆῶ* from *ῆως*.

### Words distinguished by their Accent.

The equivocal meanings of the same word were naturally distinguished in speaking by the pronunciation, and, by the grammarians, the pronunciation was marked in most cases by a different accent. A list of the principal ones is here subjoined.

#### I. Nouns.

§. 50. 1. Proper names (*Oxyton*) and participles in *όμενος* and *άμενος* (*Proparoxyton*); as, *Σωζόμενός*, proper name, *σωζόμενος*—*Δεξαμενός* and *δεξάμενος*. So also proper names (*Paroxyton*) and adjectives in *ης* (*Oxyton*); as, *διογενής* but *Διογένης*, *νικητής* but *Νικήτης*.

Obs. 1. When a substantive or adjective is used as a proper name, it is generally distinguished by a change in the accent; as, *κακός*, *Κάκος*—*ἀδελφός*, *Ἄδελφος*.

2. Feminines from masculines in *εύς*, and abstract substantives in *εια*; as, *βασιλεια* *queen*, *βασιλεία* *kingdom*.

3. The emphatic or interrogative *τίς*; *ποῦ*; &c., and the enclitics *τις*, *που*.

4. Nouns in *ης* derived from verbs (*Oxyton*), and from substantives (*Paroxyton*): *πιδήτης* *the bound* from *πίδη*, *πιδητής* *the binder* from *πιδάω*; *αὐλήτης* from *αὐλή*—*αὐλητής* from *αὐλείω*.

Obs. 2. As a general rule these oxytons are active, the paroxytons are passive.

5. Words compounded of a substantive and a verbal derivative—active, paroxyton—passive, proparoxyton. The reason of this is, that the accent is placed over the part of the compound which supplies the subject



of the verb: μητρόκτονος (= ἡ μητὴρ κτείνει) killed by his mother; μητροκτόνος (= κτείνει μητέρα) a matricide<sup>a</sup>.

Obs. 3. The exceptions to this rule are the Epic words σακέσπαλος, ἱππόδαμος, ἐγγέσπαλος, πτολίπορθος—words in αρχος, οχος, οὔχος, οὔλος and εργος.—See §. 57. 22. a.

### Cases of Nouns.

§. 51. 1. Nominative (*Oxyton*), and dative (*Perispomenon*), of oxyton nouns in ῆ or á of the I. declension; as, N. ἀρετή, D. ἀρετῇ, Doric N. σιγά, D. σιγᾷ.

2. Genitive singular (*Perisp.*) and accus. plural (*Oxyton*) of oxyton feminine nouns of I. declens., which form their genitive in ᾱς; as, ῥοάς gen., ῥοάς acc. plur.—καθαρᾱς gen., καθαρᾱς acc. plur.

3. Gen. (*Oxyton*) and dative singular (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic declension in ὡς; as, λεῶ gen., λεῶ dat.

4. Dative singular (*Perisp.*) and nom. acc. dual (*Oxyton*) of oxytons of II. decl. in ὅς; as, dat. καλῶ, dual καλώ.

5. Acc. sing. (*Oxyton*) and gen. plur. (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic decl. in ὡς; as, λεῶν acc. sing., λεῶν gen. plur.

6. Feminine sing. (*Paroxyton*) and neuter plur. (*Properispomenon*) of properispomenon or proparoxyton adjectives in ος; as, ἀναγκαία fem. sing., ἀναγκαία neuter plur., δημοσία fem. sing., δημόσια acc. plur.

7. The feminine plural nom. of proparoxyton adjectives in ος, as αἵται; and the nom. pl. of paroxyton substantives in ἰα as αἰτίαι.

### Table.

Oxyton.	Perisp.
1. ἀρετή Nom.	ἀρετῇ Dat..
σιγά Nom.	σιγᾷ Dat.
2. ῥοάς Acc.	ῥοάς Gen. Sing.
καθαρᾱς Acc.	καθαρᾱς Gen.
3. λεῶ Gen.	λεῶ Dat.
4. καλώ Dual.	καλῶ Dat.
5. λεῶν Acc.	λεῶν Gen. Plur.
6. ἀναγκαία Fem. Sing.	ἀναγκαία Neuter Plur.
δημοσία	δημόσια

### II. Verbs.

§. 52. 1. III. person singular, pres. ind. (*Perispomenon*) and II. sing. imper. (*Paroxyton*) of contract verbs in ῑω and ᾰω; as, φιλεῖ, τιμᾷ—φιλεῖ, τίμα.

2. III. pers. aor. I. opt. act. (*Paroxyton*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. infin. active (*Properispomenon*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. imp. midd. (*Proparoxyton*) ποιήσαι.

3. Aor. I. imper. act. (*Proparoxyton*) βούλευσον, and fut. I. neuter part. (*Properispomenon*) βουλεύσον.

4. Pres. (*Parox.*) and future (*Perispom.*) of liquid verbs, κρίνω, κρίνεις pres., κρινῶ, κρινεῖς fut., κ. τ. λ.

5. The part. fem. dual (*Paroxyl.*) and fem. sing. (*Proparox.* or *Properisp.*) πεισούσα, τυπτούσα—πεισούσα, τύπτουσα.

<sup>a</sup> On the accent of comp. of κλυτός and κλειτός, see Buttm. Lexil. 368, sqq.

## Verbs and Nouns.

§. 53. 1. Gen. plur. of dissyllabic oxytons in *ός*, (*Perispomenon*) *θεών*, and part. of dissyllabic verbs in *έω* and *άω*, (*Parox.*) *θέων*.

2. Acc. sing. Doric of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάν*, and inf. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμάν*.

3. Acc. plur. of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάς*, and II. sing. pres. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμάς*.

4. Genitives of paroxyton nouns in *ος*, (*Paroxyton*) *φίλου*, and imper. midd. of the cognate verb in *έω* (*Perispomenon*) *φιλοῦ*.

*Obs.* The simple words alone are here treated of; their compounds follow the general rule (§. 48.), except when it is otherwise specified.

## List of words distinguished by their Accent.

*ἀγέλαιος*, feeding in the open pasture; *ἀγέλαιος*, of the vulgar throng.

*ἀγνος*, a shrub; *ἀγρός*, pure.

*ἀγοραῖος*, pertaining to the market; *ἀγόραιος*, idler.

*ἀγός*, leader; *ἀγος*, curse.

*ἀγροίκος*, peasant; *ἀγροικος*, clownish, uncouth.

*ἀγχοῦ*, adv., near; *ἀγχου*, imp. mid. of *ἀγχω*.

*ἀγων*, *ἀγωντος*, part. pres. of *ἀγω*: *ἀγών*, *ἀγώνος*, contest.

*ἀδολέσχης*, chatterer; *ἀδολεσχής*, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.

*ἄθροος*, without noise; *ἄθρόος*, in crowds. Eustath. p. 1387.

*αἶθος*, τό, heat; *αἰθός*, burnt.

*αἶνος*, δ, a tale, praise; *αἰνός*, terrible, adj.

*ἀκλήητος*, inexorable: *ἀκληητός*, spotless. Joh. Philop.

*ἀκηρός*, *ἀκμήν ἔχων*: *ἀκηνος*, νῆσις. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944.38.

*ἄκρις*, the top; *ἀκρίς*, a locust.

*ἀληθής*, true; *ἀληθες*, indeed?

*ἄλις*, adv., ἄλς, ἡ, brine.

*ἄλλα*, neuter plur. of *ἄλλος*: *ἀλλά*, conjunction, but.

*ἄλωα*, a threshing-floor; *Ἄλφια*, a festival of Demeter.

*ἄμνητος*, harvest-time; *ἄμνητός*, fruits gathered in the harvest.

*ἄμυγδαλή*, almond-tree; *ἄμυγδάλη*, almond.

*ἀνα*, vocat. of *ἀνά*: *ἀνά*, prepos.

*ἀπορρώξ*, *ἀπορροή*: *ἀπορρώξ*, *ἀπόρρυμα*. Schol. Venet. Bæot. 262.

*ἄρα*, but; *ἄρα*, whether; *ἄρά*, ἡ, prayer; *ἄρᾱ*, dat. sing. of *ἄρά*.

*ἀραῖος*, accursed; *ἀραιός*, thin, weak.

*ἄρνεος*, of a lamb; *ἄρνεός*, ram; *ἄρνεῖος*, μῆν. Phavor.

*ἄρπάγη*, hook; *ἄρπαγή*, rapine. Ammonius.

*ἄρρητος*, secret; *ἄρρητός*, odious.

*ἄρσις*, ἡ, -εως, raising up; *ἄρσις*, -ῖδος, arrow's point. Phavor.

*ἀσφόδελος*, δ, asphodel; *ἀσφodelός*, producing asphodel. Eustath. p. 446.

*ἄτεχνῶς*, adv. of *ἄτεχνής*: *ἄτεχνως*, adv. of *ἄτεχνος*.

*αὐλητής*, a flute-player; *αὐλήτης*, a farm servant.

*αὐτή*, fem. of *οὗτος*: *αὐτή* of *αὐτός*.

*ἄχυρων*, gen. plur. from *ἄχυρον*: *ἄχυρών*, chaff-heap.

*βαῖον*, shortly; *βαῖον*, a bough.

*βασίλεια*, queen; *βασίλεια*, kingdom.

*βάτος*, thorn; *βατός*, passable.

\* Götting Elem. of Accent. Transl. p. 105. Philop. Collectio vocum &c. Append. ad Scap. Lex. edit. Clarend.

βίος, *life*; βιός, *bow*.

βιους, plur. of βίος: βιούς, II. Aor. partic. βιώ.

βλήχρος, *a herb*; βληχρός, *weak*.

βοών, *ox-stall*; βοών, part. of βοάω, and gen. plur. of βούς.

βροτός, *mortal*; βρότος, *clotted blood*.

βροῦχος, *an insect*; βρουχός, *herald*. Joh. Philop.

βρύων, part., βρυών, *coast*. Joh. Philop.

γαλήνη, subst., γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.

γαῦλος, *merchant-vessel*; γαυλός, *milk-pail*. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.

γελοῖος, *ridiculous*; γελοίος, (also γέλοιος,) *wag*. Eust. p. 205, 906.

γενετή, *birth*; γενέτη, *stirps*. Joh. Philop.

γλοῖος, *gum*; γλοιός, *sticky*.

γνώμων, *a judge*; γνωμών, gen. plur. of γνώμη.

γῦρος, *circle*; γυρός, *round*. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

δείρας, *a hill*; δείρας, part. I. aor. δέρω.

δεξαμενή, *receptacle*; δεξαμένη, fem. of the part. δεξαμένος. Eust. p. 501.

δημος, *people*; δημός, *fat*.

Δία, accus. of Ζεύς: διά, prepos.

Δίος, *divine*; Διός, gen. of Ζεύς.

δόκος, δ, *opinion*; δοκός, ή, *beam*.

εἶδος, subst.; εἰδός, neut. part. of οἶδα.

εἰκων, part. of εἶκω: εἰκών, ή, *image*.

εἰμί, *sum*; εἴμι, *ido*.

εἰπόν, *dic*, εἰπέ; εἶπον, *disi*; εἶπε, *disit*.

εἷς, *one*; εἷς, aor. II. part. ἦμι: εἷς, II. sing. εἰμί: εἷς prep.

εἰάτον, *an hundred*; ἔκατον, *far-darting*.

ἐκπλέω, *I sail out*; ἐκπλεω, neut. pl. of ἐκπλεω.

ἐλάσσων, comparat.; ἐλασσών, part. of ἐλασσώω.

ἐλεός, *kitchen-table*; ἔλεος, *pity*.

ἐλῶν from ἐλάω: ἐλῶν, aor. II. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐλουσα, *I washed*; ἐλούσα, aor. II. Fem. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐν, *one*; ἐν, prep.

ἐνι, *ενεστι*: ἐνί, prepos.

ἐνός, gen. of εἷς: ἐνος, adj.

ἐντροπή, subst.; ἐντροπή, adv.

ἐξάιρει from ἐξάιρω: ἐξαιρεῖ from ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξαιρετός, *to be rejected*; ἐξαιρετος, *egregius*.

ἐξιάσιν from ἐξίημι: ἐξίσιν from ἔξειμι.

ἐπαινος, *praise*; ἐπαινός, *celebrated*.

ἐπεῖ, Dat. of ἐπος; ἐπεῖ, *since*.

ἐρινός, *wild fig-tree*; ἐρινεος, *woolly*.

ἐρμαῖον, *mercuriale*; ἔρμαιον, *a windfall*.

ἐστί, copula, *it is*; ἔστι, subst. verb., *there is*.

ἔτος, τό, *year*; ἐτός, adverb.

ἐχθρα, *enmity*; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

ζωή, *life*; ζώη, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος, καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.

ζῶον, *animal*; ζών, neut. of ζώος, *alive*.

ή, art.; ή, relative; ή, dat. rel.; ή, imperf. of εἰμί or ἦμι = φημί, or adverb *surely*; ή, conj. of εἶμι: ή, or.

ἡδέ, conjunction; ἡδε, *she*.

ἥλος, a *pail*; ἥλός, *stupid*.

ῥῥων, *slinger*; ῥῥων, gen. pl. of ῥῥεις.

ῥσυχῆ, adv.; ῥσύχη, fem. of ῥσυχος.

ῥττων, comparat.; ῥτῶν, part. of ῥτάω.

θαλάμαι, *dens*; θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.

θάμβος, τὸ, ἡ ἐκπληξίς: θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Ibid.

θεά, *spectacle*; θεά, *goddess*.

θέρμη, *warmlth*; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.

θέρμος, *lupine*; θερμός, *warml*.

θῆλυς, adj.; θηλὺς, *papilla*. Joh. Philop.

θῶλος, *dome*; θολός, *mud*.

θυμός, *mind*; θύμος, *thyme*.

ῖα, Ion. for ῖα, or acc. of ῖον: ῖά acc. or voc. of ῖός.

ῖδέ, conjunction; ῖδε, *see*.

ῖδη, *wood*; ῖδῃ, conj. from ῖδον.

ῖδού, imperat.; ῖδού, interjection.

ῖδρῦμενος, part. pres.; ῖδρῦμένος, part. perf.

ῖλλος, *eye*; ῖλός, *squinter*. Eust. p. 907. 8.

ῖον, *violet*; ῖόν, going, or acc. of ῖός.

ῖπνος, *lantern*; ῖπνός, *oven*. Joh. Philop. Cf. Reisig. Comm. on

Aristoph. Plut. 816. p. 104.

ῖπνός, *stable*; ῖπνών, part.; ῖπνων, gen. of ῖππος.

ῖώ, O; ῖω=ῖάου: ῖῳ dat. from ῖός: ῖω conj. from ῖιμ.

καιρός, *season*; καιρός, *thread*. Eust. p. 907.

κάκη, *misfortune*; κακή, fem. of κακός.

κᾶλον, *wood*; καλόν, neut. of καλός.

κᾶλως, *cable*; καλῶς, adv.

κάμπη, *caterpillar*; καμπή, *bending*.

κᾶν=καὶ ἔν: κᾶν=καὶ ἔάν.

κάρη=κάρα: καρῇ, conj. of ἐκάρην.

κεῖνος, *that*; κεινός, *empty*.

κεράστης from κέρα: κεραστής from κεράννυμι.

κηλητής, a *charmer*; κηλήτης, *charmed*.

κῆρ, τό, *heart*; κήρ, ἡ, *fate*.

κίων, *pillar*; κιών, participle.

κληρός, lot; κληρός, *sorte electus*. Joh. Philop.

κομιδή, subst.; κομιδῇ, adv.

κόμπος, *pride*; κομπός, *proud*.

κόνις, *dust*; κόνις, a *nit*. Ammonius.

κράτος, *strength*; κρατός, gen. of κρᾶς.

κρίνων, part.; κρινῶν, a *lily bed*.

κροτών, a *tick*; κροτῶν, part.

κτᾶσθαι from κτάσμαι: κτᾶσθαι from κτείνω.

κυκίω, I *mix*; κυκίῳ, accus. of κυκίων.

κύρτος, a *creel*; κυρτός, *crooked*. Eust. p. 907.

κυνών, a *dog*; κυῶν, part.

λάβη, *pretext*; λαβή, *handle*.

λαβρός, *abundant*; λάβρος, *vehemens*. Joh. Philop.

λάως, nom., a *stone*, or gen. of λᾶς, *stone*; λαός, *people*.

λάρος, *osprey*; λαρός, á, óν, *pleasing*.

λέπας, τό, *rock*; λεπάς, ή, *limpet*.

λεύκη, subst., *poplar*; λευκή, fem. adj.

λίχανος, ό, *fore-finger*; λιχανός, ή, *string of a harp*.

μαντίς, *tree-frog*; μάντις, *prophet*.

μείων, comparat.; μειών, part.

μισήτη, ή άξία μίσους: μισήτη, ή κατηφερής προς συνουσίαν. Trypho ap. Ammon.

μονή, subst., *stay*; μόνη, fem. adj., *alone*.

μοχθήρός, ό τά ήθη πονηρός: μόχθηρος, ό επίπονος. Ammon.

μυιών, gen., from μυία: μυιών, *muscle*.

μύλλος, subst.; μυλλός, adj.

μύριοι, *ten thousand*; μυρίοι, *very many*.

νοός, *novale*; νέος, *novus*.

νομαίον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum*. Joh. Philop.

νόμος, *law*; νομός, *canton, pasture*.

νύμφιος, adj.; νυμφίος, subst.

ξένων, gen. pl. of ξένος: ξενών, ό, *guest-chamber*.

οί, *these*; οἷ, *who*; οἷ, *whither*; οἷ, *oh!* οἷ, dat. of οὐ.

οἶδε, *these*; οἶδε, *he knows*.

οἶκοι, *houses*; οἶκοι, *at home*.

οἶός, gen. of οἷς: οἶος, *such as*; οἶος, *alone*.

όκνος, subst.; όκνός, adj.

όλος, *whole*; όλός, *ink*.

όμως, *tamen*; όμώς, *simul*.

όπωπή, verb; όπωπή, subst. Herm. in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. ix.

όρμος, *bay*; όρμός, *ornament*.

όρος, τό, *mountain*; όρος, ό, *boundary*; όρός, ό, *serum*. East. p. 906.

ού, *not*; οὐ, *no*; οὐ, *where*.

οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *non*, (now generally written οὐκ οὖν, with or without interrogation. See §. 791. Obs.).

οὖν, *adv.*; οὖν=οἷ έν.

οὐρά, *tail*; οὐρα, τά, *boundaries*.

οὐρος, ό, *a guard, a favourable wind*; τό, *mountain*; οὐρός, *a trench*.

οὐτοι, *these*; οὐτοι, *not*.

παιδιά, *play*; παιδία, τά, *boys*.

πάρα=πάρεστι: παρά, *prepos.*

παρείας, *a serpent*; παρειάς, acc. plur. of παρειά.

πατρός, *paternus*; πατροφός, *vitricus*.

πέδιον, *field*; πέδιον, dimin. of πέδη.

πειθω, verb; πειθώ, *persuasion*.

πείρων, *passing*; πειρών, *trying*.

περίπλεων, acc. subst.; περιπλέων, part.

πῆ, interrogative; πῆ, enclitic.

πίων, *fat*; πίων, aor. II. part. of πίνω.

πλατάγη, *rattle*; πλαταγή, *rattling sound*.

πλείων, comparat. of πολός: πλείων, *a year*.

πλυνός, *washing-trough*; πλύνος, *washed*. Schol. Aristoph. Plut, 1062.

πόθεν, whence ; ποθὲν, somewhere.

ποιός, qualis ? ποιός, quidam.

πονηρός, ὁ κακοήθης : πόνηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος.

πόσιν from πόσις ; ποσίν, Dat. pl. of ποῦς.

πότε, when ; ποτέ, sometime.

πότος, potus ; ποτός, potulentus.

πρίων, saw ; ποιών, saw-fish. Eust. Hexæm. p. 19.

πρύμνη, subst. ; πρυμνή, fem. adj. Eust. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.

πρυτανεία, from πρυτανεῖον : πρυτανεία, tempus magistratus Atheniensium.

πτύχη, plicatio ; πτυχή, concavitas. Joh. Phil.

πυγμή, boxing ; πυγμή, closely. Joh. Philop.

Πυθών, ἡ, the place Pytho ; Πύθων, ὁ, the Dragon. Ammon.

ρέμβος, a whirl ; ῥεμβός, whirling, adj.

ρίνή, file ; ῥίνη, shark. Joh. Phil.

ρίπη, town-wall ; ῥιπή, blast of wind. Eust. p. 301.

ροία, a pomegranate ; ροία, a horse-pond.

σῆς, gen. fem. of σός ; σῆς, a moth.

σιγά, imperat. of σιγάω : σιγά, adv. ; σιγῇ, III. sing. pres. ; σιγά, Doric form of σιγή : σιγῇ dat.

σῆμος, a fish ; σιμός, flat-nosed. Joh. Phil.

σίτος, frumentum ; σιτός, esculentus. Joh. Phil.

σκαφή, pit ; σκάφη, boat.

σκόλιον, drinking song ; σκολιόν, crooked.

σκύμνος, lion's whelp ; σκυμνός, young of every other wild beast. Schol. Venet. XVIII. 319.

σπάρτη, rope ; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, sown.

σπουδή, ἡ, haste ; σπουδῇ, adv., in haste.

σπαρτόν, acc. ; σπάρτον, a rope.

σπάρτος, a shrub ; σπαρτός, sown.

σταφύλη, plummet ; σταφυλή, bunch of grapes. Ammon.

στένων, groaning ; στενών, making narrow.

στιλβον, part. neut. ; στιλβόν, adj. neut. shining.

σύν, prepos. ; σὺν, accus. of σὺς.

σύνεργος, a comrade ; συνεργός, an aid.

σφόδρα, adv. ; σφοδρά, neut. plur. of σφοδρός.

σφώϊν from σύ, σφωῖ from οὐ.

σχολή, leisure ; σχολῇ, adv., quietly.

ταῦτα, these ; ταῦτά, the same.

ταύτη, dat. from οὗτος : ταύτῃ, dat. from ὁ αὐτός.

τέθναμεν, I. pl., τεθνάμεν, inf.

τῇ, dat., τή, take.

τινές &c., indef., τίνες &c., def.

τινῶν, gen. pl. τις : τίνων, partic., τίνω.

τισίν from τις : τίσιν from τίσις.

τόμος, section of a book ; τομός, a cutting. Ammon.

τρόπος, manner ; τροπός, ἵμας ᾧ ἡ κόπη πελάζουσα ἐνέιρεται. Eust. p.

1517. 55.

τροχός, a wheel ; τρόχος, a course. Ammon.

τρυνγτός, time of the vintage ; τρύγητος, produce of the vintage.

ὑραξ, *shrew-mouse*; ὑράξ, *adv.*

φῆς, II. pers. pres. indic. : φῆς, II. pers. conj. ; φῆς, aor. II. for ἔφης from φημί.

φιλητής, *lover*; φιλήτης, *thief*.

φόρος, *tribute*; φορός, *fruitful*.

φῶς, τό, *light*; φῶς, ὁ, *man*.

φώτων from φῶς : φωτῶν from φῶς.

χάριεν, *adv.*; χαρίεν, *neut. adj.*

χρίων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω : χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω.

ᾶ, with the vocat. of a noun; ᾶ, an independent interrog.

ᾶμοι, an interjection; ᾶμοι, nom. plur. of ᾶμος. Apollon. Dysc. de *adv.* p 537.

ᾶμος, *shoulder*; ᾶμός, *raw*.

ᾶν, gen. of ὅς : ᾶν, part. εἰμί : ᾶν, Ion. for οὖν.

ᾶχρος, *pale*; ᾶχρός, *pale*.

§. 54. It is almost impossible to give any rules which may be depended upon as practical guides in accentuation. The following are liable to so many exceptions that they are only given as exhibiting the results of the general principles.

1. *Monosyllables*.—If the ultima is the result of a contraction, circumflex it; if not, it has the acute, but see §. 63.

2. *Dissyllables*.—If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima; if the ultima is long and the result of a contraction, of which the first of the uncontracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima. In any other case place the acute over the penultima.

3. *Trisyllables*.—*a*. If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima. If the ultima is long and the result of a contraction of which the first of the contracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima.

*b*. If the ultima and penultima are short, place the acute over the antepenultima.

*c*. If the ultima is long, place the acute over the penultima.

*Obs.* A great many words however have the acute on the ultima, or on the penultima, quite irrespectively of these rules, as will be seen from the following table of the accents of the several terminations.

### The Accents of particular terminations.

§. 55. 1. *a*. Substantives in *a* or *η*, derived from adjectives in *ος*, are paroxyton, except when formed from oxyton masculines.

*b*. Substantives derived from aor. II. or perf. II., and those derived from verbs by changing the *ε* of the penultima into *ο*, are generally oxyton; all others paroxyton.

*Obs.* 1. In composition, these words retain their accent on the ultima\*, except ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, οἰνοχόη, ἱστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη.

\* Elms. Ach. 922.

c. Contract substantives in η (from έα), or α from άα, are perispomenon.

2. βη : if derived from perf. II. or aor. II. or if from verbs with ε in the penultima, which is changed into ο, they are oxyton (1. δ.),

Except καλύβη, στίβη, βλάβη parox. instead of oxyt. : ώβή, ώρή, oxyt. instead of paroxyt.

3. γη : all oxyton,

Except έγη, άρπάγη, ήλύγη, λύγη, πάγη, τρύγη, στήγη, and γή.

4. δη : oxyton,

Except δῆ, κρύδη, μελέδη, πίδα, σίδα, άδελφίδα, θυγατρίδη, υίδη.

5. εα : paroxyt.,

Except γενεά, δωρεά, θεά (goddeas).

6. ζα, ζη : all dissyllables paroxyton : trisyll. in ζα, proparox.

7. θη, θα : paroxyton,

Except κρή, ποθή, and proparox. έκαρθα.

8. ια : paroxyt.,

Except αίμασι, άμαξία, άνθρακιά, ιδ, ίωνιά, καλιά, κρινωνιά, λαλιά, λοφιά, μυρμηκιά, όρμη, παιδιά, πρασιά, προστάσι, πυρκαλιά, ροδωνιά, σκιά, στογγύα, σποδιά, στρατιά, σφηκί, τροχιά, τρυμαλιά : Geographical names, and the plurals ποταμιά, θεσπιά, οικοδομαί<sup>a</sup>. All feminines in τρια derived from masc. are proparox., as ψάλτρια.

9. αια : dissyllables properispom., trisyll. paroxyt.,

Except names of towns which are proparoxyt.

10. εια : paroxyton,

Except,—a. Proparoxyton : derivatives from nouns in ης or ενς, whereof there is no verb in ένω (except άλήθεια, άληθειώ) and from neuter substantives in ος, except άγχρία, κηδεία, πενθεία : the feminine forms of masculines in ενς, as ίλεια, and the poetic epithets of women, of which the masculine was not in use, as ήργένεια &c. ; and likewise βοήθεια, θάλαια, κρίνεια, κέδεια. δ. Oxyton : άρειά, ζιιά, παρειά, στείλεια, φορβεια, χρεία.

11. οια : proparoxyton,

Except oxyton δουά, ποιά, ρουά, χρουά, Att. χροά, parox. νεοά, ήα, Τροά.

12. υια : follow the general rules.

Obs. 2. By the old Attics, the α of οια and υια was considered long, and therefore they are paroxyt. ; άγνυια, μήτρυια, όργνυια, are in Attic oxyton<sup>b</sup>.

13. κη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton άκή, άκή, άλκή, άικική, ίακή, δακή, (and comp.) πλοκή, (and comp.) φυλακή, and those contracted from έα=ή, which are perispomena.

14. λη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton nouns in όλή, derived as in 1. δ. ; derivatives in αλή (if not proper names) : and άπειλή, Άγγελή, αώλή, βουλή, εύλή, θηλή, θυλή, κεφαλή, έλή, έμυχλή, έπλή, ούλή, όφειλή, σταφυλή (grape), σχολή, φυλή, χηλή, χολή, γαμφηλαί, and perisp. contract, from έα=ή.

— λα : follow the general rules (§. 45.),

Except Dor. έλαλά.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 487.

<sup>b</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc. όργνυί.



15. *μη* : oxyt.,

Except words in *ἡμη*, *ωμη*, *ὑμη*, and *ἄμη* (except *σπιθαμή*), and *βλημη*, *δέσμη*, *εἰσίθμη*, *θέρμη*, *κόμη*, *λόχημη*, *οἶμη*, *πάλημη*, *πλήσμη*, *σκάλημη*, *στάθμη*, *τόλημη*, *τόρμη*, *χάρμη*, *χάσμη*.

16. *νη* : paroxyt.,

Except derivative abstract nouns in *ονή*, as *ἡδονή*, derivatives in *μονή*, nouns belonging to 1. *δ.*, and *ἀγγελονή*, *γυνή*, *εὐνή*, *μενοινή*, *μηχανή*, *ποινή*, *σκηνή*, *φερνή*, *φωνή*, *ώνή*, and words formed like participles, as *δεξαμενή*.

— *να* : follow the general rules (§. 45.) Properisp. *χλαῖνα*, perisp. *μνᾶ*.

17. *ξα* : paroxyt.,

Except *ἄμαξα*, proparox.

18. *οα* : paroxyt.,

Except *στοά*.

19. *οη* : oxyt.,

Except paroxyt. *ἀλόη*, *χλόη*, *χυλόη*—*βοή* = *βοῖα*. Ion. *ζόη*.

20. *πη* : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. *δ.* (but *σκέπη*) and *καμπή*, *σιωπή*.

21. *ρα* : oxyt., all immediate derivatives of verbs,

Except *ἔδρα*, *μοῖρα*, *μάρα*, *πεῖρα*, *σπεῖρα*.

Polysyllables which have a long penultima (the *α* being short) are proparoxyt., except those in *ώρα* : the polysyllables which have a short penultima are paroxyt. So also all nouns in *δρα*, *θρα*, *τρα*,

Except *Δήμητρα* and *σκολόπεδρα* : *ἐλπωρά* and *θαλπωρά* are oxyton.

Dissyllables in *αυρα* and *ωρα* are all paroxyt. : dissyllables with any other long vowel or diphthong are properispom.,

Except *ζεῖρά*, *νευρά*, *οὐρά*, *πῆρα*, *πυρά*, *σαυρά*, *σειρά*, *φρουρά*, *φωρά*.

22. *σα* : follow the general rules (§. 45.), consequently dissyll. with long vowel or diphthong in penult. are properisp.

23. *τη* : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. *δ.* and *ἀορτή*, *ἀρετή*, *βιοτή*, *βροντή*, *ἐορτή*, *λιτή*, *μηλατή*, *παλαιότη*, *πινυτή*, *τελευτή*.

24. *υη* : paroxyt.,

Except *σκενή* with its compounds and *φνή*.

25. *φη* : oxyton,

Except *ἀκαλήφη*, *ἐρίφη*, *κάρφη*, *λόφη*, *σίλφη*, *Ξίφη*, *σκάφη*.

26. *χη* : oxyton,

Except *ἀργυρέχη*, *κάλχη*, *κόγχη*, *λέσχη*, *λόγχη*, *μαλάχη*, *μέχη*, *ὄσχη*, *πυρρίχη*, *τόχη*.

27. *ψα* : only *δίψα*.28. *ωα*, *ωη* : oxyton,

Except *μνάα*, *Μινφά*, *ῶα*, *ὑπερφά*.

§. 56. *on* (gen. *ou*) : these words for the most part follow the general rules,

Except those which have a masculine form in *os*, the accentuation of which they follow.

1. The following are oxyton : ζυγόν, ἐλεόν, πηδόν, ἐρινεόν, κουλεόν, μυελόν, ῥινόν, στειλειόν, ὑποταμνόν, δαιτρόν, λουτρόν, ξυρόν, πλευρόν, πτερόν, σφυρόν, ἐρπετόν, ὦόν. So also the verbal adjectives ζυστόν, παλτόν, ῥυτόν, φυτόν.

2. Paroxyton : trisyllabic diminutives in *-ιον*, whose antepenultima is long by nature or position (even before a mute and liquid), and such as have lost their diminutive force, as πεδίον (from πέδον) and ὁστέον. Some diminutives in *διον* for *ιδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule ; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as ζώδιον for ζωίδιον : so ἀθλιον for ἀέθλιον, ποιμνιον for ποιμένιον.

The following paroxytons are real exceptions : αἰλιον, δέμνιον, δένδριον, ζώνιον, ἥτριον, ἱκρίον, ἰχθυιον, λείριον, μέλιον, ὄγκιον, ὄργιον, ὄρκιον, ὄσπριον, παίγνιον, πλαίσιον, ῥόπσιον, φρούριον, φύξιον, ψέλλιον : though perhaps many of these may be considered as not diminutives.

3. Properispomena : αἰδοῖον and words in εῖον,

(Except προάστειον, γένειον, γήρειον, δόνειον, κηλώνειον, κηρύκειον, κόπειον, κώνειον, σκιᾶδειον, σκιράφειον, and most possessives in *ειον*, as βασιλείων\*,)

and old Attic τροπαῖον.

### Words in *os*.—General rule.

§. 57. *os*.—1. The uncompounded substantives, when not derived from primitive verbs, follow the general rules ; when derived from verbs, they, as well as uncompounded adjectives, are generally oxyton.—See the different terminations.

2. The compounds are,

1. *a*. When the second part is an uncompounded noun, paroxyton ;

Except some words in which the substantival notion predominates, which is marked by the accent of the substantive being retained, as ἀρχιθεωρός :

*b*. Those which are derived from words already compounded are oxyton, as ἀναγνωρισμός from ἀναγνωρίζω, not from γνωρισμός.

2. When the second part is a verbal.

*a*. *Oxyton*.—Transitive compounds with a long penultima, as λοχαγός, *leading the Lochus*, στρατηγός : (but if these compounds are further compounded, the accent is thrown back, as συστράτηγος,) and words in *ῶψ* from ὤψ. Compounds of ἔργον which express a physical operation are oxyton, as φυτουργός &c. ; and those which

\* Lobeck. Phryn. 368, sqq.

express a mental operation, *properispomena*, *πανουργος* &c.; or if the penultima does not admit a circumflex, *proparoxyton*, as *περίεργος*, *πάρεργος*.

*Obs. 1.* The reason of this is, that the accent rests on the emphatic part of the compound: in *κακέργος* (= *κακούργος*) the *κακόν*, in *ξυλόεργος* (= *ξυλουργός*) the *ἔργον* is the principal notion.

*b. Paroxyton.*—Those with a short vowel in the penultima (generally *ο*) which have a transitive reference to the noun in the first part of the compound; as, *παιδοκτόνος*, *killing a son*. (See §. 50. 5.)

In the Homeric compounds of *κλυτός* and *κλειτός*, where the first part is an indeclinable word, as *τῆλεκλυτός* = *τῆλε κλυτός*, or a real case, as *δουρικλυτός* = *δουρὶ κλυτός*, it is not a real compound, but only in juxtaposition (*ἐν παραθέσει*), so that the accent is not thrown back from the ultima; but when the first part is in actual composition (*ἐν συνθέσει*) with the latter, its original form being changed thereby, as *ὀνομακλυτός* = *ὀνόματι κλυτός*, the accent is thrown back according to the general rules for compounds (§. 48.)<sup>a</sup>

*c. Proparoxyton.*—Compounds with a passive sense; as, *παιδοκτονός*, *killed by a son*. See §. 50. 5.

*d.* If the first part of the compound is a preposition, particle, adverb, *πᾶν* or *πολύ*, the word is *proparoxyton*<sup>b</sup>,

Except in some oxyton words where the active comp. is distinguished from the passive.

*Obs. 2.* The compound words are to be accented according to the above rules and those in §. 48., except where they are otherwise specified under the different terminations.

### §. 58. 1. *ας*: oxyton,

Except *ἴλαος* Att., and *πῶος*, *πῶιος*.

### 2. *ος*: follow the general rules,

Except the simple adjectives which are oxyton, and the subst., *ἄμορβός*, *βαλβος*, *λαβός*.

### 3. *γος*: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. *ἄγωγς*, *a leader*; *κρωγός*, *λοιγός*, *ταγός*, *πηγός*.

### Adjectives are oxyt.,

Except *μάργος* and *ὀλιγος*. For comp. in *εργος*, see §. 57. 2. *a*.

### 4. *δος*: follow the general rules,

Except *δοιδός* (and comp. in *φδός*), *ὀδός* (*οὐδός*) *σπαδός*, *δρυμαγδός*, *σποδός*.

### 5. *εος*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, the forms in *εος* of oxyton nouns in *ός*, as *ἀδελφός* (but *δαιδάλεος*) and *ἐλεός* (*dresser*), *ἐνός*, *ἐρινός*, *ἐτεός*, *θεός*, *θυπέος*, *κολέος*, *λοχέος*, *νεός* (*ploughed land*), *συφέος*, *φωλέος*: and paroxyt. adjectives in *αλέος*, and *ἀδελφιδέος*, *θυγατριδέος*, *ἀνεψιαδέος* (as diminutives), and all verbal adjectives in *τέος*.

### 6. *ζος*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *πείζος*, *χθίζος*.

### 7. *ηος*: oxyton.

<sup>a</sup> Butt. Lexil. 387.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 386.

8. *θος*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *ἀγαθός, βοηθός, ὀρμαθός*, and dissyllables, *αἰθός, βυθός, ἐφθός, μασθός, μωθός, ξαθός, ξουθός, ὀρθός, στρουθός, τιθός, τυθός*.

9. *ις*, as a general rule, throw the accent as far back as possible; *δῖος* is the only properisp.,

Except, — 1. Oxytons in *ιος*: *ἀγνυῖός, ἀνεψιός, βαλῖός, βιός (δου), γυλῖός, δεξιός, ἐρωδῖός, ἰός, κριός, μητρυῖός, μονῖός, πατρυῖός, πολῖός, σκελιός, υῖός, χαρὰβριός*.

2. Paroxyton *ἄντιος* (and compounds) *γομφῖος, μυρίοι (πανυ), τυμφῖος, πλησίος, σκορπίος*.

2. *αιος*: properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton, all dissyllables, and *ἄλαιός, ἀραιός (ἰλῆν), γεραῖός, θηραῖός, ἡβαιός, κραταῖός, παλαιός*.

(β.) Proparoxyton, *βέβαιος, βίαιος, βόλαιος (βάλλω), γόναιος, δειλαιος, δίκαιος, ἔμπαιος, μάταιος, νόμαιος (λαωῖν), πύλαιος, ρούσσαιος, τύχαιος, ὑμέναιος*, and compounds of γῆ.

3. *οιος*: properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton *γλοιός, δοιοί, κλοιός, κολοῖός, ὀλοιός, ποιός* and *φλοιός*, and compounds of ποίω.

(β.) Proparoxyton in *ιος*: *γέλοιος, ὅμοιος*, in Attic.

4. *ειος*: polysyllables are paraprox.,

Except *ἄνδρειός, ἀστεῖος, ἀχρεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἑταιρεῖος, ἡθεῖος, λαμβεῖος, μεγαλείος, μονοῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὄθνεῖος, οἰκείος, παιδείος, παρθενεῖος, σπονδεῖος*: and oxyton, *ἀγνεῖος, ἀφρευῖός, θαμνῖός, νεῖός, συφεῖός, ταρφεῖός, φατειός*.

Dissyllables are properisp.

10. *κος*: mostly oxyton: but dissyllabic subst. are paraprox.

(Except *ἀσπός, βοσπός, δοκός, θριγκός, σπηός, φακός, χαλκός*, and *βίκος, θᾶκος, θρησκος, θῶκος, μῦκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, σῦκος*),

So also *τέρκος* (adj.), all diminutives in *ίσκος, πηλῖκος* and its correlatives; trisyllabic subst. are paraprox.

11. *λος*: 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except, — a. Paroxyt.: *ἄλλος, κός, λάλος, ὄλος, φίλος*, all in *ῖλος* and *ῦλος* (except *ἄστυλος*), *αἰόλης*, forms of *μέγας*, as *μεγάλοι*.

b. Properisp.: *δῆλος, κοῖλος, οὖλος, φαῦλος*.

c. Proparoxyton: *αἰσυλος, ἀσέφηλος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, δαίδαλος, δεῖελος, εἴκελος (θίσκελος), ἐκηλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἱώλος, ἱζαλος, κίβδηλος* (and comp.), *τέτληλος*.

The transitive adj. *ἱερόστολος* is paraprox., contrary to the general rule (§. 50. 5.).

## 2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except, a. — Oxyton: *αἰγυλός, αἰλός, βηλός, γαυλός, δαλός, ἐλλός, θαλλός, θολός, καυλός, μαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χυλός, χυλός*.

b. Paroxyt.: *κρεβάλος* and those in *ιλος*<sup>a</sup>.

12. *μος*: a. Oxyton, when the penultima is by nature or position long,

Except *ἔρημος* and *ἐτοιμος*, *δῆμος*, (*people*), *κῶμος, μῆμος, μῶμος, οἶμος*, and *ἔμμος, κῶμος, ὄγμος, ὄλμος, ὄρμος, πότμος, τόρμος, ψάμμος*.

<sup>a</sup> Pass. Lehre. von Zeitmasse, Tab. vi.

## b. Dissyllables with a short penultima are parox.,

Except *ἔμῃς*, *νομῷς* (*pasture*), *ὀμῷς*, *τομῷς* (*cutting*).

## c. Polysyllables with a short penult. are proparox.,

Except *ἰταμῷς*, *οὐλαμῷς*, *ποταμῷς*, *φωριαμῷς*, *χηραμῷς*.

## 13. νος : 1. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except polysyllables in *ωνος* which are oxyton, as also *ἀνός*, *ἀραχνός*, *βουνός*, *γουνός*, *ἐρινός*, *ἰπνός*, *καπνός*, *κεραυνός*, *κρημνός*, *ληνός*, *οὐρανός*, *ρινός*, *χαλινός*, *Ὠκεανός*.

Paroxyton : *καρκίνος* and *παρθένος*.—Properisp. : *αἶνος*, *δῖνος*, *ἐχῖνος*, *λεῖπνος*, *κῶνος*, *μυζῖνος*, *οἶνος*, *θῖνος*, *πρίνος*, *πρώνος*, *σχέινος*.

## 2. The adjectives with a long penultima are oxyton,

Except *λίχνος*, *μόρφνος*, *τέρεμνος*, *ἀγχιωτῖνος*, *ἐκείνος*, *προμηνητῖνος*.

## With a short penultima, the accent is thrown back,

Except oxyton adjectives in *ωνος*, (but *δόπανος*, *κόγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *λίτανος*) and those in *ινος* which are derived from adverbs or express a definition of time (except *τήτωνος*), and *ἀληθινός*, *ἀσθινός*, *ἐλαϊνός*, *κενός*, *ξυνός*, *πειδινός*, *στενός*, *στρανός*.

## 14. οος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *θοός*, *ζοός*, *δλοός*, and paroxyton *ἀθρόος*, and multiples in *πλόος*, as *διπλόος*.

## 15. πος : subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *ἀτραπός*, *καρπός*, *κλωπός*, *κομπός* (*boaster*), *λωπός*, *μαστροπός*, *θπός*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *ταρπός*, *τραπός* (*strap*).

Adjectives in *ωνος*, whether simple or compound, are oxyton.

## 16. ρος : 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except words in *τερος*, (but *δεξιτερός*, *καρτερός*, *κρατερός* and *ἀριστερός*) and *ἔκρος*, *βάρβαρος*, *γλίσχρος*, *ἐλευθερός*, *ἡμερος*, *κάρχαρος*, *λάβρος*, *λάληθρος*, *λοῖδορος*, *μέρμερος*, *πέλωρος*, *πέπειρος*, *ταλαιπώρος*, *φλύαρος*, *χείμερος*, and Att. *πόνηρος*, *μόχθηρος*.

Properisp. : *γαῦρος*, *θούρος*, *μαῦρος*, *παῦρος*, *στεῖρος*, *σφαῖρος*, *χῆρος*, and Att. *μῶρος*, *πῆρος*.

## 2. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *ἀγρός*, *ἀφρός*, *γαμβρός*, *δαιτρός*, *ἐκυρός*, *θαῖρός*, *θεωρός*, *θησαυρός*, *θορός*, *λατρός*, *καιρός*, *κηρός*, *μηρός*, *μολαβρός*, *μυλωθρός*, *νεβρός*, *νεκρός*, *νεφρός*, *ξυρός*, *ὄρος* *αετῶν*, *πειθερός*, *περιστερός*, *πυρός*, *σορός*, *σταυρός*, *σωρός*, *ταρσός*, *τυρός*, *φίτρως*, *φρουρός*, *χορός*. Properisp. *ἐταῖρος*, *οὔρος* (*wind*).

## 17. σος : oxyton,

Except fem. subst. and *ἄλεισος*, *βάνκυσος*, *θιάσος*, *θύρσος*, *ἴσος*, *ῥίσος*, *κέρασος*, *μέθυσος*, *μέσος*, *νάρκισσος*, *πόσος* (and its correlatives), *παράδεισος*, *πέτασος*, *τύρσος*.

## 18. τος : oxyton,

Except, — 1. Paroxyton *ἄρκτος*, *ἄρτος*, *βάτος*, *βρότος* (*gore*), *δέλτος*, *κότος*, *κόττος*, *κρότος*, *κρότος*, *μῖλτος*, *μίτος*, *μῦρτος*, *νόστος*, *νότος*, *πῆτος*, *πόλτος*, *πόντος*, *πότος*, *σκότος*, *φόρτος*, and the ordinals *τρίτος*, *πέμπτος*, *ἕκτος*.

2. Proparox. : superlat. forms, and words signifying the abstract time of any season, as *ἀμνητός*, *ἡαννέας* ; *ἐμνητός*, *ἡαννέας-time* ; and *ἄκατος*, *ἔλετος*, *ἄσφαλτος*, *ἄτρακτος*, *ἄκτος*, *βάρβιτος*, *βίοςτος*, *δρύφακτος*, *ἐκατος*, *ἐμετος*, *θάνατος*, *κάματος*, *κάπετος*, *λήμιτος*, *ὄρχατος*, *πάχτος*, *πλατώνιτος*, and the ordinals *τέταρτος*, *ἐννατος*, *δέκατος*.

3. Properisp. : *κοῖτος*, *νώτος*, *οἶκτος*, *οἶτος*, *πλοῦτος*, *πρώτος*, *σίτος*, *οὔτος* and pronouns in *ουτος*.

19. υος : oxyton,

Except *ἔγγυος*, *κρήνυος*, and properisp. *αἶος*, *πῦος*, *σκεῦος*.

20. φος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, *ἀδελφός* (Attic vocat. *ἄδελφε*), *τροφός*, and all dissyllabic adj. except *κοῦφος*.

21. χος : 1. Adj. are oxyton,

Except proparox. *ἡσυχος*, *μελιχος*, *νηπίαχος*, and Doric diminutive forms in *ιχος*.

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. *ἀρχός*, *μοιχός*, *ρήχός*, also *ῥήχος*, *σιεχός*.

22. ψος : adj. oxyton : subst. *γύψος* parox.

23. ωος : properisp.,

Except *ζῶος*, *κολφός*.

So the compound *ἀθῶος*.

24. ως (gen. ω) : have the accent of the forms in *ος*.—See §. 46. 2.

§. 59. 1. ας, gen. *αος* or *ατος* : follow the general rules.

2. ας (gen. *αδος*) oxyton : gen. *αυτος* paroxyt.,

Except *ἀνδριάς*, *ἰμάς*, *ἀλλᾶς*, *πᾶς*.

3. ᾶς (gen. *ου*) : are all paroxyton,

Except those contracted from *έας* or *δας* into *ᾶς*.

4. ης : (gen. *ου*) oxyton : the polysyllabic verbal nouns in *στης*

(Except *ἀγρώστης*, *γενούστης*, *δυνάστης*, *ἐπαλώστης*, *πενέστης*)

and *κτης*

(Except *κεκράκτης*, *δρόκτης*, *προίκτης*, *φυλάκτης*)

or with a natural long vowel in the penultima

(Except *ἀήτης*, *αἰσυμήτης*, *ἀλήτης*, *κυβερνήτης*, *σφενδονήτης*)

are oxyton. So also *καθαρήτης*, *ποικιλήτης*, *ἐθειλοντήης*, *εὐθυντήης*, *κτιστήης*, *λυμαντήης*, *κριτήης*, *εὐρετήης*, *πενυστήης*, *πιυστήης*, *ῥαιυστήης*.

5. Other verbal derivatives in *ης*, and all those derived from substantives, are paroxyton :

Whence in many cases may be distinguished different meanings of a word (in *στης* for example) which is both a verbal and substantival derivative, as *κεράστης* from *κέρας*, *κεραστής* from *κεράννυμι*.

6. All compound adjectives in *ης*, with short penult., are paroxyt.

Except those compounded with *α*, *δυσ*, *ευ*, as *ἀπαθής*, *δυσμενής*, *εὐμενής*.

otherwise oxyton. The old poetic forms in *α* are proparoxyt.,

Except such as are used as substantives, which follow the above rules.

7. α. ης (gen. *εος*) oxyton : even the compounds,

Except those in *-αντης*, *-ήθης*, (from *ἥθος*), *-ήκης* *-ήρης*, *-κήτης*, *-μεγέθης*, *-μήθης*, *-ώθης*, *-ώης*, *-ώκης*, *-ώλης*, and *αὐθάδης*, *αὐτάρκης*, *ἐπιλήθης* (*παυαλήθης*, *φιλολήθης*) *πλήθης*, *ποδάρκης*.

In Attic the neuter of polysyllables in *ετής* is proparoxyton.

β. ης (gen. ητος): subst. are parox.,

Except *ἄδροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δημοτής, ἐσθής, πικνυτής, ποτιής, ταχύτης, χειρής.*

Adjectives are oxyton,

8. α. ις (gen. δος or τος): oxyton.

Except,—1. Paroxyt.: *δάρις, ἔρις, θέμις, ἴβις, κάλις, κέσσις, μαγάδις, μύσσις, ὄσις, ῥάσσις, πόσις, σίσις, τάσις, τίγρις, τρώσις, φύσσις*, and femin. forms of subst. in *της*, in *έτις*.

2. Proparox.: *κάνναβις, σίκωνις, φύλοπις, φύξηλις.*

3. Properisp.: *ἀλλις, δασπληγίς, θεούρις, ἱρις, μήνις, μῆτις, νεάνις, νῆις* (and comp.), *τᾶλις, χλοῶνις*: compounds in *ᾶσις*, and feminine forms of subst. in *της*, in *ᾶτις, -ίτις, -ῶτις*.

β. ις (*ξις, σις, ψις*), gen. *εως*: follow the general rules.

γ. ις (gen. *θος*): follow the general rules.

δ. ις (gen. *ιως*): follow the general rules. Perisp. *λίς*.

ε. ις (gen. *ιως*): oxyt.

Except comp. of *τίς*.

9. ος (gen. *εος*): follow the general rules.

10. α. υς, (gen. *δος or τος*): follow the general rules,

Except *δαγύς, χλαμύς, ποῦς, οὐς (ῶτός)*.

β. υς (gen. *εος*): oxyt.,

Except *ἡμις, θῆλυς, πρέσβυς, πέλεκυς, πηγχελυς, πήχυς*.

γ. υς (gen. *νος*): oxyton,

Except,—1. Parox., *ἔρκυς, βόρυς, βότρυς, γένυς, ἵνυς, κάγχρυς, κᾶνδυς, κίκυς, μάριπυς, νέκυς, πίτυς, στάχυς, χέλυς*.

2. Proparox.: *ἄσταχυς*.

3. Perisp.: *δρύς, μῦς, σῦς, ὄς, βοῦς, (βοός)*.

4. Properisp.: *γῆρυς, θρήνυς*.

δ. υ: paroxyt.,

Except *μῶλυ*.

ε. υν: paroxyton.

11. εις (gen. *ειντος*): paroxyton.

12. εως (gen. *εως*), oxyton, even the compounds.

13. α. ως (gen. *ωτος*), parox.,

Except *εὐρώς, ἰβρώς*.

β. ως and ω (gen. *οος*), oxyt.: (gen. *ωος*) monosyll. oxyton, all others paroxyt.

14. υ (see *ις, ιως*, above).

§. 60. 1. ην (gen. *νος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *Ἑλλην, εἶρη*.

2. α. ων (gen. *νος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *ἀλήμων, ἄκμων, ἄλων, ἄμβων, ἄξων, γάστρων, γείτων, γλήχων, γνῶμων, δαίμων, διδυμῶν, ἥμων, ἰχθυῶν, θεάμων, κηρίων, κίων, κλύδων, κύφων, κύων, κῶδων, κῶδων, μαλακίων, μήκων, μόθων, μόσων, ὀπῶν, ὀργίων, πάτρων, πλεῖμων, πῶγων, σίφων, σκήπτων, σκορπίων, σπᾶδων, σπᾶμων, τέκτων, τένων, τίλλων, τρίβων*.

Adj. parox.

β. ων, gen. οντος, paroxyt.,

Except ἐκόν.

§. 61. 1. ξ: monosyll. oxyt.,

Except γλαῦξ, ἄλξ.

Polysyllables paroxyt.,

Except properisp. αὔλαξ, βῶλαξ, ἐπῆλυξ, ἥλιξ, θρίναξ, καταῖτυξ, κλίμαξ, κλώμαξ, λείμαξ, μείραξ, πῶταξ, σμίλαξ, σμῶδιξ, χόινιξ, and words ending in -ώνιξ and -ῶρυξ.

2. ψ: monosyll. oxyton: polysyll. paroxyt.

Except properisp. αἰθαψ, ἦτοψ, καλαῦροψ, λῶλαψ, ῥῶροψ, οἶνοψ, and oxyton γοργάψ, δεινάψ, εἰνάψ, μονάψ, πολυάψ, φλογάψ.

§. 62. 1. α (gen. ατος), follow the general rules.

2. -αν: oxyton.

3. ην: oxyton.

Except a few proper names and adjectives.

4. αρ (gen. ρος), follow the general rules.

5. ηρ or ειρ (gen. ρος): oxyt.,

Except θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πάτηρ.

6. ωρ (gen. ρος): paroxyt.,

Except ἄχάρ, ἰχάρ.

*Obs.* All monosyllabic substantives of the third declension which have α in acc. are oxyton; those which end in ς in nom. and ν in the acc. are perispomena, except κλείς (acc. κλείν), κίς and, according to some, λίς.

### Change of the Accents in Sentences &c.

§. 63. In a sentence the words so run one into the other, that the sharp accent being hereby weakened or suppressed, the oxytons are marked with the grave sign; but when there is a pause or stop in the sentence, the acute naturally returns; as, ὁ μὲν Κῦρος ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον. Except τίς, τί, interrog., which is always oxyton.

*Obs.* When for any other reason there is no connection between the words, the acute remains, as in a grammatical work, εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις—τὸ ἀνὴρ, ὄνομα.

1. *Crasis*.—The accent of the first word is dropped, and the compound word has the accent of the second, as τὸ ἀγαθόν=τὰγαθόν; but the long vowel formed by crasis is, according to rule (§. 49. 2. α.), circumflexed, when the second word was paroxyton with a short ultima; as, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα=τᾶλλα, τὸ ἔργον=τοῦργον; τὰ ὄπλα=τῶπλα.

*Obs.* 1. These words are thus accented in the old grammarians, but Porson, Valck., Matth., Dindorf and Herm. write τοῦργον, on the principle



that the circumflex is not formed by ' but ^ . (See §. 43. *Obs.* 4.) But the grammarians seem to have considered the vowel thus formed, not as a compound, but as a simple long vowel; and the analogies of δαΐδες, δῆδες, ἑσταῖος, ἐστῶτος<sup>a</sup> &c., support their mode of accentuation<sup>b</sup>.

2. *Elision*.—The accent of the elided syllable is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllables; but if the elided word is a preposition, or ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἰδέ, ἡδέ, or either of the enclitics τινά or ποτέ, the accent is altogether *lost*; as,

πολλὰ ἐπαθον	=	πολλ' ἐπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ	=	παρ' ἐμοῦ
δεῖνὰ ἐρωτᾷς	=	δεῖν' ἐρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ	=	ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ
φημί ἐγώ	=	φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ	=	ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχροὶ ἔλεξας	=	αἰσχρ' ἔλεξας	τινὰ ἔλεγε	=	τιν' ἔλεγε
ἐπτά ἦσαν	=	ἐπτ' ἦσαν	οὐδ' -μηδ' -ἡδ' ἐγώ.		

3. When a preposition stands after its case, the accent is thrown back to the first syllable<sup>c</sup> (*anastrophe*); as,

μάχης ἐπι	but ἐπὶ μάχης,	νεῶν ἀπο	but ἀπὸ νεῶν,
Ἰθάκην κατὰ ... κατὰ Ἴθ.,		καλῶν περί ... περί καλῶν.	

*Obs.* 2. Ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, do not admit of this *anastrophe*<sup>d</sup>; the unaccentuated prepositions, if placed after their case, are accented.

*Obs.* 3. The prepositions have their accent on the first syllable also, 1. When they are abbreviated verbal forms, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι; μέτα, πάρα, ἐπι, ὑπο, περί, ἐν for ind. pres. of εἶναι in composition with these prepositions; as ἐγὼ πάρα for πάρειμι, περί for περίεστι.—2. When they are used adverbially, as περί for περίσσως or περὶ ἄλλων.—3. When, being separated from the verb, they are placed after it, as ὄλεσας ἀπο πάντας ἐταίρους.

### *Proclitics or Atona.*

§. 63. 1. Proclitics are those little words which coalesce so closely to the following word, that they have no independent existence, and therefore no accent. They are

a. The forms of the article, δ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ,—δ for οὗτος. *Il.* κ, 224.

b. οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

c. The prepositions ἐν, εἰς, (ἐς), ἐκ, (ἐξ), ὡς, το.

d. The conjunctions ὡς ας, εἰ.

*Obs.* Many of these words retain their accent in certain cases:

a. οὐ no; and at the end of a sentence: πῶς γὰρ οὐ; ἔλεγες γάρ κ. τ. λ, καὶ οὐ, φησίν, he says no.

b. ἐκ, when placed after its substantive: κακῶν ἔξ.

c. ὡς for οὕτως, as καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω; and when it stands after the word to which it refers, as κακοὶ ὡς for ὡς κακοί.

d. In some editions δ for οὗτος (*Il.* κ, 224. See §. 444. *Obs.* 1) is written δ.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 28. *Obs.* 18.

<sup>b</sup> Herm. Med. 1143.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Med. 882.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. l. α

*Enclitics.*

§. 63. 2. There are also other little words which are generally so entirely subordinate to the word which precedes them, that they are said as it were to lean on it (*ἐγκλινω*), and hence either throw their accent back on it, or, if the accentuation of this word prevents its receiving this new accent, lose it altogether; as, *φίλος τις*, *πόλεμος τις*.

3. They are,

a. *εἰμί* and *φημί* in the present ind., except II. pers. sing., *εἶ* and *φής*.

b. The following forms of the personal pronouns :

I. pers. sing. <i>μοῦ</i>	III. pers. sing. <i>οὗ</i>
<i>μοί</i>	<i>οἱ</i>
<i>μέ</i>	<i>ἐ, νῖν.</i>
II. pers. sing. <i>σοῦ</i>	Dual. <i>σφωίν</i>
<i>σοί</i>	Plural <i>σφίσι</i> , and the Ionic forms
<i>σέ</i>	<i>σφωέ, σφέων, σφέας.</i>

For the difference between the enclitic and accentuated forms of the I. pers. pronoun, see §. 64. VI. 3. a.

c. The indefinite pronoun *τίς*, *τί*, in all its cases. The abbreviated forms *τοῦ* and *τῷ*, and the indefinite adverbs *πῶς*, *πῶ*, *πῇ*, *πού*, *ποθί*, *ποθέν*, *ποί*, *ποτέ*. When used interrogatively these words are always accented; as, *τίς*, *τί*, *πῶς*.

d. The particles *τέ*, *τοί*, *γέ*, *νύν*, *τέρ*, *θήν*, and the inseparable *δέ*, whether it expresses the direction, as *Ἐρεβοσδε*, or is otiose, as *τοσόσδε*.

e. The accus. of *αὐτός*, *αὐτόν*, used in the sense of *him*, is by some considered as enclitic.

Obs. Many little words coalesce so closely with these enclitics that they form one word with a meaning of its own: *εἶτε, οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, ὥσπερ, ὅστις* &c.

*Rules for the Inclination of the Accent.*

§. 64. The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation. Thus in *κάλλιστος-ἐστι*, the pronunciation of the syllables must be so arranged that, without altering the original accent of *κάλλιστος*, the accent may not be further from the end than the rules allow: hence *κάλλι | στός ἐστι-κάλλι | στός τις*: so *σῶ | μά τι*. Therefore oxytons require no new accent, as in *ἀνὴρ-ἐστι* the accent is in its proper place as

proparoxyton. In paroxytons the inclination only takes place with monosyllables, as φίλος μοι, forming a proparox.; for in φίλος-ἐστι the accent would be on the fourth syllable from the end, while the accent cannot be placed over the λος, because two sharp tones cannot come together. So that in this case the accent remains on the enclitic φίλος ἐστίν.

I. An oxyton word coalesces with the following enclitic, so that the enclitic being considered as part of it, the otherwise suppressed acute (§. 63.) regains its proper power; as,

θῆρ τις for θῆρ τὶς	καλὸς ἐστι for καλὸς ἐστί,
καὶ τινες ... καὶ τινές,	ποταμός γε ... ποταμός γέ,
καλὸς τε ... καλὸς τέ,	ποταμοὶ τινες ... ποταμοὶ τινές.

II. A perispomenon coalesces with an enclitic without any change of accent; as,

φῶς τι for φῶς τὶ,	φιλεῖ τις for φιλεῖ τὶς,
φῶς ἐστι ... φῶς ἐστί,	καλοῦ τινος ... καλοῦ τινός.

Obs. 1. A perispomenon, if it is joined to a dissyllabic enclitic, is considered as an oxyton, and the long final syllable of the enclitic is considered as short, hence ὄντων &c.; for the two words being considered as one, the circumflex on ὄν belongs to the whole word, while being over the antepenultima, it performs the functions of a proparoxyton; though indeed on this and some other points of the enclitic system, it is difficult to decide on the true principle on which the rules are founded<sup>a</sup>.

III. A paroxyton coalesces with a monosyllabic enclitic without any change of accent, but does not admit of inclination with a dissyllable; for the accent φίλος-ἐστι would be on the fourth syllable, which is contrary to the general laws of accentuation: so that the enclitic retains its accent, as

φίλος μου for φίλος μου, but φίλος ἐστί, φίλοι φασί,  
ἄλλος πως ... ἄλλος πώς, ... ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

IV. A proparoxyton or properispomenon coalesces with the enclitic and has an acute on the last syllable, which becomes the accent syllable of the following enclitic; as,

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τὶς,	σῶμά τι for σῶμα τὶ,
ἄνθρωποί τινες ... ἄνθρωποι τινές,	σῶμά ἐστι ... σῶμα ἐστί.

Exception:—A properispomenon ending in ξ or ψ does not admit the inclination, as σῆλαξ, μου, σῆλαξ ἐστί.

Obs. 2. The inclination of the local suffix δέ, ζέ, is regulated by the above general rules; as,

οἰκόνδε (Epic)	οἴκαδε,	οὐρανόνδε,	Πυθῶδε (f. Πυθῶ),
ἐρεβόςδε,	Ἑλευσίνάδε,	Μεγαράδε,	δόμονδε,

Ἄθῆναζε (i. e. Ἀθήναςδε), Πλαταιᾶζε (Πλαταιαί). χαμᾶζε (χαμάς acc.) but in

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 14. Ob. 10. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gr. p. 73.

that of the paragogic δε of the demonstratiye pronoun, the accent rests on the last syllable of the pronoun; as,

τάσος—τοσόσδε,      τοσοῦδε, τοσῶδε,      τασήνδε, τοσῶνδε,  
τοίος—τοιόσδε,      τηλίκος—τηλίκόςδε,      τοῖσι—τοισῖδε.

*Obs. 3.* The three adverbial suffixes *θεν* (*θε*), *σε*, *θι*, vary from the usage of the enclitics. The adverbs with these terminations, whose penultima is *ο*, whatever may be the accent of their root, are paroxyton (except ἀλλοθι, πάντοσε, οἰκοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔκτοθεν); those with any other vowel in the penultima retain the accent of their root, as ἀρχή—ἀρχῇθεν, θύρα—θύραθεν &c., but ἔκαθεν from ἐκός.

V. When there are two or more enclitics in succession, they are formed into one or more words, and are accented accordingly (see Gen. Rule, supra); as,

καλός γε τις	proparoxyton	for	καλός γε τις
καλοί γε εἰ	σί	proparox. and oxyt.	... καλοί γε εἰσί
καλοί γε τι	νές	εἰσι	two parparox.
φιλεῖ πο	τέ	τις	properisp. and parox.
φίλοι τι	νές	μοι	εἰσίν
ἄνθρω	πός	τις	μοί
εἶ	τις	γέ	μοι
φῆσι	ποτε	two parox. and one parparox.	

For example: when *τίς* follows *ἄνθρωπος*, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις* (Rule IV.), if *μοι* is added, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις μοι*, the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπός* forming the first of the parparoxyton *πός-τις-μοι* (Rule IV.); if *ποτέ* is added, *μοί* is accented as being the last syllable of a parparoxyton (Rule IV.), and the first accentuated syllable of *μοί ποτε*, and so is *ποτέ* if *φῆσι* follows.

*Obs. 4.* In grammars it is generally laid down that in this case each enclitic throws back its accent on the one next preceding, but this is incorrect.

VI. Enclitics in the following cases retain their accent, even though the preceding word might receive it:

1. The enclitic forms for *εἰμί*, when it is not a mere copula, but has a substantive force of existence or *being*, so that the emphasis rests on it, as, *εἰσί θεοί*; in the III. sing. the accent is thrown from the ultima to the penultima, as, *ἔστι θεός*, *there is a God*, but *θεός ἐστι σοφός*; in the question *τί δ' ἔστι*, but *τίς οὗτός ἐστιν*; when joined with the infinitive in the sense of *ἔξεστι*, as *ἔστιν ἰδεῖν*: when it stands at the beginning of the sentence, as *ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ*: and lastly after the particles *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *ποῦ*, and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*, as *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί*, when they are separated by a stop from the preceding word; as *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί, I say*.

3. The pronouns, *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ*, *οἶ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

*a.* After an accentuated preposition; as, *παρὰ σοῦ, μετὰ σέ, πρὸς σοί.* In this case the longer form of the I. pers. pron. is always used: while the shorter is always enclitic; as,

*παρ' ἐμοῦ* (not *παρά μου*),      *πρὸς ἐμοί* (not *πρός μοι*),

*κατ' ἐμέ* (... *κατά με*),      *περὶ ἐμοῦ* (... *περί μου*),

except *πρός με*, and in prose and comedy, *περί μου*.

*Obs. 1.* The unaccentuated prepositions coalesce with the enclitics and take their accents: *ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, ἐς σε, ἐς με, ἐκ σου, ἐν σοι.*

*β.* After the copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, and generally when the pronoun is emphatic, as in antithesis; as, *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*: also *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἐθεν.*

*γ.* The forms *οὗ, οἱ, ἐ*, only when they have the force of reflexive pronouns.

*δ.* The pronouns are always accented at the beginning of a sentence.

*4.* *Τίς* is accented when it stands before its substantive, as *τὶ ἐργον*; and sometimes when particular emphasis is to be laid on it, so that it loses somewhat of its indefiniteness: see Plato Phileb. 54. C.

*5.* Lastly—enclitics are accented, when the syllable on which the accent would be thrown back is elided; as, *καλὸς δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλὸς δέ ἐστιν*: *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

*Obs. 2.* When enclitics retain their accent and are followed by other words, the acute on the ultima becomes a grave, according to the general rules, as *τὸ ῥόδον ἐστὶ καλόν*.

### Change of Accents in the Dialects.

§. 65. 1. Many words which are proparoxyton in Attic Greek, are proparisomena in Ionic, as *ὁμοίος, γελόιος, ἐτοῖμος, ἐρῆμος*; but Attic, *ὁμοιος, γέλοιος, ἑτοιμος, ἔρημος*.

2. The Æolic dialect has no oxytons, (except dissyllabic prepositions *παρά, περί, ὑπό*, as forming with their substantive one word); as, *βῶμος, σόφος, ὄξυς, θυμός, ἀσπίς*, for *βωμός, σοφός, ὀξύς, θυμός, ἀσπίς*.

### Stops.

§. 66. 1. A colon or semicolon is marked by a dot above the line, as *εἰς* *ἔλεξας πάντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* A note of interrogation by our semicolon; a full stop, comma, note of admiration, by the marks used by the moderns.

2. *Diastole*.—Marked by a comma, distinguishes certain compound words from others of the same sound, but different sense, as *δτι* and *δ,τι*. At present the compound words are written separately, without the diastole, as *δ τι*.

3. *Critical marks*.—[ ] Brackets mark a spurious passage; an obelus (†) or asterisk (\*) is prefixed to a line to signify that it is of doubtful authority.

## CHAPTER IV.

*The Forms and Roots of Words.*

§. 67. Words are divided into those which express notions (*essential*), and those which express the relations of those notions (*formal*).—See §. 351. 1.

I. *Essential*.—1. The Verb (*ῥῆμα*), expressing a state or energy or action, as *καθεύδειν*, to sleep; *τύπτειν*, to beat.

2. The Substantive (*ὄνομα*), expressing the notion of something in existence, an object, whether person or thing, abstract or concrete; as, *λίθος*, a stone; *σοφία*, wisdom.

3. The Adjective (*ἐπιθετον*), expressing the notion of some property or quality residing in a person or thing, as, *σοφός*, wise; *χλωρός*, green.

II. *Modal*.—1. The Pronoun, (*ἀντωνυμία*) expressing the relation in which the object spoken of is to the speaker: whether it is the speaker, or the thing spoken of, or the person spoken to; as, *ἐγὼ τύπτω σέ*, I (the speaker) strike you (the spoken to).

2. The Numeral, (*ἀριθμητικά*) expressing the relations of quantity of any object.

3. The Adverb (*ἐπιρρημα*), expressing the accidents of time, place and mode of an action, energy or quality.

4. The Preposition (*πρόθεσις*), expressing the relations of time, place or cause in which an object stands to an energy, action or quality.

5. Conjunction (*σύνδεσμος*), expressing the connection between two objects or sentences.

*Obs. 1.* The verb *εἶναι* in its sense of 'to be,' is an *essential* word: *ἔστι θεός*, there is a God. As the copula, expressing the connection between subject and predicate, it is *formal*: *θεός ἐστι σοφός*, God is wise.

*Obs. 2.* Interjections are little words expressive of feeling, rather than of notions.

*Of the Roots of Words.*

§. 68. 1. The root of a word is contained in one or more of its letters. This root expresses the crude notion, which is capable of being developed into a verb or a noun by the addition of the verbal or the noun ending; as, *ΑΕΓ* may be formed into *λέγ-ω* or into *λόγ-ος*.

2. The noun notion was attached to the root by the addition of the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, *υ*, or the consonant *τ*, as *πολιτ-α*—*μεν-ε*—*λογ-ο*—

ιχθ-ν—σωμα-τ. This gave it its noun character of a *thing* or a *quality*, as distinguished from the verbal notion of *doing* or *being*.

3. The noun roots thus formed with α, α, υ, or sometimes τ, and thus expressing the neuter notion of a *thing*, assumed a masculine or personal character by the addition of s as λογ-ο-s. πολιτ-α-s (see §. 77. 1.) ιχθ-ν-s, γιγαν-τ-s.

Obs. 1. In Sanscrit the noun vowels are the primary α, ι, υ, but in Greek the ι has changed to ε or ο.

4. The noun roots formed with ε (ες) expressed the neuter, and in the nominative of adjectives this ες remained unchanged, as δυσμενές; but in substantives this ες was often changed to ος, without losing its neuter power, as γενε-s, γένος, gen. γένε-ος<sup>a</sup>.

5. Further, this noun letter ε in some words was changed to η, (as τὸ κάρη) ι or υ: as σίναπι, (gen. εος) ἄστυ (gen. εος); to which sometimes the personal s was attached, as πόλις, (πόλεος,) Ἴαρις, (Ἰαρε-ος.) In adjectives this ε was changed to η for the masculine form, as δυσμενής.

6. The noun roots formed with τ also expressed the neuter, (unless the personal s was added,) as σωματ. Sometimes also those formed in ο, as αὐτ-ό, τοιούτ-ο. In the roots to which τ is attached as the noun letter, it is dropped in the nominative, as it cannot stand at the end of a word, but it returns in the cases, as μελιτ, μέλι, gen. μέλιτος. See §. 71. 4.

7. Some words did not take any noun letter, but the personal s was attached immediately to the root, as φλεβ—φλέβ-s=φλέψ.

## CHAPTER V.

### General Remark.

The gender of nouns would naturally correspond to the (often arbitrary) views which the popular mind took of the objects they represent. If *personality* was the notion which prevailed, the noun would be masculine, as ὁ θεός—ὁ ἄνθρωπος—ὁ ἀνὴρ: unless some peculiar attributes were attached to it which brought forward a feminine element, as ἡ γύνη—ἡ μήτηρ: if the notion was abstract or of *causation*, *production*, *generation*, *fertility* &c. the noun would

<sup>a</sup> Bopp and Kühner make the *ος* of *γένος*, *μῆνός* part of the crude root, but it seems to be a noun ending; as in *γίγνός*, for instance, we have the root *γεν-*, and of *μῆνός* the root is the Sanscrit *man-*.

be feminine, as ἡ γῆ, unless for some reason the notion of personality predominated, as ὁ ἥλιος. If it was of a mere *thing*, the neuter gender would be used, as τὸ χρῆμα, unless where the thing was personified by the imagination, and then the noun would be either masculine or feminine, according to the predominating character attached to it, as ἡ ναῦς—ὁ λίθος.

*Obs. 1.* To illustrate the way in which the gender depended on the view taken of the object, we may observe, that the gender of the Sun might be feminine, as being the visible source of fertility, (so German *die Sonne*) but the ancients looked at the sun rather as a Divine Being, and hence the masculine was used.

*Obs. 2.* When a number of objects come under one head, they frequently follow the gender of the noun under which they fall—as ἡ γῆ—hence ἡ νῆσος—but this is not always the case, as τὸ δένδρον—but ἡ ἀμπέλος; in fact it does not seem that we can lay down any more accurate rule than the one given above.

### Of the Substantive.

§. 69. 1. A substantive is a word expressive of *something* in *being* (real or ideal, τοῦ ὄντος)—a *thing*, *person*, or *object*. For the sorts and divisions of substantives, see §. 352. 1.

### Gender of Substantives.

2. 1. The gender of personal substantives is twofold—Masculine and Feminine; as, ὁ πατήρ, *the father*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*.

2. Substantives, expressing things, have properly no gender (*genus neutrum*, i. e. neither masc. nor feminine); but as inanimate things are often spoken of as if animate, many names of things are masc. or feminine; as, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*; ἡ νόσος, *the sickness*.

3. The gender of substantives is determined in some cases by their termination, in others by their meaning.

### Of Gender determined by the Meaning.

§. 70. 1. Masculine.—Names of men—most male animals—months—rivers—winds; as, ὁ κόρος, *the boy*; ὁ βασιλεὺς, *the king*; ὁ κάπρος, *the boar*; ὁ Γαμηλιών (about January), ὁ μῆν, *the month*; ὁ Ἀλφειός, *the Alphæus*, ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ εὖρος, *the south-east wind*, ὁ ἄνεμος.

Except:—Diminutives in *ον*, as τὸ μαιράκιον. So in English we say, “dear little *thing*.”

2. Feminine.—Names of women—female animals—countries—*islands*—cities, and most trees and plants; as, ἡ κόρη, *the maiden*; ἡ βασίλισσα, *the queen*; ἡ λέαινα, *the lioness*; ἡ Αἴγυπτος (ἡ γῆ, *the*



*land*); ἡ Ῥόδος (ἡ νῆσος, *the island*); ἡ Τροίη (ἡ πόλις, *the city*); ἡ πύκος, *the box tree*; ἡ ἀμπelos, *the vine*; ἡ βύβλος, *the papyrus plant*; ἡ ῥάφανος, *a radish*; ἡ νάρδος, *spikenard*.

Exceptions:—(a.) *Cities* according to their ending; Masc. a. in οὖς, as ὁ Σελινούς;—b. in ης (gen. ητος), as ὁ Μάσης;—c. in εὖς, as ὁ Φανσεύς;—d. in οἱ (plur.), as οἱ Φίλιπποι;—e. those in ων, ος (gen. ου) and ας vary. Neuter a. in α (plur.), as τὰ Δεῦκτρα;—β. ον, as τὸ Ἴλιον;—γ. ος (gen. εος), as τὸ Ἄργος.—(b.) *Trees and plants*: ὁ ἐρινεός, *the wild fig-tree*; ὁ φελλός, *the cork-tree*; ὁ λωτός, *the lotus-tree*; ὁ κύτισος, *the cytissus*; ὁ φοῖνιξ, *palm-tree*; ὁ κυττός, *ivy*; ὁ μύρρινος, *myrtle*.—Both masc. and feminine; ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, *papyrus plant*; ὁ ἡ κότινος, *the wild olive*; ὁ ἡ κόμαρος, *arbutus*; ὁ ἡ κέρασος, *cherry-tree*.

3. Neuter.—Names of fruits—diminutives (except those of women, as ἡ Λεόντιον)—names of letters—all infinitives, and every word considered merely as a word; as, τὸ μόρον, *the mulberry fruit* (τῆς μορέας); τὸ μήλον, *the apple*; τὸ μειράκιον diminutive of μέραξ, *a boy*; τὸ λάμβδα; τὸ τύπτειν, *the beating*; τὸ μήτηρ, *the word "mother."* So also τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave* considered as a thing, or κτήμα.

4. Common Gender.—Those words which expressing both masc. and fem. objects have only one form; as, ὁ ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; ὁ ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *man or woman*; ὁ ἡ παῖς, *boy or girl*. So ὁ ἡ τροφός, *φύλαξ*, *διδάσκαλος*, *ἄγγελος*, *γέλιων*, *μάρτυς*, &c.

Obs. 1. Some words, which in the Attic dialect are common, in the Ionic and common dialect have a form for each gender, as ὁ θεός, ἡ θεία.

Obs. 2. All the names of animals are common which have only one form for male or female: ὁ βοῦς, *the ox*; ἡ βοῦς, *the cow*; ὁ ἄρκτος, *the male bear*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the female bear*.

Obs. 3. If the gender of the animal is to be particularly marked, the proper article is used; but when the animal is spoken of generally, either the masc. or the fem. article is prefixed, as the usage of the word may determine; as, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*; ἡ κάμηλος, *the camel*; ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*; ὁ ἐλέφας, *the elephant*; ἡ χελιδών, *the swallow*; ἡ οἷς, *the sheep*. Some vary between masc. and fem.: ὁ and ἡ κύων, ὁ βοῦς, ὁ ἵππος, but in the plural generally αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι. This is called the *Epicene* gender (ἐπικουινον). Sometimes when the male or female is to be distinguished, the words ἄρρην, *male*, θῆλυς, *female*, are attached to whichever article is most commonly used; as, λυγὸς ὁ θῆλυς, *the female hare*; ἀλώπηξ ἡ ἄρρην, *the dog-fox*; Hdt. II. 35 οὔτε ἔρσενος θεοῦ οὔτε θηλέης: Od. ν. 82 ἄρσενες ἵπποι: Od. ξ. 16 θήλειαι σῦες: or some name peculiar to the male or female, as ὁ κριάς, *the ram*, ὁ τράγος, *the goat*; or sometimes the masc. article is prefixed to the feminine subst., as ὁ οἷς, ὁ αἰξ.

Obs. 4. Sometimes nouns, properly masculine, have when joined with the feminine article a plural or generic sense, ἡ ἵππος=ἵπποι,—ἡ ἀσπίς=ἀσπίται—so αἱ ἵπποι=αἱ κύνες, αἱ βόες.

*Determination of the Gender according to the Ending.*

§. 71. 1. The masculine and feminine genders of substantives are not always, or even generally, determined by the terminations. In the I. decl., however, they are distinguished by the final letter of the masc. being *s*, of the feminine *a* or *η*, as *ὁ νεανίας-s*, *ἡ φων-ή*. In the Æolic there is a masc. in *ᾱ* for *as* or *ης*. So Latin *Poeta* &c.

2. But in the II. and III. decl. there is no distinction in the ending, the final *s* belonging both to the masc. and femin.; compare *ὁ κόραξ* and *ἡ φλόξ*, *ὁ λόγος* and *ἡ νόσος*.

3. The personal genders (masc. and feminine) however, are clearly distinguished from the neuter: the character of the masc. and feminine in opposition to the neuter is a final *s*, as *ὁ ποῦς*, *ἡ ἔρις*, *ὁ λόγος*, *ἡ νόσος*, *ὁ νεανίας*, *ὁ ἀδολέσχης*.

*Obs.* 1. This *s* is often dropped, as in the pronoun *ὁ* (for *δεῖ\**) *ἷ* (for *ἷς*, *ἱς*), and in the III. decl. after the liquids *ν* and *ρ* (*λ* or *μ* cannot stand at the end of a word); it is here replaced by the lengthening of the short vowel; as, *ὁ λιμήν* (for *λιμέν-s*), gen. *λιμέν-ος*, *ὁ ἄξων* (for *ἄξων-s*), gen. *ἄξων-ος*, *ὁ δράκων* (for *δράκων-s*), gen. *δράκων-ος*, *γράφων* (for *γράφων-s*), gen. *γράφων-ος*, *ὁ ἡ αἰθέρ* (for *αἰθέρ-s*), gen. *αἰθέρ-ος*, *ὁ πατήρ* (for *πατέρ-s*, like the Gothic *faders*), gen. *πατέρ-ος*, *ἡ γήτωρ*, gen. *ορος*. Sometimes the *ν* is dropped and the *σ* remains, and in this case also the last syllable is lengthened; as, *ἰμάς* (for *ιμάν-s*), gen. *ιμάν-ος*, *γράφας* gen. *γράφαν-ος*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, gen. *κτεν-ός*, *μέλας* (gen. *μέλαν-ος*), *τιθείς*, gen. *τιθίντ-ος*.

*Obs.* 2. The mute *s* in French, and the instances of the final *s* being sometimes disregarded in Latin, (as "*senio confectus quiescit*" Ennius, cf. Quint. Inst. Orat. ix. 4. 37,) explain how it is possible that a final *s* may be lost, first in pronunciation and then in writing. And whoever compares old English books with the forms as at present written, will not be unprepared to admit this principle into the theory of the Greek forms.

4. The neuter gender is expressed in the III. declension either,

a. By the simple noun root, without any gender characteristic, as in the neuter forms of adj. compared with the masculine; thus, *ἴδρις*—*ἴδρι*, *μέγας*—*μέγα*, *ἄρσην* (for *ἄρσεν-s*), gen. *ἄρσεν-ος*—neut. *ἄρσεν*, *εὐδαίμων* (for *εὐδαίμων-s*) gen. *εὐδαίμων-ος*—neut. *εὐδαίμων*; *μέλας* (for *μέλαν-s*), gen. *μέλαν-ος*—neut. *μέλαιν*, *δυσμενής*, neut. *δυσμενές*, (see §. 68. 4.) as in Sanscrit, *durmanās* masc. and fem., *durmanās* neut.; and as the Greek does not allow of *τ* at the end of a word, if the noun root ended in *τ* it was either dropped; as, *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*, gen. *σῶματ-ος*; *μέλι* for *μέλιτ*, gen. *μέλιτ-ος*; *γάλα* for *γάμακτ* (*κ* is not admissible as a final letter, and therefore dropped also), gen. *γάλακτ-ος* (*lac* for *lact*, gen. *lact-īs*); *τύψας* for *τύψαντ-s* masc., but neut. *τύψαν* (for

τύψαντ), δεικνύς, neut. δεικνύν (for δεικνύντ), χαρλεῖς (for χαρλεντς), neut. χαρίεν (for χαρλεντ); or it is changed to the cognate σ or ρ, as τέρας G. τέρατ-ος, τετυφώς (for τετυφόςτς), neut. τετυφός, gen. τετυφόςτ-ος.

5. b. Or by the termination *ος* changed from *ες*, as in the nom. μένε-ς (= μένος) μένε-ος.

6. c. Or in II. declension by *ν*: this *ν* (*m*, in Latin and Sanscrit) being the proper sign of the accus.; and as a person expressed by the accus. is represented, not as a subject but an object, not as an agent but a patient, as *a thing* rather than a person, the neuter even in the nom. being viewed in the same light, took the *ν* of the accus. as its termination<sup>a</sup>.

7. There are no neuters in the I. declension.

*Obs.* 3. Some of those which were formed in *ο* took the *ν* afterwards, when the ending in *ο* was no longer recognised as the proper neuter ending, as τοσούτον, τοιοῦτον, τηλικούτον, ταῦτόν. So the letter *t* or *d* occurs in the Latin, Indian, Zend, and especially the Gothic; *jad* (Ind.), *quod, tad, id, actad, illud*—*it, that*.

### Numbers of Substantives.

§. 72. The number of the object is expressed by one of three forms, Singular, Dual, Plural.

*Obs.* The Æolic dialect has no dual, nor the Latin, except *duo* or *ambo*: τοῖς δυῖκοις ἀριθμοῖς οὗτοι (sc. Æoles) οὐ κέχρηται, καθὰ δὲ καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, τούτων ὄντες ἄποικοι<sup>b</sup>.

### Declension of Substantives.

§. 73. 1. The declension (cases) of a substantive consists of the changes of form which it undergoes to express the relations in which it stands to the other words of the sentence.

2. The cases in Greek are three—*Genitive, Dative, Accusative*. The relations expressed by these respectively belong to the Syntax.

3. Besides these, there are two other forms, which, as not expressing any relation, are not properly cases, though they have the name —

1. *Nominative*—the abstract existence of a person or thing.

2. *Vocative*—whereby one person is called by another.

4. The first three are called the dependent cases (*casus obliqui*), the other two independent (*casus recti*).

5. The dual has only two forms for all these cases—one for the nomin., acc. and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 315. Coleridge's Table Talk, i. 61, 62.

<sup>b</sup> Greg. Corinth. de Æol. Dial. 606. Schaefer.

## Declensions.

§. 74. There are three declensions in Greek, which are called *first, second, third*. The terminations of each are as follows :

	I. Decl.	II. Decl.	III. Decl.
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	ᾱ̃ ; ā or η ; ās or ηs	ος neut. ου	s—neut. only, a, ι, υ.
G.	ης ās ηs ου	ου	ος
D.	η q η q η	φ	ι
A.	ᾱν āν ην āν ην	ον	a, υ, neut. like nom.
V.	ᾱ̃ ā̃ η ā η or ᾱ̃	ε ... ον	generally like nom.
<i>Plur.</i>			
N.	αι	οι ... ᾱ̃	ες neut. ᾱ̃
G.	ῶν	ων	ων
D.	αις	οις	σιν (σι)
A.	ās	ους ... ᾱ̃	ās neut. ᾱ̃
V.	αι	οι ... ᾱ̃	ες ... ᾱ̃
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	ᾱ̃	ω	ε
G. & D.	αιν	οιν	οιν

*Obs.* There are therefore four points to be ascertained in each substantive :—1. *Gender*.—2. *Number*.—3. *Case*.—4. *Declension*.

Remarks on the formation of Cases<sup>a</sup>.

§. 75. 1. *Nominative*.—The third declension is the oldest form ; the others were divisions of it, on the principle that those roots which had for their noun letter ε, as τεῖχος, πόλις, or τ as σῶματ, or had no noun letter, as φλίβ-ς, ἱριδς=ἱρις, should be retained as the third ; those which had ᾱ̃ for their noun letter should form the first ; those which had ὄ the second.

2. *Genitive sing.*—The characteristic is s preceded by ο (ος), annexed to the noun root as, κόραξ, κόρακ-ος. In the I. declension the vowels of the feminine α and η coalesce with os into as or ηs, as ἀγορά-ος=ās, τέχνη-ος=τήχνης. In the II. decl. and in the masc. of the I. in as or ηs, the s of os was dropped, and the ο coalesced with the radical vowel, as λόγο-ος, λόγο-ο=λόγου, νεανίας, νεανία-ος, νεανίαο=νεανίου. The Thessalic gen. II. decl. has ι in the ending λόγιοι, as *quojus* (*cujus*) *illius, istius*, &c. In the Doric dialect we find the s of the gen. retained in the pronouns ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, τέος, τεῦς &c., for ἐμοῦ, σοῦ &c.

*Obs.* 1. The ending οιο is exactly analogous to one of the Sanscrit genitive forms *ṣja*<sup>a</sup> (the Indian α is frequently interchanged with the Greek ο), of the masculine and neuter subst. in ās and ām, root ᾱ̃ : λογό-σιο,

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's *Cratyl.* 307.<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* 325.

τεκνό-σιω=λόγοιο, τέκνοιο=λόγου, τέκνου, Βορέα-σιω, Βορέα-ιο, Βορέα-ο, πολιτά-σιω=πολίταιω, πολίταω, Att. πολίτου, Dor. πολίτᾱ. On the dropping of the *s* of this genitive *σιω*, see §. 9. 1.

3. *Dative sing.*—The characteristic is *ι*, as κόρακ-ι, ἀγορά-ι=ἀγορῆ, λόγ-ο-ι=λόγῳ: so in the local adverbs in *οι*, as Πυθῶι, οἴκοι, and the pronouns ἐμοί, σοί, οἱ, quois (*cui*). The *ο-ι* of the II. decl. is contracted into *φ* instead of *οι*, as λόγῳ.

*Obs. 2.* \*The Greek dative is analogous to the Sanscrit locative singular *i*, of which the Sanscrit dative *ai=ε* is a lengthened form, and to the plural *ai* or *aiḥ*, (Gr. *σι, εσι, ισι*), as *pat, pes, ποῖς, ποδός*,—local sing. *patī, in pede, ποδῖ*,—local plur. *patīḥ, ποδσί, ποσὶ* or *ποδέσι*. As in Sanscrit the dative is formed from the locative, so in Greek the locative was converted into a dative, and the dative performs the functions of the locative case.

4. *Acc. sing.*—The characteristic is *ν*, as βούν, γραύν, κύν, λύν, πόλιν, ἰχθύν, ἀγοράν, τέχνην, λόγον. This *ν* is analogous to the Sanscrit and Latin *m* (*gṛī, a hill, acc. gṛīm*), which became in Greek *ν*, as *μ* could not stand at the end of a word. When the root ends in a consonant the Sanscrit acc. is *ām*, as *mūd* (joy), *mūdām*; and in Greek the acc. of such substantives must have originally had the analogous *αν*, as πατέραν, Sanscrit *pitāram*, Lat. *patrem*, but the *ν* was dropped, (as the final *m* in Latin prosody, and like πρόσθε, πρόσθεν &c.), and the acc. was denoted by the *α* alone, as πάτερ, πατέρα, πατέρα.

5. *Vocative sing.*—This case is the simple noun root, as βοῦ, δαῖμον, πατέρ, unless the laws of euphony require some change. In the femin. of I. decl. the voc. is the same as the nom., and in the II. decl. the *ο* of the root is changed into the weaker *ε*<sup>b</sup>.

6. *Nom. pl.*—The charact. is *ες* (Sanskrit *as*), which full form however is retained only in III. decl., as κόρακ, κύρακ-ες. In the I. and II. decl. the *s* is dropped, and the *ε* changed into *ι*, with which the radical vowel is contracted into *αι* or *οι*, as may be seen in the Æolic accentuation of nom. pl. φιλοσόφοι.

*Obs. 3.* It is probable that the sign of all the cases of the plural was *s* added to the singular, as it is of the accus.; and that a short vowel *ε* was used to separate the double *σ*; thus the nom. plur. of ἰχθυσ would be ἰχθυ-ες, abbreviated to ἰχθυες, as ἐλέγιο from ἐλέγεσσο<sup>c</sup>.

7. *Gen. pl.*—The charact. is *ων* (or probably originally *εσων*, as in Latin *lapiderum, regerum*, old forms for *lapidum, regum*, so *rerum*) as κοράκ-ων. In I. and II. decl. *ων* coalesces with the radical *α* or *ο*, as τιμᾶ-ων Æol.=τιμῶν, λογῶ-ων=λόγων. In the I. decl. this contraction is still marked by the accent; and the Dorians, except Pindar, circumflex even the gen. pl. of all nouns of II. decl., as οἰκῶν, τουνῶν &c. from οἶκος, οὔτος.

8. *Dat. pl.*—The charact. is formed of *ες* (charact. of pl.) and *ι* or *ων* (charact. of dat. sing.)=*εσιν*, as βελί-εσιν, Æol. ἀμμέ-σσιν f. ἡμίν. The Attic drops the *ε* of *εσιν*, as βέλεισιν: in the I. and II. decl. the *ε* is changed to *ι*, so that it becomes *ισι* (Sanskrit *ischī*), λόγ-ο-σι=λόγοισι, πολιτά-σι=πολίταισι.

9. *Acc. pl.*—The charact. is *ν* or *α* (charact. of sing. acc.) and *ς* (charact. of plur.)=*νς* or *ας*. The *ν* is changed to *α*, as ἰχθυ-ς=ἰχθύας. In the I. and II. decl. the loss of *ν* is compensated by lengthening the vowel *α* to *ᾱ*, ο to ου: τέχνα-ς=τέχῃας, like μέλα-ς=μέλᾱς, λόγ-ο-ς=λόγῃς (comp. τύπτου-ς

\* Donaldson's Cratyl. 321. 59.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 204.

<sup>c</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 320.

for *τύπτονσι*). In Æolic the *ν* was compensated by the insertion of *ι*, as *τέχνας, λόγοις*.

10. *Dual*.—The charact. (*nom. acc. voc.*) is *ε*, which coalesces in the I. and II. decl. into *α* and *ω*: and (*gen. and dat.*) *ω*. In Sanscrit the charact. is *āu*, which in Zend becomes *ā* or *ǎ*, which latter corresponds to the Greek *ε*: so *ἄνδρες* is in Zend *narǎs*. In the *gen. and dat. of III. decl.* *ων*, the *ο* is merely a connecting vowel, as in *κοτυληδον-δ-φυνδ*.

### First Declension.

§. 76. The first declension has four endings *ǎ, η* (or *ā*) *femin.*, *ās* and *ης*, *masc.*:

	Singular.					
	Fem.		Masc.		Plural.	Dual.
Nom.	ǎ; ā;	or η;	ās	or ης	αι	ā
Gen.	ης; āς;	ης;	(āο, εω)	ου	ῶν	αιν
Dat.	η; ā;	η;	α	η	αις (αισι)	αιν
Acc.	āν; āν;	ην;	āν	ην	ās	ā
Voc.	ā; ā;	η;	ā	η, ā	αι	ā

### Observations.

§. 77. 1. The only termination of both genders in this declension was, probably, originally *ǎs* (*α* the noun vowel, *ς* the sign of the personal gender). As the language became more developed, the feminine was distinguished from the masc. by dropping the *ς*: the *ǎ* was lengthened to *η* or *ā*, and the long vowel was retained throughout the decl. The same lengthening took place in the masc., though it retained the *ς*; but that the radical vowel was originally short may be seen from the Æolic *nom. ἡπότǎ* &c. (Lat. *poetǎ*), though indeed these forms are generally accented as if long. In certain words the short *ǎ* was retained for the feminine, but this depended on the letters which preceded it.

*Obs. 1.* The Æolic *nom. masc.* was *ǎ* like the Latin; this was used occasionally in other dialects, and the Epic used this form in a great many words, *metri grat.*, especially in *ἡπότǎ, Θνέστǎ, ἡπίτǎ, αἰχμητǎ, κυανοχαῖτα, νεφεληγερέτα, ἡπηνλάτǎ*: also in three proparox., *μητίετα, εὐρύοπα, ἀκάκητα*. The accent of this nominative is the same as the common forms in *ας*.

2. The termination *η* is the same as *ā—ης* the same as *ας*. The difference arose partly from dialects, partly from euphony.—The Doric, which retained the old forms more than the Ionic or Attic, retains the *ā*—the Ionians introduced the softer *η*. Lastly, the Attic adopted generally the Ionic *η*, but in Lyric compositions used the Doric *α*, after certain vowels, or *ρ*, in Doric proper names, and some peculiar Doric words.

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic and Epic frequently lengthen the feminine *η* into *αῖα*, or *εα*, or *αῖη*; as, *Ἀθήνη, Ἀθηναῖα*, Ion. *Ἀθηναῖη* (Att. and common dial. *Ἀθηνᾶ*): so *ἀνάκη, σελήνη, γαλήνη* become *ἀναγκαῖα*, Ion. *-αῖη, σεληναῖη, γαληναῖη*: so *Περσεφόνη, Περσεφόνηα*.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 206—209.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 221.

## Paradigm.

I. *Feminines.*

§. 78. 1. A. The nomin. ends in *ā* or *ǣ*, which is retained through all the cases, when *ρ* precedes it, as *χώρα*;

(Except *κόρη*, *κόρηρ*, *δέρη*, *δέρηρ*, and in some proper names, as *Τερψιχόρη*)

or the vowels *ε* or *ι* (*α purum*), as *ἰδέα*, *σοφία*, *χρεία*;

Except *πία*, *χρία*, *στιά*, *γρία*, *συρία*, *ἑλέα*, *Ναυσικά*.

B. The nom. ends in *ǣ*, which, in the singular, is retained only in the acc. and voc., but in gen. and dat. becomes *η*, when *α* is preceded by *λ*, *λλ*, *ν*, *σ*, *σσ(ττ)*, *ζ*, *ξ* or *ψ*.

C. In all other words the nom. ends in *η*, which is retained throughout, as *δίκη*, *ἀκοή*, *φυή*, *σκευή*, *ζωή*.

*Obs.* And many words of Doric origin retain their *ǣ* through all the cases, as *ἀλαᾶ*, *ἐπίβδᾶ*, *σκανδᾶλᾶ*, and some proper names, as *Ἀνδρομίδι*, *Ἀσπάμᾶ*, *Γέλᾶ*, *Διοτίμᾶ*, *Κισσαίθᾶ*, *Κυμαίθᾶ*, *Κυναίθᾶ*, *Λήδᾶ*, *Συμαίθᾶ*, *Φιλομήλᾶ*.

2. When *α* is preceded by *ε* or *α*, these vowels are contracted in some words into *ᾶ* or *ῆ*, as *μνᾶ* *μνᾶ*, *συκῆ* *συκῆ*, and the circumflex remains through all the cases.

*a.*

*η throughout all the cases.*

<i>Sing.</i>				
Nom.	δέκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ(έα)ῆ
Gen.	δέκ-ης	τιμῆς	γνώμης	συκ-ῆς
Dat.	δέκ-η	τιμῇ	γνώμῃ	συκ-ῇ
Acc.	δέκ-ην	τιμήν	γνώμην	συκ-ῆν
Voc.	δέκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ-ῆ
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	δέκ-αι	τιμαί	γνώμαι	συκ-αῖ
Gen.	δέκ-ων	τιμῶν	γνωμῶν	συκ-ῶν
Dat.	δέκ-αις	τιμαῖς	γνώμας	συκ-αῖς
Acc.	δέκ-ας	τιμάς	γνώμας	συκ-ᾶς
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	δέκ-ε	τιμέ	γνώμα	συκ-ᾶ
G. & D.	δέκ-αιν	τιμαῖν	γνωμαῖν	συκ-αῖν

b. a through all the cases.—c. a in acc. and voc.

Sing.	a. ā.			δ. ā.	c. ā, G. ηs.	
N.	σκι-ά	χώρā	μν(δα)ā	σφύρā	Μοῦσā	λέαινā
G.	σκι-ās	χώρās	μν-ās	σφύρās	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	σκι-ῆ	χώρῃ	μν-ῆ	σφύρῃ	Μούσῃ	λεαίνῃ
A.	σκι-άν	χώρāν	μν-āν	σφύρāν	Μοῦσāν	λέαινāν
V.	σκι-ά	χώρā	μν-ā	σφύρā	Μοῦσā	λέαινā
Plural.						
N.	σκι-ά	χώραι	μν-αῖ	σφύραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
G.	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	μν-ῶν	σφυρῶν	Μουσῶν	λεαινῶν
D.	σκι-αῖς	χώραις	μν-αῖς	σφύραις	Μούσαις	λεαίναίς
A.	σκι-ās	χώρās	μν-ās	σφύρās	Μούσās	λεαίνας
V.	σκι-αί	χώραι	μν-αῖ	σφύραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
Dual.						
N.A.	σκι-ά	χώρā	μν-ā	σφύρā	Μούσā	λεαίνā
& V.						
G. D.	σκι-αῖν	χώραιν	μν-αῖν	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν

## II. Masculines.

§. 79. a. The masculines in ηs retain the η in the dat. and acc. sing. (For exceptions see below, b.) The vocative ends in ā, 1. When the nom. ends in της, as τοξότης, V. τοξότηᾶ, προφήτης, V. προφήτα. 2. In all verbals formed by adding ηs to the consonant of the verb, as γεωμέτρης, V. γεωμέτρᾶ (f. γεωμετρ-έω), μυροπώλης, V. μυροπώλᾶ. 3. In national names in ηs, as Πέρσης, the Persian, V. Πέρσᾶ. All others form the vocat. in η, as Πέρσης, Perses, V. Πέρση.

b. The masculines in ās retain the α in the dat. acc. and voc. singular. Under this class come all subst. which have ρ or a vowel before ās or ηs (except γήης, a ploughshare, and all derivatives of μετρεῖν, as γεωμέτρης).

Obs. 1. Genitive.—Many masc. in ās have the Doric gen. ā, as πατρα-λοιᾶ, μητραλοιᾶ, ὀρνιθοθήρᾶ; so also many Doric and foreign proper names, as Ὑλας, G. Ὑλᾶ, Σύλλας, G. Σύλλᾶ, Σέπας, Ἀντίβας, and contract nouns in ās. The names of Greeks proper, and of many celebrated Dorians, as Ἀρχύτας, Λεωνίδας, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Πανσανίας, have generally ου,



<i>Sing.</i>					
N.	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς	νεανῖας	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	βορ(έας)ρᾱς
G.	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ	νεανίου	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
D.	πολίτῃ	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾳ	ὀρνιθοθήρῃ	βορρῃ
A.	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν	νεανῖαν	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν	βορρᾱν
V.	πολίτα	Ἑρμῇ	νεανῖᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
<i>Plur.</i>					
N.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
G.	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν	νεανιῶν	ὀρνιθοθήρῶν	
D.	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς	νεανίαις	ὀρνιθοθήραις	
A.	πολίτας	Ἑρμᾶς	νεανῖας	ὀρνιθοθήρᾶς	
V.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ	νεανῖᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	
G. & D.	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν	νεανῖαιν	ὀρνιθοθήραιν	

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic gen. *εω* is used also by the Attic in some proper names, as, *Θάλεω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρεω* from *Τήρης*, *Δέσχεω* from *Δέσχης*, *Ἄττεω* from *Ἄττης*.

*Obs. 3.* The original dat. pl. *αισι* (see §. 75. 8.) is used by the Attic poets, and even sometimes by good prose writers, as Plato.

*Obs. 4.* The ending *ης* is a form also of the III. declension. To the I. decl. belong all proper names in *ιδης* and *ᾠδης*; national names, as *Σπαρτιάτης*; derivatives in *τής* from verbs, as *ποιήτης*; all words compounded of a substantive and verb, as *παιδοτρίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*, or of a subst. with another I. decl., substantive of, as *ἀρχιεπίσκης*.

*Obs. 5.* The number of contract subst. in this declension is small. The following are the contractions which occur:

*έα* becomes *ῆ*, as *γαλέα* = *γαλῆ*, *έας* = *ῆς*, as *Ἑρμέας* = *Ἑρμῆς*.  
*ᾱα* = *ᾱ*, as *μνάα* = *μνᾱ*, (*ρ*)*έας* = *ᾱς*, *βορέας* = *βορρᾱς*.

In *βορέας*, the preceding *ρ* causes the contraction of *εας* into *ᾱς* instead of *ῆς*.

### Quantity and Accent of Substantives of I. Declension.

§. 80. 1. *Quantity*.—*a.* The nominative *α* is short when any consonant but *ρ* precedes it and the gen. ends in *ης*, as *τραπέα* (*ᾱ*), *τραπέης*—it is long (*ᾱ*) when a consonant precedes it and the gen. ends in *ας*.

*Obs. 1.* When *α* is preceded by *ρ* it is long, as *λύρᾱ*, *ἡμέρᾱ*, *χώρᾱ*, *ὀπώρᾱ*, *λαύρᾱ*, *ἀγορᾱ*, unless the penult. is a diphthong, (except *αν*) as *μοῖρᾱ*, *πείρᾱ*, *δότειρᾱ*, *μάχαιρᾱ*, *ἄρουρᾱ*—or *ῶ*, *γέφυρᾱ*, *σφύρᾱ*—or any vowel before *ρρ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*.

Except again *ἑταίρᾱ*, *παλαίστρᾱ*, *Αἰθρᾱ*, *Φαῖδρᾱ*, *κολλῆρᾱ*.

*Obs. 2.* *α* is long in all oxytons, as *στρατιᾱ*, *ἀγορά*, and paroxyt. as *ἡμέρᾱ*, *σοφίᾱ*, except *μῦᾱ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*, and those whose gen. ends in *ης*, as *ρίξᾱ*, *ης*.

*b.* The *α* is long in the following endings in which a vowel precedes the *α*, and the genitive ends in *ας*.

*a.* *αᾱ*, *εᾱ*, *οᾱ*, *υᾱ*, *ωᾱ*, without exception.

β. αιᾶ, except dissyllables and some polysyllabic names of places, as Ἰστιάιᾶ.

γ. εῖᾶ in dissyllables, and in polysyllabic abstracts of verbs in εῖω, as λειᾶ, βασιλειᾶ, *kingdom*; but short in other polysyllables; μεσόγεια, ἀκρόγεια, τέλεια, γλυκεῖα, βασιλεια, *regina*. (See §. 54. 10.)

Obs. 3. In Attic we find ἑγχειᾶ Arist. Av. 609. ἐγκλειᾶν Æsch. Sept. 685.

δ. ιᾶ, except in names applied to women, as ψάλτριᾶ, the three adj. διᾶ, μιᾶ, πότνιᾶ, and all in υῖα, as μνιᾶ, τετυφνιᾶ.

ε. οᾶ in dissyllables, but εὔνοιᾶ, ἀνοιᾶ: in Attic sometimes long.

2. The vocative α is always short from nom. in ης, long from those in ας; in the other endings it follows the nominative.

3. The dual α is always long.

4. The acc. singular follows the nominative, as μοῦσᾶν.

5. ας is always long.

§. 81. 1. *Accent*—The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation permit, on the accented syllable of the nominative; as, Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἀτρεΐδαι, not Ἀτρεΐδαι, πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα, nom. pl. πολῖται: except δέσποτα from δεσπότης.

2. Oxytons become perispomena in the gen. and dat. of all the numbers.

3. The genitive pl. ὦν is always perispomenon, as being contracted from δῶν or ἰδῶν.—Except χλούνων Hes. Scut. 168.

### Dialects.

§. 82. Nominative.—α. The Doric uses ᾶ where the regular form is η, as τιμᾶ, ᾶς, ᾶ: so ἄν,—πολίτᾶς; while the Ionic uses η where the common form is α through all the singular number; as, σοφίη, ης, η, ην,—θήρη, ης,—νεανίης, η, ην: so Σκύλλη and Σκύλλᾶ: so also Ion. μίη for μιᾶ.

Except θεᾶ, a goddess, always ᾶς, ᾶ, ἄν, Ναυσικάᾶ, φειᾶ, and Αἰνελᾶς, Αἰγείας, Ἑρμειᾶς, and some other proper names in ας pure. The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφα for νύμφη.

Obs. 1. Some few words have in Attic the form η as well as α: πρύμνην Soph. Phil. 482. Arist. Vesp. 399. δίψη Æsch. Choeph. 746. So τάλμη Trag. πείνη Plato. Some few words have in G. T. the Ionic ending, Acts x. 1 σπείρης, xxi. 31, xxvii. 1.

Obs. 2. In G. T. proper names formed after Greek analogy in ας have their genitives in ᾶ: Luke iii. 27 Ἰωάννᾶ &c.; but if a vowel precedes the ας the genitive is in ου: Matt. iii. 3. Ἡσαΐου &c.

Obs. 3. Several proper names are in G. T. indeclinable: Κανᾶ, Βηθσαϊδά, Βηθφαγή, Γολγοθᾶ, Ραμᾶ.

δ. In subat. in εἰα, οἰα, from adj. in ης, ους, and in some other feminine words the ᾶ of the Attic dialect becomes, in Epic, η; as, ἀλθβείη, ἀναΐδειη, εἰπλοῖη, κρίσις f. ἀλήθειᾶ, ἀναΐδειᾶ, εἰπλοῖᾶ, κρίσσᾶ.

ε. The original form of the masc. in εἰας seems to have been εἰας, as we still find in Hom.: Ἑρμείας Αἰνείας. The longer form at first invented for the metre prevailed in prose, except in the names of gods, as Ἑρμῆς (=Ἑρμείας), Dor. Ἑρμᾶς: but Βορέας always retained the short form, never Βορείας; though it was in Ion. contracted into ἦς, Βορῆς.

2. The Gen. sing. of masc. in ης and ας was originally ᾶο, which was contracted into ω, Dor. ᾶ. Homer uses both forms, and also a third open form with ε, (εω) in which the ω was accented as short, or rather, εω being

always pronounced as one syllable (*synæresis*), the accent followed the pronunciation. So in Homer: Ἑρμείας gen. Ἑρμείῃο and Ἑρμείω: Βορέης gen. Βορέῃο and Βορέω: ἑὺμμελῆς gen.—λίῃο and λῖω: Ἀτρείδης gen. Ἀτρείδῃο and Ἀτρείδew: ἱκετῆς G. ἱκέτew; συβότης gen. συβότew: Doric Βορέῃ, Ἀτρείδῃ. The ending *ew* was the most usual in Ionic, as πολίτew, Ἀτρείδew. This Doric *ā* is used in foreign names sometimes by the Attics: Xen. Anab. I. 5. 4 Μασκά: Id. Cyr. V. 2. 14 Γαβρίῃ.

3. Gen. plur.—The genitive plural originally ended in *ᾶων*, which was contracted into *ᾶν* (Dor. *āν*). In Homer both these forms are used, as ἀγοράων, τρυφαλειῶν, ἀσπιστάων, θεάων and θεῶν, παριᾶων and παριῶν. And the *ᾶν* is resolved by *ε* into *ῥων*, which is generally pronounced as one syllable; as, πυλῥων, θυρῥων, ἀγορῥων: Dor. Ἀτρείδᾶν, Μουσᾶν.

Obs. The ending *ῥων* is the usual one in Ionic. In Hdt. we find this open form in the adjective δημοσίῃων from δημόσιος: so ὑψηλῥων II. 136: τουνῥων VI. 98: so also λεχθεῖσῥων VII. 78.

4. The Dat. plur. ended originally in *αισι(ν)*, which is still found in Homer, the Doric dialect, the Attic poets, and even in the old Attic prose writers. In Ionic the *αισι(ν)* became *ῃσι(ν)*, and in Attic, and common dialect, it was abbreviated to *αις*. *αις* in Hom. is found only in the two words ἀκταῖς and θειαῖς; *ῃσι* very often. *ῃς* very seldom, as πέτρῃς Od. η. 279; so that in the passages where *ῃς* is followed by a vowel, it should be written *ῃσ'*.

5. The Acc. plur. is in Æolic *αις* (as in the II. decl. *οις* for *οις*), and in Doric *ᾶς*, (as in the II. decl. *οις* for *οις*), ταῖς τιμαῖς Æol. for τὰς τιμάς (dat. pl. τιμαῖσι(ν)): πᾶσας κούρας Dor. for πάσας κούρας. These accusatives are often found in Hesiod and Tyrtæus, as Ἀρπυιάς—δημότᾶς ἀνδρας.

*Observations on the Homeric Suffix  $\phi\iota(\nu)$ , and the locative endings  
θι,θεν,δε.*

§. 83. 1. Besides these inflexions of the cases, we find in Homer an adverbial suffix  $\phi\iota(\nu)$ , which is attached to substantives. This suffix properly signifies *locality*, and then it performs the other functions of the dative, especially *instrumentality*, and generally with a preposition or adverb used as such, the ablative functions of the genitive. In the old language it seems exactly to have corresponded to the Latin locative and instrumental ablative; as, Ἰλιόφθι κλυτὰ τεύχεα, at Troy: Od. μ. 45 πολλὸν δ' ἀμφ' δοτεόφθιν θις ἀνδρῶν πυθομένων, round the bones (local); ὅσσε θακυόφθιν πίμπλαντο (instrum.); ναύφθιν ἀμύνεσθαι, at the ships; θεόφθιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος, as it were before (or by) the gods (local); ἀγλαίφθι πεποιοθῶς, as fretus aliqua re (instrum.); δ' οἱ παλάμηφθιν ἀρήρει, in manibus; in II. β. 363 ὥς φρήτρη φρήτρηφθιν ἀρήρη, the locative force seems to be exchanged for that of the personal dative, though here perhaps also φρήτρη implies a locative notion. As genitive, II. κ. 438 κεφάληφθιν ἔλοντο: II. λ. 350 τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλῇφθιν. It is sometimes joined with a preposition, and stands for the genitive; as, ἐξ ἐδνήφθι θορεῖν, e lecto—κατ' ὄχεσφθιν—ἐπ' ἐσχαρόφθιν—ἀπ' ἱκρωφθιν—παρὰ ναύφθιν—δι' ὄρεσφθιν—ὑπὸ κρατεσφθιν—σὺν ὄχεσφθιν—or with an adverb; II. ι. 107 προσθ' ἵππων καὶ ὄχεσφθιν.

Obs. 1. This suffix is found in Sanscrit (*bhi* or *bhis*, instrumental), and in Latin, the *bh* or *φ* being changed to *b*, (as in ὀρβός, *orbis*) and is used as the sign of the dative in all its relations; as, *i-bi*, *u-bi*, *ali-bi*, *si-bi*, *ti-bi*, and plur. *no-bis*, *vobis*, and in the III. decl. *i-bus*; so Sanscrit *tubhi*=*tibi*.

*Obs. 2.* This suffix expresses the relation of no other case but the genitive or dative. There are some passages where it seems to be the acc. (Hes. Opp. 408) or the nominative (Hes. Opp. 214), but it is in reality adverbial.

*Obs. 3.* By some editors when it stands for the dative it has the iota subscript, when for the genitive it is without it. But it is incorrect to distinguish in these forms the dat. from gen. by  $\iota$  subs., as the suffix itself stands in the place of inflection.

2. It is annexed to substantives of all three decl., and always without any change in the root:

a. I. Decl. only in the sing.—a. Dat. ἀγέλη-φι—ἀγλατήφι—ἡγορέηφι πεποιθώς—λείπε θύρηφι—ἀμ' ἦοι φαινόμενήφιν—βίηφι τε ἦφι πιθήσας (for βῆ ἦ)—κεφαλῇφι λαβεῖν, εἰέσθαι.—b. Gen. (Lat. ablat.) ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἰάλλειν, ἐξ ἐνῆφι θορεῖν.

b. II. Decl. sing. and plur. (all paroxyt.)—a. Dat. παρ' αὐτό-φι, ἐπ' αὐτόφιν—δοσε δακρυόφιν (instrum.) πλησθεν—θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος.—b. Gen. (ablat.) ἀπὸ or ἐκ πασσαλόφιν—ἐκ ποντόφιν—ἀπὸ χαλκόφιν—πλατίος πτυόφιν—ἐκ θεόφιν. ἀπ' ὁστέφιν, ἀπ' αὐτόφιν. For the form ἐρχαρόφιν, see *Lex*.

*Obs. 4.* So also adjectives of the II. declension used as substantives—ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν II. ν, 308—II. ν, 309 ἐπ' ἀριστερόφιν: and in the feminine ἔτερηφιν II. π, 734, Hes. Opp. 214. An attributive adjective with this suffix is sometimes joined to a substantive also with it: II. φ, 501 κρατερῇφι βίηφι.—See 2. a.

c. III. Decl. only plur.—A few neuters in  $\sigma\varsigma$  (gen.  $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ), the  $\sigma\varsigma$  being changed back to the original  $\epsilon\varsigma$ , ὄχεσφι(ν), σὺν ὄχεσφι, κατ' ὄρεσφι—ἀπὸ, διά, ἐκ στήθεσφιν, and in ναῦς and κοτυληδών—ναῦφι—κοτυληδονόφι (o being euphonic). Once in sing.: II. κ, 156 ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, as if from ΚΡΑΤΟΣ for ΚΡΑΣ. The form ἐξ Ἐρέβουσφιν, II. ι, 572, is peculiār, unless it is a corruption from ἐξ Ἐρέβεσφι.

§. 84. a.  $\theta\iota$ , generally as local dative, *where*,—οἰκοθι, κηρόθι—and joined with πρό as the genitive: II. κ, 12 Ἰλιόθι πρό: II. γ, 3 οὐρανόθι πρό: II. λ, 50 ἡῶθι πρό. So νεῖοθι II. φ, 37.

b.  $\theta\epsilon\nu$ , as genitive in prose as well as poetry, 1. joined to the vowels  $\eta$  or  $\omicron$ , mostly as the genitive of motion from a place, and with proper names; as, Ἰδῆθεν, Ἰλιόθεν &c.; but also with other nouns implying the notion of *place*: οἰκόθεν (common in prose), ἀγορῆθεν, λειμωνόθεν, δαίτηθεν, πρέραθεν Thuc. VII. 36, &c. Sometimes also with other notions: πυρμόθεν, *funditus*, Æsch. S. c. Th. 71: ἀρχῆθεν Hdt. VII. 104. 2. Joined to the vowel  $\epsilon$ , σέθεν, ἐμέθεν, ἔθεν. It is used in Tragedians, as σέθεν (frequently), ἐμέθεν (in Chorus), γῆθεν, ἀγρόθεν, βυσσόθεν, θεόθεν, Διόθεν. So adjectives: νεῖοθεν II. κ, 10: νεόθεν Soph. CE. C. 1448: οἰόθεν Homer, *by himself*. Here also belong the form κατὰ κρήθεν II. π, 548: ἀπὸ κρήθεν Hes. Sc. 7, from *krás*.

*Obs. 1.* Here also belong the adverbial forms in  $\theta\epsilon\nu$ , πόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, κείθεν, ἑκαθεν, ἔνθεν for  $\sigma\delta$ , though sometimes the  $\theta\epsilon\nu$  is almost *otiose*; ἀνωθεν is much the same as *ἀνω*, κάτωθεν as *κάτω*.

*Obs. 2. Accentuation:*

*Dissyllables*—Paroxyton, as πόθεν. Properispomenon when the penultima is long, as κείθεν.

*Polysyllables*—Paroxyton when the penultima is by nature short; as, ἐγγύθεν Ἐλευσινόθεν: except proparoxyton ἑκαθεν, ἀνέκαθεν, ἐκάστοθεν

ἀποθεν, and those formed from οἶκος, ἄλλος, πᾶς, ἔνδον, ἔκτος: thus οἶκοθεν—ἄλλοθεν—πάντοθεν—ἐνδοθεν—ἐκτοσθεν.

*Proparoxyton*—when the penultima is long by position, or when it is by nature long and the noun is not oxyton; as, ἔπισθεν, Ἀθήνηθεν, ἔξωθεν.

*Proterisphenon*, when derived from an oxyton noun, as ἀρχήθεν, θριῆθεν.

c. δα (with accus. to) annexed to the inflected acc. (very seldom of the III. decl.) οἰκόνδε—δόμονδε—οὐδασδε—ἄλαδε—πόλινδε—κλισίηνδε—φύγαδε from ΦΥΞ—οἰκαδε (ΟΙΞ), In Ἀἰδόσδε there is the usual ellipse of δόμον. So Od. θ, 39 ἡμετερόνδε. Sometimes both the adjective and substantive have it: Od. γ, 272 ὄνδε δόμονδε: with a preposition, Od. κ, 351 εἰς ἄλαδε. So with notions that do not imply an actual place: φώσδε, to the light; βοῦλυντόνδε, towards evening; φόβονδε, to flight.

*Obs. 3.* Accentuation—δέ is an enclitic, and throws back its accent according to the usual rules.

*Obs. 4.* The s of the acc. plur. coalesces with δ into ζ. So ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθηναίε.

### Second Declension.

§. 85. 1. In the common II. decl. there are two endings, *ος*, generally masc., sometimes femin., and *ον*, neuter, except the diminutive names of women, as ἡ Γλυκέριον (§. 70. 1.).

#### Endings:

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
N.	ος	ον	οι	ᾱ	ω
G.	ου		ων		οιω
D.	φ		οις		οιω
A.	ον		ους	ᾱ	ω
V.	ος and ε, ου		οι	ᾱ	ω

*Obs. 1.* The voc. of *ος* is properly *ε*, but sometimes also *ος*, as ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος—always ὦ θεός, but in G. T. ὦ Θεέ: so ὦ Τιμόθεε 1 Tim. i. 18. The *ε* is a weakening of the *ο* of the root. The dat. pl. was originally οἰσι(ν), which is not unfrequent in Attic poets, and even in prose writers, especially Plato.

#### Paradigm.

	Singular.				
N.	ὁ λόγ-ος	ἡ νῆ-σος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἀγγελος	τὸ σῦ-κον
G.	λόγ-ου	νῆ-σου	θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	σύ-κον
D.	λόγ-φ	νῆ-σφ	θεῶ	ἀγγέλφ	σύ-κφ
A.	λόγ-ον	νῆ-σων	θεόν	ἄγγελον	σῦ-κον
V.	λόγ-ε	νῆ-σε	θεός	ἄγγελε	σῦ-κον

	Plural.				
N.	λόγ-οι	νῆσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
G.	λόγ-ων	νῆσων	θεῶν	ἄγγέλων	σύκων
D.	λόγ-οις	νῆσοις	θεοῖς	ἄγγέλοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγ-ους	νῆσους	θεοὺς	ἄγγέλους	σῦκα
V.	λόγ-οι	νῆσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
	Dual.				
N. A. V.	λόγ-ω	νῆσῳ	θεῷ	ἄγγέλῳ	σύκῳ
G. & D.	λόγ-οιῳ	νῆσῳι	θεοῖῳ	ἄγγέλοιῳ	σύκοιῳ.

*Obs.* 2. Some masc. in *ος* have their plural in the neuter form (*metaplasma*):

ὁ δεσμός, τὰ δεσμά: more rarely οἱ δεσμοί, Æsch. P. V. 525, and in G. T. Phil. i. 13.

ὁ σταθμός, οἱ σταθμοί: rarely τὰ σταθμά (always in the sense of "scales").

ὁ σῖρος, τὰ σῖρα. So Acts vii. 12.

There are also other instances of this anomaly in the poets and dialects, as τὰ λύχνα, κέλευθα, κύκλα, μηρά, δρυμά, ῥύπα, ταρσά, τάρταρα: in late poets occasionally, βόστρυχα, δάκτυλα, δῖφρα, θεσμά, ἱα (arrows), κλοιά, μύχα, διστά, πῖλανα, βυά, τράχηλα, φιά, χαλιώ. So also ἀεθα for ἀθλοι Find. Ol. I. 3, though properly ἀθλον always signifies the prize, ἀθλος the game.

### Contracted Second Declension.

§. 85. 2. A few subst. which have *ο* or *ε* in their crude root before the ending are contracted; the contraction is regular, except that in the acc. plur. *εα* is contracted into *ᾶ*, not *η*.

#### Paradigm.

	Singular.					
N.	ὁ πλόος	πλοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος	περίπλοος	τὸ δστέον	δστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	δστέου	δστοῦ
D.	πλόφ	πλῶ	περιπλόφ	περίπλω	δστέφ	δστῶ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	περίπλοον	περίπλου	δστέον	δστοῦν
V.	(πλόε	πλοῦ)	(περίπλοε	περίπλου)	δστέον	δστοῦν
	Plural.					
N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	δστέα	δστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	περιπλόων	περίπλων	δστέων	δστών
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	δστέοις	δστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	δστέα	δστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	δστέα	δστᾶ
	Dual.					
N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	δστέω	δστώ
G. & D.	πλόοιῳ	πλοῖῳ	περιπλόοιῳ	περίπλοιῳ	δστέοιῳ	δστοῖῳ

*Obs. 1.* The voc. πλόε (πλοῦ) is not used. In Æsch. Pers. 374, we find διάπλοον—νόον Æsch. Choeph. 731 Chorus. ὀστέων trisyllable, Arist. Ach. 1226. In Arist. Pax 1260, we find an abbreviated voc. δορυξί for -όε, from δορυξόος -οῦς.

*Obs. 2.* Some proper names compounded of νόος, νοῦς, reassume the open form, as Ἀλκίνοος, Ἀντίνοος, Πασίνοος: others are abbreviated to νος; the abbreviation being compensated by the lengthening of the penult., as Πασίνος, Κρατίνος, Εὐθύνοος.

*Obs. 3.* The accent of nom. dual πλώ, ὀστώ is remarkable; it seems to follow the analogy of the other dual forms in this declension.

*Obs. 4.* The nom. plur. of compound nouns in οὐς keeps the accent over the penultima, as in the nom. sing., though the ending ος would permit it to be on the antepenultima.

*Obs. 5.* In G. T. we find νοός gen. and νοί dat. from νοῦς. So πλοός gen. from πλοῦς, and σάββασι dat. plur. of σάββατον—all as if in the third declension.

### The Attic Second Declension.

§. 86. This decl. contains subst. in ως masc. or fem., and in ων neut. It has ω in all the cases where the common declension has σ or ε (voc.), and where there is ι, in the common declension, it is subscribed to the ω. So ου, ε, ω, become ω: ος, ου, ονς, become ως, ων, ως: οι, οισ, οιν, become ωι, ως, ων:

#### Paradigm.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ λε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ώς	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
D.	λε-ῶ	κάλ-ῳ	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-ῳ
A.	λε-ών	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	λε-φί	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	λε-ῶν	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	λε-φίς	κάλ-φς	λαγ-φίς	ἀνώγε-φς
A.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-φί	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
G. & D.	λε-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ῳ.

*Obs. 1.* Some masc. and fem. drop the ν in the acc. and thus coincide with the III. decl. in ως (αἰδώς), as ὁ λαγός, τὸν λαγών and λαγώ; and usually ἡ ἔως, ἡ δῶς, ἡ Κῆς, ἡ Κῶς, ὁ Ἄθως, ἡ Τῆς, and ἀγίρως, ἐπιπλ-ως, ὑπέρχρως form their accus. in ω. So Ἀπόλλω accus. sing. from Ἀπόλλων Acts xix. 1.

*Obs. 2.* This form of this declension arose from a contraction of the final vowel of the crude root α (or ο) with the noun vowel α, into ω, which sometimes was again resolved by ε into εω :

λαγα-ός=λαγός      ἀνώγαον=(ἀνώγων) ἀνώγεω  
 λαός=(λῶς) λέός      ναός=(νῶς) νεός  
 ἱλαός=(ἱλως) ἱλεός (cf. ναός=[νῶς] νεός gen. from ναῦς.)

The ω formed by this contraction absorbed the following short inflexive vowel (ε, ο, or α), as νεός, gen. νεώ (νεω-δ) : acc. plur. ἀνώγεω (ἀνωγέω-α) ; and in gen. plur. the double ω is formed into one sound, as νεῶων, νεῶν.

*Obs. 3.* In this declension, proparoxytons retain their accent on the antepen. through all the cases, though the ending is long.

*Obs. 4.* The oxytons in ωs are oxyton also in the gen. singular.

### Remarks on the Gender of Nouns in ωs.

§. 88. 1. Most in ωs are masc. But there are feminines besides those mentioned in §. 70. 2, (the names of cities, islands, trees and plants) which may be thus arranged :

- a. Nouns signifying the product of *trees* or *plants*, as ἡ βύσσος, *cotton*.
  - b. Containing the notions of *stone*, or *earth*, as ἡ σμάραγδος, an *emerald* ; ἡ βῶλος, a *clod*.
  - c. Of any vessel, as ἡ κάρδοπος, a *kneading-trough*.
  - d. Of a way or road, as ἡ ὁδός, ἡ κέλευθος, a *way*.
2. There are also some feminine words, many of which, being originally adjectives, agree with a feminine noun not expressed ; as, ἡ αὐλειος, (sc. θύρα,) *the house-door*.

3. There are some, the meaning of which is distinguished from the masc. of the same termination by the gender ; as, ὁ ζυγός, *the yoke* ; ἡ ζυγός, *the scale*.

4. And many which follow no analogy or rule, and can be learned only by observation, as ἡ νόσος.

### Dialects.

§. 89. 1. Nom. sing.—The proper names in λαός (or λεώς) are in Doric λῶς (gen. ᾱ, dat. ρ), as Μενέλῳς Pindar, for Μενέλαος, Νικόλῳς Hdt., Ἄρκεσιλῳς (Arcesilaus) Pindar, Ἰδλῳ Id., Μενέλῳ (gen.) Id., Μενέλῳ Eur. Troad. 212 : so in prose, Πτερέλῳς and Πτερέλαος. The Æol. used ις for ος, as ἱπις for ἵππος, οἰκς for οἶκος, βῦθς for βυθός, Βάκκς for Βάχκος &c.

*Obs.* In G. T. the common forms in -αρχος are usually -αρχης, and are declined after 1st dec., so πατριάρχης, ἐθνάρχης, ἑκατοντάρχης &c. &c.

2. Gen. sing.—The orig. form οιο is used by Hom. and Pind. as ου, and in the Lyric parts of tragedy : the ο is never elided ; Theocritus uses ω.

3. Gen. sing. and plur.—a. Hdt. uses εω for ου, in gen. sing. of many proper names of men : Βάττω for Βάττου, Κροίστω, Κλεομβρόττω, Μεμβλιάρω, and εων for ων in some masc. generic subst. : πασσέων, πυρέων (f. πυρός), and in the masc. pron. αὐτέων, τουτέων, ἐκείντων ; this εων is an Ionic resolution of ὦν=ὄων (comp. Dor. οἰκῶν f. οἶκος), after the analogy of I. decl. ἄων=ᾶν, Ion. ἔων.—b. Gen. plur. of neut. in ων is ᾶων in Hom., as Il. α. 258 : δῶρων οἶα δίδωσι κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἑᾶων (sc. δῶρων) f. Ἑὸς, Ἑὸν, unless the fem. δόσεων be supposed to be implied in δῶρων. So in Hesiod, Scut. 7 : βλεῖ



φάρμακον, βλέφαρος perhaps in fem. So in late Epic we find *δων* for plur. of fem. in *ος*, as *νασάδων*.

4. Gen. and dat. dual—*ων*, Epic for *ων*, as *ἔρουν* for *ἔρουν*, *ὀφθαλμοῖν*. So Theocr. κολοῦν, XXII. 191.

5. Dat. plur.—*οισι* (*ν*) (and *οις*), in Hom. and all the poets and Ionic prose. Hdt. III. 26, *αἰτίοισι* and dat. sing. *αἰτίῃ* I. 133.

6. Acc. plur.—is in Doric (except Pindar) *ως*, and in Doric poets *ος*, (as *ἄς* in I. decl. §. 82. 5.), so *τὰς* (never *τὸς*) *νόμους*, *τὰς* *λύκος*: so also *τὰς* *λαγός*, *ἄρες*: so Hesiod Sc. 302 *ἐκίποδας* *λαγὸς* *ἤρευν*.

7. Of the contracted decl. the Epic only recognises the nom. sing. *νοῦς* Od. κ. 240: and *Πάνθου* and *Πάνθῃ* f. *Πάνθοος*, and of adj. *χειμάρρους* Il. λ. 493.

8. Attic decl.—Gen. sing. is in Ep. *ῶο* for *ω*, as *Πηγεῖῶο* Il. ξ. 489, f. *Πηγεῖως*: *Πετῶο* Il. β. 552, f. *Πέτῶος*.—In γῶως, ἄθως and κῶς the contracted *ω* is resolved by *α*, as γαλῶως, ἄθῶως, κῶως, gen. *ῶω*.—Some words of this decl. have other forms in the other dialects, as *ῥως*, gen. *ω*, Ion. *ῥῶς*, gen. *ῶος*, *οῦς* after III. decl.: *λαγῶς*, gen. *ω*, Ion. *λαγῶος*, gen. *ωοῦ*, Hdt. III. 108. nom. *δ* *λαγός*.

### Third Declension.

§. 90. 1. In the III. decl. the nomin. is not, as in the other decl., the substantival root with the addition of the sign of gender; but it is a form wherein these elements have undergone some euphonic changes, as *κόραξ* not *κόρακ-s*. The disguised root may, in most cases, be discovered by taking away the characteristic *ος* from the gen., as *αἰξ*, gen. *Αἰγ-ός*; *λαῖλαψ*, gen. *Λαίλαπ-ος*.

2. The sign of gender in this decl. is, for the masc. and fem., a final *s*, as *δ* *κόραξ* for *κόρακs*, *ἡ* *φλέψ* for *φλέβs*. The neuter has no sign, and therefore presents us with the root, the final letter being in some cases dropped, as *τὸ* *σῆλας*, *τὸ* *πέπερι*, *τὸ* *σῶμα* for *σώματ*. (§. 71. 4.)

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.	<i>ς</i>	<i>ες</i> , neuter <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ε</i>
G.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>οιν</i>
D.	<i>ι</i>	<i>σιν</i> ( <i>ν</i> )	<i>οιν</i>
A.	<i>ν</i> and <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ᾶς</i> ... <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ε</i>
V.	generally like the nom.	<i>ες</i> ... <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ε</i>

*Obs.* As the masc. and fem. only add *ς* to the root, and the neuter has only the pure root, as *σῶμα(τ)-* *φλέβ-s*, the addition of the inflexive endings increases the word by a syllable: hence this decl. is called *Imparissyllabic*.

### Remarks on the Case Endings.

#### Nominative.

§. 91. I. L. The full forms of the masc. and feminine have a final *ς*; but as the addition of this letter to the root would in some cases violate the laws of euphony, it is in such words dropped, and sometimes compensated

by the lengthening of the preceding syllable; and where the final letter of the root is such that the *s* can combine with it, the ending undergoes such changes as the laws of euphony require.

2. The masc. and fem. are accordingly divided into three classes:

1. Words which take the *s* in the nom., as

Root: φλεβ	nom.: ἡ φλέβ- <i>s</i> = φλέψ	gen.: φλεβ-ός
κορακ	ὁ κόρακ- <i>s</i> = κόραξ	κόρακ-ος
λαμπαδ	ἡ λαμπάδ- <i>s</i> = λαμπάς	λαμπάδ-ος
γίγνυτ	ὁ γίγνυτ- <i>s</i> = γίγναι	γίγνυτ-ος
ἄλ	ὁ ἄλ- <i>s</i>	ἄλ-ος
δελφίν	ὁ δελφίν- <i>s</i> = δελφίς	δελφίν-ος
βοῦ (βῶν, βου)	ὁ ἡ βόφ- <i>s</i> (βῶν- <i>s</i> ) βού- <i>s</i> (βός)	βο-ός
Δῖ	ὁ Δῖ- <i>s</i> = Δίς	Δῖ-ός.

Obs. 1. In a few words the last vowel is lengthened, though the *s* is not dropped, as in the masc. part. in *ός*, to distinguish it from the neuter in *ος*, or to compensate for a radical letter dropped

τετυφῶτ      ὁ τετυφῶτ-*s* = τετυφῶς      τετυφῶτ-ος

and in the following substantives:

ποδ      ὁ ποῦδ-*s* (for ποδ-*s*)      ποῦς (for πός)      ποδ-ός: and its compounds, as τετράπους, πολύπους;

ἄλωπεκ      ἡ ἄλώπηκ-*s* (for ἄλωπεκ-*s*)      ἄλώπηξ (for ἄλωπεξ)      ἄλωπεκ-ος.

2. Words which drop *s* and lengthen the last vowel of the root, as

Root: ποιμεν	nom.: ὁ ποιμήν	gen.: ποιμέν-ος
λέοντ	ὁ (λέωντ) λέων	λέοντ-ος
ρήτορ	ὁ ρήτωρ	ρήτορ-ος
αἶδος	ἡ αἰδώς	(αἰδός-ος) αἰδός-ος.

So πατήρ for πατέρ*s*, as in Gothic *faders*, *brothers*, &c.

3. Words which have only the pure root, as

Root: θηρ	nom.: ὁ θήρ (for θήρ- <i>s</i> )	gen.: θηρ-ός
αἰών	(ὁ) αἰών (for αἰών- <i>s</i> )	αἰών-ος
ἥρωτ	(ὁ) ἥρωτ (for ἥρωτ- <i>s</i> )	(ἥρωτ-ος) ἥρω-ος
δάμαρτ	ἡ δάμαρτ (for δάμαρτ- <i>s</i> )	δάμαρτ-ος.

Obs. 2. The nom. of *θηρ* is not *θήρ*s**, because euphony does not allow these letters to stand together at the end of a word: so also δάμαρ instead of δάμαρ*s*: so αἰών not αἰών*s* for the same reason, the *s* being dropped rather than *ν*, because, in Greek, euphony prefers *ν* when *ο* or *ω* precedes; though the usages of speech are rather arbitrary in this case, as some words whose root ends in *ν* retain the *ν* and drop the *s*, others retain the *s* and drop the *ν*. But the following rules seem in some degree to hold good:

a. After *ο* or *ω*, *s* is generally dropped, as ὁ αἰών, γράφων, λιπών, ὁ λέων. Except: διδούς (for διδόν*s*), though the Æolic uses διδών, and many subst., as ἔδους, πλακοῖ*s* &c.

b. After *α*, *ε*, *υ*, the *ν* (as well as the *τ*) is regularly dropped in the part.: ἰσνά*s*, τύψ*s*, τῦβ*s*, δεικνύ*s* for ἰσνά*s* &c., and usually after *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in subst. and adj.; as, ἰμά*s*, μέλα*s*, ῥί*s*, δελφί*s*, φάρκ*s*. Except subst. in *ων*, gen. *ων*s**, as παύ*s*ων, so too μόσυν. After *ε* or *η*, the *ν* remains in

subst., as μήν, λιμήν. Except: ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, and Latin names in ης, gen. αἰντος, Οὐάλης, εντος, *Valens*.

II. The neuters have only the substantival root: if this ends in τ, this letter, by the Greek euphonic rule that τ cannot be a final letter, is either wholly dropped, as σώμα, σώματ-ος, or changed to the cognate σ or ρ; as,

πεπερί		πεπéρι-ος ΟΓ é-ος
σελας		(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος
σαφες		(σαφέσ-ος) σαφέ-ος
ἄρσεν		ἄρσεν-ος
σώματ	σῶμα	σώματ-ος
χαρίεντ	χαρίεν	χαρίέντ-ος
τετυφότη	τετυφός	τετυφότη-ος
τέρατ	τίρας	τέρατ-ος
ἦπατ	ἦπαρ	ἦπατ-ος

*Obs.* 3. The root πῦρ is anomalously lengthened in nom.: τὸ πῦρ, gen. πῦρ-ός.

*Obs.* 4. On the neuter form σαφής, see §. 68, 4.

#### The other Cases.

§. 92. 1. The other cases (with the exceptions which will be mentioned hereafter) are formed by annexing the inflexive endings to the root; as,

κορακ, nom. κόραξ, gen. κόρακ-ος, pl. nom. κόρακ-ες.

2. In the dative plural, where σι is added to the root, the same changes take place in the nom.; as,

φλεβ-σί=φλεβί		κόρακ-σι=κόραξι		λαμπάδ-σι=λαμπάσι
γίγαντ-σι=γίγᾱσι		ὀδόντ-σι=ὀδοῦσι &c.		

For forms such as ἀνδρασι see §. 95 4. c.

3. The accusative has the form ν in those masc. and femin. words whose nom. ends in ις, υς, ας, ους, having the root ending in a vowel; as,

πολε	πόλις	πόλιν		βότρυς	βότρυν
	ναῖς ναῦς	ναῖν ναῦν			

*Obs.* 1. There are some few exceptions, for which see the dialects.

4. The accusative has the form ια when the root ends in a consonant; as,

φλεβ	φλέψς	φλέβ-ια		κορακ	κόραξ	κόρακ-ια
λαμπαδ	λαμπάς	λαμπαδ-ια		βασιλεϛ	βασιλείς	βασιλέα

*Obs.* 2. ναῖς ναῦς, and βοῖς βοῦς generally have the acc. in ν, following the analogy of the nouns in υς.

5. Baryton subst. of more than one syllable, whose root ends in a τ sound, have both forms: as,

ἐριδ	ἔρις	acc. ἔριν and ἔριδ-ια		κορυθ	κόρυς	κόρυν and κόρυθ-ια
ὄρνιθ	ὄρνις	ὄρνιν .. ὄρνιθ-ια		χαριτ	χάρις	χάριν .. χάριτ-ια

The latter form always when one of the Graces is meant, and sometimes for χάριν.

*Obs. 3.* The *ν* form of these words is the only one used in prose. In G. T. we find *ἔρεις* (2 Cor. xii. 20) as the plural of *ἔρις*.

*Obs. 4.* Monosyllables, or oxytons of more than one syllable, have only the regular form in *α*, as *ποδ ποῦς* acc. *πόδα* (but *πολύπους* acc. *πολύποδα* and *πολύπουν*).

*ἐλπιδ ἐλπίς* acc. *ἐλπίδ-α* | *χλαμυδ χλαμύς χλαμύδ-α*.

Except *κλείς*, which has generally *κλείν* for *κλείδα*: in G. T. *κλείδα*.

*Obs. 5.* This double form arises from the facility with which *τ*, *δ*, or *θ* are dropped or changed; so that when this letter was dropped, the root was considered as ending in a vowel. In monosyllables however, or in oxytons, the emphasis on the syllable prevented the omission of the *τ* letter.

§. 93. The vocative is the same as the root, as *δαίμων*, gen. *δαίμον-ος*, voc. *δαίμον*: but there are cases where the laws of euphony require some change. We may remark,

1. *The vocat. is the same as the substantival root:*

A. When the last vowel of the root *ε* or *ο* has been lengthened to *η* and *ω*, the short vowel returns in the voc.:

<i>δαίμων</i> gen. <i>δαίμον-ος</i> voc. <i>δαίμον</i>		<i>μήτηρ</i> gen. <i>μητέρ-ος</i> voc. <i>μήτηρ</i>
<i>ῥήτωρ ῥήτορ-ος ῥήτορ</i>		<i>Σωκράτης Σωκράτε-ος Σώκρατες</i>
<i>γέρον γέροντ-ος (γέροντ, but for euphony) γέρον.</i>		

*Obs. 1.* The Æolic used *Σώκρατε*, *Ἀριστόφανε*, *Δημόσθενε*, as if from a nom. *Σώκρατος*, and also formed the gen. in *ου*: *Σωκράτου*, *Διομήδου*, *Σοφοκλέου*.

Except:—1. The oxyton subst. (not adj.) retain the lengthened vowel, as

*ποιμήν* gen. *ποιμέν-ος* voc. *ποιμήν* (not *ποιμέν*),

except *πατήρ*, *ἀνὴρ* and *δαήρ*, which have the short vowel *ε* in voc., and throw back the accent; as *ὦ πάτερ*, *ἄνερ*, *δῆερ*.

2. The three subst. *Ἀπόλλων* (*ἰωνος*), *Ποσειδών* (*ῶνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ῆρος*), follow the analogy of these subst. in shortening the originally long vowel, the accent being always thrown back; as, *ὦ Ἀπολλον*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*.

So after the same analogy even *Ἡρακλής*, root *Ἡράκλεες*, is abbreviated in voc. into *Ἡράκλεις* and *Ἡρακλες*.

B. Of the adj. in *ᾱς* (*ἄνος*), and adj. and part. whose root ends in *ντ*, the vocative is the same as the root in the neuter, after the euphonic changes which it has undergone; as,

<i>μέλας</i> , gen. <i>αν-ος</i> neut. and voc. <i>μέλαν</i>	
<i>χαρίεις εντ-ος</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i> (for <i>χαρίεντ</i> )
<i>δεικνύς ἰντ-ος</i>	<i>δεικνύν</i> (for <i>δεικνύντ</i> ).

So the subst. in *ᾱς* (*αντος*) are in voc. *ᾶν* for *αντ*; as,

<i>γίγᾱς</i> , gen. <i>αντ-ος</i> voc. <i>γίγᾶν</i> (for <i>γίγαντ</i> )
<i>Κάλχᾱς αντ-ος</i> <i>Κάλχαν</i>
<i>Αἴᾱς αντ-ος</i> <i>Αἴαν</i>

*Obs. 1.* Some subst. of this class drop the *ν* as well as the *τ*, but in this case the *ᾱ* is lengthened to *ᾶ*; as, *Ἀτλᾶς*, gen. *αντ-ος*, voc. *Ἀτλᾶ*, *Πολυδάμᾱς*, voc. *Πολυδάμᾶ*.

C. The subst. in *ις*, *υς*, *ας*, *ευς*, *ους*, form the voc. like the root, the nom. sign *ς* being dropped; as, *μάντις* voc. *μάντι*: *πρέσβυς* voc. *πρέσβυ*:

μῆς voc. μῆ: σῆς voc. σῆ: (Δίς) Ζεὺς voc. Δί: λῆς voc. λῆ: κῆς voc. κῆ: γραῖς voc. γραῖ: βασιλεῖς voc. βασιλεῖ: βοῖς voc. βοῖ.

The voc. of παῖς, gen. παιδ-ός, is παῖ; the τ sound of the root being dropped.

Exceptions:—Those in *us* vocs, generally retain *us* in voc., as ᾧ Σάλαμυς: though in some of them the voc. is like the root, as ᾧ δελφίς from δελφίς, gen. ἰως.

D. Lastly, the voc. is the same as the root, when the root is preserved unchanged in the nom.; as θήρ, αἰών &c.

2. The voc. is not the same as the root, but as the nominative; when the root ends in a consonant, incapable, by the laws of euphony, of being the final letter; but yet, if the root had been used without it, a somewhat strange form would have been produced: so from ὁ φῶς, gen. φῶτ-ος, the vocative would have been φῶ (for φῶτ): from νίψ, gen. νίψ-ος, the voc. νί (for νίψ): from σάρξ, gen. σαρκ-ός the voc. σάρ (for σάρκ): from ᾤψ, gen. ᾤπ-ος the voc. ᾤ (for ᾤπ); instead of φῶς—νίψ—σάρξ—ᾤψ.

The voc. of ἀναξ is the same as the nom. in the common language: ᾧ ἀναξ, or ᾧναξ, but in formularies of prayer it is ᾧ ἀνᾶ or ᾧνᾶ (for ἀνακτ, neither κ nor τ being admissible as final letters).

3. In subst. in *es* and *és*, whose root ends in *os*, the voc. is formed anomalously in *es*; as,

ἦχος nom. ἦχώ gen. ἦχό-ος (for ἦχόσ-ος) voc. ἦχοι (for ἦχός-ι, ἦχό-ι)  
αἶδος αἰδέος αἰδέ-ος (for αἰδέσ-ος) αἰδοί (for αἰδέσ-ι, αἰδέ-ι).

Obs. 3. The voc. of all part. is the same as the nom. masculine, except ἔργον, nom. ἔργων.

### Paradigms.

§. 94. 1. The inflexion of the words of this decl. is twofold:

*a. Those which have a consonant before the ending of the gen. os*, as κόρακς, gen. κόρακ-ος.

*b. Those which have a vowel*, as βοῖς, gen. βο-ός.

2. Of the words of class *a.* the roots all end in a consonant; of class *b.* some in a consonant, some in a vowel.

### Words with a Consonant before *os* in the Genitive.

§. 95. The nom. takes the sign of gender *s*.

1. When the root ends in λ, the inflexive is annexed without any change, as

ἄλ ὁ ἄλς gen. ἄλ-ος dat. pl. ἄλ-οί

2. When the root ends in a Π or Κ sound—β, π, φ, γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἢ σάρξ from σαρκ), χ—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, but the *s* coalesces with these letters in the nom. and dat. into ψ or ξ.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ λαῖᾰψ	ὁ κόρᾰξ	ὁ λάρυγξ	ἡ θρίξ
G.	λαῖᾰπ-ος	κόρᾰκ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαῖᾰπ-ι	κόρᾰκ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαῖᾰπ-α	κόρᾰκ-α	λάρυγγ-α	τρίχ-α
V.	λαῖᾰψ	κόρᾰξ	λάρυγξ	θρίξ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	λαῖᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
G.	λαῖᾰπ-ων	κόρᾰκ-ων	λάρυγγ-ων	τριχ-ων
D.	λαῖᾰψι(ν)	κόρᾰξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)	θριξί(ν)
A.	λαῖᾰπ-ας	κόρᾰκ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας	τρίχ-ας
V.	λαῖᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	λαῖᾰπ-ε	κόρᾰκ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε	τρίχ-ε
G. & D.	λαῖᾰπ-οιν	κόρᾰκ-οιν	λάρυγγ-οιν	τρίχ-οιν

*Obs. 1.* The root of nominatives in ψ and ξ generally ends in π and κ, sometimes β; the root of those in γξ ends in γγ, except δ, ἡ λύγξ, a lynx, gen. λυγκ-ός. For φάρυγγος from φάρυγξ, the poets used φάρυγος.

3. When the root ends in a T sound—δ, τ, (ἡ νύξ f. νυκτ dat. plur. νυξί (= νυκσί), θ,—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, and these letters are dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plural; when in νθ, both are dropped in the dat. plur., but only θ in the nom. sing.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ κόρυς	ὁ ὄρνις	ὁ ἀναξ	ἡ ἐλμινς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἀνακτ-ος	ἐλμινθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἀνακτ-ι	ἐλμινθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυθ-α & κόρυ-ν	ὄρνιθ-α & ὄρνιν	ἀνακτ-α	ἐλμινθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἀναξ & ἀνα	ἐλμινς
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακτ-ες	ἐλμινθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἀνάκ-των	ἐλμίνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ἀναξι(ν)	ἐλμῖ-σι(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἀνακ-τας	ἐλμινθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακ-τες	ἐλμινθ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἀνακτ-ε	ἐλμινθ-ε
G. & D.	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ἀνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμίνθ-οιν.

*Obs. 2.* Besides ἐλμῖσι we find also ἐλμῖξ, probably from a root \*ΕΛΜΙΓ.

*Obs. 3.* We find the form ἀνάκτεσιν Od. XV. 556.

*Obs. 4.* To this class also belongs the feminine χάρις (for χάρις like comes, comit-is), χάριτ-ος.

4. α. The root ends in ν or ντ, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root; but these letters are both dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plur.; and the ντ is compensated by changing the short vowel into the long, and ο into ου, ε, into ει.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ ρίς	ὁ δελφίς	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς (Ion. ὀδών)
G.	ρίν-ός	δελφίν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ρίν-ι	δελφίν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ρίν-α	δελφίν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ρίν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	ρίν-ες	δελφίν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ρίν-ων	δελφίν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ρί-σι(ν)	δελφί-σι(ν)	γίγαν-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)
A.	ρίν-ας	δελφίν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ρίν-ες	δελφίν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	ρίν-ε	δελφίν-ε	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
G. & D.	ρίν-οῖν	δελφίν-οιω	γίγαντ-οιω	ὀδόντ-οιω

*Obs. 5.* The substantives whose root is ῖν retain this as a late form of the nomin., so G. T. ὄδιν ι Thess. v. 3.

*Obs. 6.* In κρείς (κτανός), εἰς (ένος), μέλας, τάλας (but Theocr. II. 4 τάλᾱς), gen. ανος the omission of ν has been compensated by the lengthening of the short vowels ε into ει, and α into ᾱ.

*Obs. 7.* In Latin names in ens, ent-is, the ε is lengthened into η instead of ει (comp. χαρίεις, -ίεντος), as Κλήμης (for Κλήμεντ) gen. Κλήμεντ-ος, Clemens, Οὐάλης, Οὐάλεντ-ος, Valens. The Latin adjectives in ens, ent-is, many of which have been adopted by Plutarch, end in ης, as ποτήης potēns, σαπίης sapiens.

*Obs. 8.* To this class belong the neuter adj. and part.,  
τὸ μέλαν μέλανος χαρίεν (χαρίεντ), χαρίεντ-ος  
τύψαν (τύψαντ), τύψαντ-ος δεικνύν (δεικνύντ), δεικνύντ-ος  
and the pronoun τί quid, and τὶ aliquid, for τίν and τιν, gen. τίν-ος and τιν-ός, dat. pl. τῇ-σι and τῷ-σιν.

β. The root ends in ν, ντ, and ρ, and the inflexive endings are annexed to the root. The nom. has dropped the s, but to compensate for this, the short vowels are lengthened, ε into η, ο into ω. In the dat. plur. the ν or ντ are dropped before the ending σι, as from πομέν-σι we have ποιμέσι: and in words in ντ, the short vowel is lengthened, as from λέντ-σι λένουσι. The τ of the root in ντ must of course be dropped, as λένω for λένντ.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ λέων	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαίμον	λέον	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμον-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	λέονσι(ν)	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N.A.V.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. & D.	ποιμέν-οι	δαίμον-οι	λέοντ-οι	αἰθέρ-οι	ῥήτορ-οι

*Obs. 9.* Ἡ χεῖρ belongs to this class, and is anomalous, in that the short vowel of the root (χερ) ε is lengthened to ει instead of η, and that this ει is retained throughout the inflexion, as χεῖρ, χειρός &c., except in the dat. pl. and dual χερσί(ν), χεροῖν. In poetry the form with ε or that with ει is used indifferently, as χειρός and χερός, χεροῖν and χειροῖν, χερσί and χείρεσι (Ep. χείρεσσι, see §. 108. 3). The Ionic uses the short forms χερός, χερί, χέρα, except in nom. and acc. dual, as χεῖρε not χέρε.

*Obs. 10.* The following words in ων, (gen. ονος) in some of their cases drop the ν and suffer a contraction: ἡ εἰκὼν, gen. εἰκόνος and εἰκοῦς, dat. εἰκόνι, acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκά, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς, (where the accent is anomalous, like that of some words in the contr. II. decl., see §. 85. *Obs. 4.*), ἡ ἀηδὼν, gen. ἀηδόνης and ἀηδοῦς, voc. ἀηδοῖ (Aristoph. Av. 679.), ἡ χελιδὼν, gen. χελιδόνος &c., voc. χελιδοῖ (Aves 1411.).

*Obs. 11.* The neuter adj. and part. in εν and ον belong to this class :

τὸ ἄρσεν, but ὁ ἡ ἄρσην; τὸ γράφον (for γράφοντ), but ὁ γράφων,

c. To this class belong the syncopated subst. in ηρ, which drop the ε in the gen. and dat. sing. and dat. plur., and to soften the pronunciation insert α before the ending σι of the dat. plur.—Ἀνήρ is syncopated in all the cases except voc. sing., but inserts an euphonic δ. See §. 29.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ πατήρ (§. 109. 5.)	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρ-ός	θυγατρ-ός	ἀν-δ-ρός
D.	πατρ-ρί	μητρ-ρί	θυγατρ-ρί	ἀν-δ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	ἀν-δ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἀνερ



Plural.				
N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἄν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ά-σι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ράσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	ἄν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	ἄν-δ-ρε
G. & D.	πατέρ-οιω	μητέροιω	θυγατέροιω	ἄν-δ-ροῖω.

*Obs. 12.* Ἡ γαστήρ has in the dat. pl. γαστράσι (*Dio Cassius*) and γαστήρσι (only in *Hippocr.*) which properly should be γαστέρσι. Also ἄστήρ, ἑρος, which has no other syncopated form, has the dat. pl. ἀστράσι after this analogy. In poetry we find also, *metri gratia*, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, πατρῶν, Δήμητρος and Δήμητρα (in *Eur. Sapp.* 173. 261.); and so on the other hand, πατέρος, θυγατέρος, μητέρι.

*d.* The nom. has dropped the *s*, but without any change of vowel. The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ* and (only δάμαρ) *ρτ*, and the declension consists in the simple addition of the case endings to the nom. In the roots ending in *ντ* or *ρτ*, of course the *τ* is dropped in the nominative, and in the dat. plur. the *ν* and *ντ*, before the *σι*. See Paradigm of *Ξενοφῶν* below.

*Obs. 13.* The neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (αρ, ορ, ωρ, υρ), as τὸ νέκταρ, ἡτορ, πέλωρ, πῦρ (gen. πῦρ-ός). On the lengthening of *υ* in πῦρ see §. 91. *Obs. 3.*

Singular.				
N.	ὁ παῖδν	ὁ αἰών	ὁ Ξενοφῶν	ὁ θήρ
G.	παιῶν-ος	αἰών-ος	Ξενοφῶντ-ος	θηρ-ός
D.	παιῶν-ι	αἰών-ι	Ξενοφῶντ-ι	θηρ-ί
A.	παιῶν-α	αἰών-α	Ξενοφῶντ-α	θήρ-α
V.	παιῶν	αἰών	Ξενοφῶν	θήρ
Plural.				
N.	παιῶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θῆρ-ες
G.	παιῶν-ων	αἰών-ων	Ξενοφῶντ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
D.	παιῶ-σι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
A.	παιῶν-ας	αἰών-ας	Ξενοφῶντας	θῆρ-ας
V.	παιῶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θῆρ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	παιῶν-ε	αἰών-ε	Ξενοφῶντ-ε	θῆρ-ε
G. & D.	παιῶν-οιω	αἰών-οιω	Ξενοφῶντ-οιω	θηρ-οῖω.

*Obs. 14.* These four words in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, κυκεῶν, δλων, drop the *ν* in the acc. sing. and are contracted, as Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ, δλω; but κυκεῶ is rather poet. The abbreviated forms Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, are only used in Attic prose, generally with the article prefixed. The full forms, generally at least, are without the article, See *Plato*

Cratyl. p. 402 D and E. p. 404 D, and 405 D, where both the forms occur with this distinction. Also of γλήχων or βλήχων we find the Bœot. acc. γλέχων in Aristoph. Ach. 874.

*Words with a Vowel before the ending os in the Genitive.*

§. 96. There are three classes of these words :

- a. Nomin. in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς ;
- b. .... ης, ες, ας (gen. αος), ος (gen. εος), ως and ω (gen. οος) ;
- c. .... ις, υς, ι, υ.

*I. Substantives in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς.*

§. 97. 1. The root ends in *v*, originally *F*, and *s* is the sign of gender. The case endings are added to the root, the *F* being dropped when it comes between two vowels ; and as the *F* is often preceded by *ε*, the genitive ends mostly in *εος*, for *εφος*. Thus the *v(F)* remains at the end of the word, as in the nom., and voc. sing., and before consonants, as in the dative plural, and in the acc. sing. of those in *αὐς* and *οὐς* ; but those in *εὐς* have *ᾶ* in the accusative, and the *v* being in these substantives considered as a consonant (*F*) between the *ε* and *α*, it is omitted ; as, βασιλέῃα, βασιλέα.

*Obs.* 1. This declension is illustrated by the Sanscrit substantive *nāus*, a ship (feminine like *ναῦς*), gen. *nāv-as*, loc. *nav-i*, acc. *nav-am*, &c.

2. Those in *εὐς* have the Attic gen. *έως* for *έος*, and the dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted ; but the contraction in the acc. plur. does not generally take place. When *εὐς* is preceded by a vowel, as *χοεύς*, *Εὐβοεύς*, the long endings *ᾶ*, *ᾷς*, *ως*, absorb the short vowel *ε* of the root and are circumflexed, as *χοῶς*, *χοᾶ*, *χοᾷς*.

*Singular.*

N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ χοεύς	ὁ ἡ βοῦς( <i>bosf. bouς</i> )	ἡ γραιῦς
G.	βασιλέ <u>ω</u> ς	χο(έ <u>ω</u> )ῶς	βο-ός <i>bōv-is</i>	γρᾱ-ός
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βο-ί <i>bōv-i</i>	γρᾱ-ί
A.	βασιλέ <u>ᾶ</u>	χο(έ <u>α</u> )ᾶ	βοῦν	γραιῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γραιῦ

*Plural.*

N.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό <u>ε</u> ς	γρᾱ <u>ε</u> ς
G.	βασιλέ <u>ων</u>	χο(έ <u>ω</u> )ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρᾱ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι( <i>v</i> )	χοεῦσι( <i>v</i> )	βονσι( <i>v</i> )	γραιυσι( <i>v</i> )
A.	βασιλέ <u>ᾱ</u> ς (and εῖς)	χο(έ <u>α</u> )ᾱς	(βό- <i>as</i> )βοῦς	(γρᾱ- <i>as</i> )γραιῦς
V.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό <u>ε</u> ς	γρᾱ <u>ε</u> ς

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	βασιλέ <u>ε</u>	χοέ <u>ε</u>	βό <u>ε</u>	γρᾱ <u>ε</u>
G. & D.	βασιλέ <u>οιν</u>	χοέοιν	βο-οῖν	γρᾱ-οῖν.

*Obs. 2.* The gen. sing. of those in *εύς* is, in Attic poetry, sometimes *έος* for *έως*, as *Θησέος, ἄριστέος*. The acc. sing. is in Attic (sec §. 110. 2.) and other poetry sometimes *ῆ* for *έα*, as *ιεῖῃ, ξυγγραφῇ, Μηκιστῇ* (II. ο. 339). The nom. and voc. plur. end sometimes in old Attic writers in *ῆς* for *εις*: *Πλαταιῆς* for *Πλαταιείς*, and the Ionic *εες* is found in Plato Theæt. p. 109 B: *οἱ Ἡρακλέες τε καὶ Θησέες*. The acc. plur. *είς* is generally considered as un-Attic, but it is found in many MSS. and editions: *υἱείς* for *υἱέας* is very common. So G. T. *γονείς* Matt. x. 21; *γραμματεῖς* Matt. xxiii. 34, &c. The long *α* is in Attic poetry sometimes shortened *metri gratia*; and usually in the other poets.

*Obs. 3.* The following are declined like *χοεύς*: *Πειραιεύς*, gen. *Πειραιεύς* (Plato) and *Πειραιῶς*, acc. *Πειραιᾶ, ὁ ἀγυεύς*, gen. *ἀγυῶς*, acc. *ἀγυῖᾶ*, plur. *ἀγυῖας*, and several proper names, as *Ἑρετριῶς, Στεριῶς, Μηλιᾶ, Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοᾶ, Εὐβοᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς, Δωριᾶς*. The uncontracted exceptions are, *ἀλιεύς* (*ἀλιέως, ἀλιέα, ἀλιέας*), and some national names.

*Obs. 4.* The nom. plur. of *βούς* and *γραῦς* is usually uncontracted in Attic: *βόες, γράες*; In the acc. plur. *βούς, γραῦς, ναῦς*, are the only forms which usually occur, and but very rarely *βόας*, and (in the Anthol. I. 23) *βόα* (*βόφα, δου-εμ*), the *v* being after the analogy of *βασιλεύς* considered as a consonant.

*Obs. 5.* The only words declined like *βούς* are *ὁ χούς, congius*, and *ἡ ρούς*, but neither are contracted in plur. like *γραῦς*, only *ἡ ναῦς* (*νάς, navis*) acc. sing. *ναῦν*, dat. and acc. plur. *ναυσίν, ναῦς*: in the other cases it is anomalous.

## II. Words in *ης* (*es*); *ως* (gen. *ωος*); *ως* and *ω* (gen. *οος*).

§. 98. 1. The noun root ends in *ε, α, ο* (lengthened to *ω*), or *ως*, and the nom. ends in *s*, which is in the cases retained or dropped by the same rules as the *v* in the former class—that is, it remains at the end of words and before consonants, but is dropped between two vowels. In the dat. plur. one *s* is dropped, as *σαφέ-σι* not *σαφέσ-σι*.

### Words in *ης* and *ες*.

2. The endings *ης, ες* are only adjectival (*ης* masc. and fem., *ες* neuter) and adjectival proper names ending in *-λης, -νης, -γενής, -κλής* (= *κλήης*), *-κράτης, -μήδης, -πείδης, -σθενής*. The neuter is the pure root, with *s* added (see §. 68. 4.). In the masc. and fem. the short vowel *ε* has been lengthened into *η*. The *s* is dropped throughout between two vowels.

3. The words of this decl. drop the *s* added to the root and are contracted in all their cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plural, and those in *-κλήης* (= *κλήης*), suffer in the dat. sing. a double contraction.

	Masc. and Fem.		Singular.		Neuter.	
N.	σαφής				σαφές	
G.	(σαφέσ-ος)	σαφέ-ος	σαφούς			
D.	(σαφέσ-ι)	σαφέ-ϊ	σαφεῖ			
A.	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή	σαφές		
V.	σαφές			σαφές		
Plural.						
N.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες, σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή	
G.	(σαφέσ-ων)	σαφέ-ων	σαφῶν			
D.	(σαφέσ-σι)	σαφέ-σι(ν)				
A.	(σαφέσ-ας)	σαφέ-ας	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή
V.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή
Dual.						
N. A. N.	(σαφέσ-ε)	σαφέ-ε	σαφή			
G. & D.	(σαφέσ-οι)	σαφέ-οιν	σαφοῖν.			

	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.
N.	ῆ τριήρης	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλῆς -λῆς
G.	τριήρε-ος -ρους	τριηρέ-ων -ρων	Περικλέ-ος = λέους
D.	τριήρε-ϊ -ρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	Περικλέ-ϊ = λείε = λεῖ
A.	τριήρε-α -ρη	τριήρε-ας -ρεις	Περικλέ-α = λεία
V.	τρίηρες	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλεες = λεις
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τριήρε-ε = ρη		
G. & D.	τριηρέ-οιν = ροῖν.		

Obs. 1. The contraction τριήρεε=η, not ει, is remarkable.

Obs. 2. The proper names of this declension, and also Ἄρης, have in the acc. sing. two forms of declension (*Heteroclitēs*), as Σωκράτεια=Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην as if in the I. decl. The form κλῆν from κλῆς is not used till late writers.

Obs. 3. We find also the open gen. τριηρέων: and an open form of the dual occurs in Attic, ξυγγενέε. The tragedians use the open form κλέης *metri gratia*, as Ἡρακλέης, dat. -κλείε, voc. -κλεες. The contracted acc. Ἡρακλή is a rare form. The voc. ὦ Ἡρακλες, as an exclamation, belongs to late prose.

Obs. 4. The accus. sing. εα is, in Attic, contracted into ε̄ when a vowel precedes, ὄγιε, ὄγια=ὄγιᾶ, but ὄγιῃ also occurs. So εἰφνᾶ and εἰφνῇ &c.

Words in *ωs*, gen. *ωos*: in *ωs* and *ω*, gen. *oos*.

§. 99. 1. *a*. The root of *ωs*, gen. *ωos*, is *o* lengthened to *ω*, to which the generic *s* is annexed: the voc. is the same as the nom.

Sing. N.	ὁ, ἡ θῶς	ὁ ἦρως
G.	θω-ός	ἦρω-ος
D.	θω-ί	ἦρω-ι
A.	θῶ-α	ἦρω-α(=ἦρω)
V.	θῶς	ἦρως &c.
(gen. pl. and dat. &c. §. 105. 3. <i>a</i> .) Plur. ἦρωες=ἦρως.		

*b*. The endings *ωs*, *ω*, gen. *ός*, *ούς*, belong only to fem. subst. The noun root ended originally in *o*, which is lengthened into *ω* in the nom. The personal *s* is, in the Attic and common language, dropped (except in *αἰδώς*), so that the noun ends in *ω*, as *ἦχώ* for *ἦχος*. (On the voc. in *οἶ*, see §. 92. 3.)

2. They are contracted in all the cases except the nom. The dual and plur. are declined like a noun of the II. decl. in *ος*.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (for αἰδος)	ἡ ἦχώ (for ἦχος)
G.	αἰδό-ος αἰδοῦς	ἦχό-ος ἦχούς
D.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἦχό-ι ἦχοῖ
A.	αἰδό-α αἰδῶ	ἦχό-α ἦχώ
V.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἦχό-ι ἦχοῖ

*Obs.* The Ion. has two other subst. in *ωs*, ἡ ἦώς, and ὁ χρώς, (gen. χρώος, dat. χροῖ, acc. χρώα). In Attic χρώς is declined: χρωτός, χρωτί, χρωτά. The dat. χροῖ (for χρωτί) occurs in certain phrases with ἐν: ἐνυρεῖ ἐν χροῖ, ἐν χροῖ μάχεσθαι. The Attic form of ἦώς is ἦως which follows the II. Attic decl.

### III. Words in *ιs*, *υs*.

§. 100. The subst. in *ιs*, *υs* ended originally in *ιFs*, *υFs*, *s* being the personal sign, as *ΔιFs* (for *ΔιF*), gen. *ΔιF-ός*, dat. *ΔιF-ί* &c., as the dative *ΔιFί* is actually found in inscriptions<sup>a</sup>. (Comp. *divus*=*δῖος*, Sansc. *div*, Angl. *heaven*.) The digamma coalesced with the preceding short vowel into one long one; as, *ΔιFs*=*Δίς*, *ιχθῦFs*=*ιχθῦς* (as *βῆFs*, *βοῦs*, *βός*, *βῶν-ιs*). Its former existence was marked at the end of a word and before consonants by the lengthening of the vowel, which however, before vowels, became short again; the digamma being there probably considered as a consonant, (as in *βασι-*

<sup>a</sup> Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 47.

λέφος, βοις,) and therefore being dropped instead of coalescing with the vowel. as Δῖ-ός, ἰχθῦ-ος. The dative plur. is ἰχθῦσι for ἰχθῦσι, σῦσί for σῦσί, contrary to the analogy of γρανσί, βουσί, βασιλεῦσι.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ὁ κίς	ῆ σῦς	ὁ ἰχθῦς
G.	κί-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κί-ι	σῦ-ι	ἰχθῦ-ι
A.	κῖν	σῖν	ἰχθῖν
V.	κῖα	σῖ	ἰχθῖ
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	κί-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κί-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ῶν
D.	κί-σι(ν)	σῦ-σι(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σι(ν)
A.	κί-ας	σῖ-ας	ἰχθῖ-ας ἰχθῖς
V.	κί-ες	σῖ-ες	ἰχθῖ-ες ἰχθῖς
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	κί-ε	σῖ-ε	ἰχθῖ-ε
G. & D.	κί-οῖν	σῖ-οῖν	ἰχθῖ-οῖν

*Obs. 1.* The acc. of Δίς is Δία, not Δῖν. So also ἰχθῦα (Theocr. XXI. 45.) for ἰχθῖν.

*Obs. 2.* In some other words in ῖς the crude root ends in s, but as this is dropped between vowels, and in other respects they follow this analogy, their declension exactly coincides with this paradigm; as, μῦς, *mus*, gen. (μῦ-ός), *mur-is*, μῦ-ι, *mur-i*, μῦν (like σῖν), μῦ (like βοῦ), μῦ-ες, μῦ-ῶν, μῦ-σί, μῦ-ας, μῦ-ε, μῦ-οῖν.

#### IV. Words in ῖς, ῖ, ῖς, ῖ.

§. 101. The substantival root ends in ε, (as appears from the genitive,) the s in the masc. and fem. being the personal sign. In the gen. sing. and plur. the masc. and fem. subst. take the Ionic-Attic ending *ως* and *ων*, the accent however being placed on the antepenult. as if the *ω* was short. The dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted. The radical letter ε is changed in nom., acc., and voc. sing. to ῖ, or ῖ. The lengthened form of the genitive with ε (*εως*) and the short vowel in nom., acc.,<sup>a</sup> voc. sing. are the chief distinctions between these words and those of the preceding class in ῖς and ῖς.

<sup>a</sup> For the accentuation see Lobeck Paral. 349.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς
G.	πόλε-ως	πήχε-ωσ
D.	πόλει	πήχει
A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν
V.	πόλι	πῆχυ
	<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	πόλεις	πήχεις
G.	πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων
D.	πόλε-σι(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις
	<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε
G. & D.	πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν.

*Obs. 1.* The adj. in *us*, *εια*, *υ* follow *πῆχυς* in the masc. *ἄστυ* in the neuter (see §. 103. IV. *d.*), except that they do not take the Attic gen. *ωσ*, as *ἡδύς*, *ἡδῶς*.

*Obs. 2.* In the tragic and comic Iambics the subst. in *us* sometimes form their gen. in *εος*, as *πόλεος*, *ὑβρεος*, *ὄφεος*. The Attic gen. *πόλεωσ* is often pronounced (by Synæresis) as dissyllable.

*Obs. 3.* Instead of the dual form *εα*, we find sometimes *εα* and *η*, as Isocr. Paneg. c. ii. τὰ πόλη: Plat. Rep. III. p. 410 E τὰ φύσει and τὰ φύσῃ. In the adjectival compounds of *πῆχυς* we find *εος* and *εες* for *εωσ* and *εις*, see also §. 122. 3.; *πήχους* and *πηχῶν* are used by later writers.

*Obs. 4.* In the Ionic and Doric dial. the *ι* is not changed to *ε*: *πόλις*, gen. *πόλιος*, dat. *πόλι*, *πόλι*, plur. *πόλις*, *πόλις*: so in the Attic and common dial. in adj. in *ις*, *ι*, whose root does not end in a consonant; as, *ἔρις*, *ἔρι*, gen. *ἔριος*, *ἔριος*, dat. *ἔρι*, (but also *ἔρει*), and also in certain subst. which are rather poetic; as, *ὁ γάστρις*, *ὁ γλάνις*, *ἡ δῆρις*, gen. *δῆρεωσ* and *δῆριος*—*ἡ ἔγγελος*, (but plur. *ἐγγέλεις*, *ἐγγέλεων*, Ion. *ἐγγέλους* &c.), *ἱρίς*, *ἱρίς*, *ὁ ἡ κάσις*, *ἡ κινήσις*, *ὁ λάτρις*, *ἡ μάγαδις* (dat. *μάγαδι* Xen. Anab. VII. 3, 32), *ἡ μήρις* (also *μήνιδος* &c.), *ἡ νήρις*, *ὁ ἡ οἷς* (*οἷς* Ion.), *ἡ ὄκρις*, τὸ πέπερι (gen. *έριος* and *εος*), *ὁ ἡ πόρτις*, *ὁ ἡ πόσις* (gen. *πόσιος*, but dat. *πόσει*), *ὁ ἡ τίγρις*, (gen. in good Attic *τίγριος*, acc. *τίγγριν*, Ælian, but in plur. *τίγγρεις*, *τίγγρων*; besides which there is another form of declension in the late Greek in *ιδος*, as *τίγγριδος*), *ἡ τρώπις*, (also *τρώπιδος*, &c.), *ἡ τύρσις* (gen. *τύρσιος*, &c., but plur. *τύρσεις*, *τύρσεισι*), *ὁ φθοῖς* (as *οἷς*, contracted in the root).

	<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	ὁ ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγγελος	ὁ ἡ οἷς
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλου-ος	οἷ-ός
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλου-ῃ	οἷ
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγέλυν	οἷν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγέλυ	οἷς

		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷς
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἶων
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλεσι(ν)	οἰσί(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷας, οἷς
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτ-ις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷς
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	πόρτι-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἷε
G. & D.	πορτί-ου	ἐγγελέ-ου	οἶου

## V. Neuters.

§. 102. 1. In all the neuters of this declension, the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

2. In most of those whose nominative at present ends in a vowel, the noun letter τ has been dropped, as σῶμα, or changed to σ, as τερας; the τ returns and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root in its restored form. And where the crude root ended in κ, this is also dropped in the nom., as γάλα=γάλακτ, but returns in the genitive.

3. In the words in ρ, the ρ formed part of the root, and τ has been dropped. We see that the ρ originally belonged to the root, as in Sanscrit the neuter *jakrt* for instance answers to the Lat. *jecur*, so that the gen. of ἡπαρ must properly have been ἡπαρτ-ος. So ὕδωρ Gr., *udra* Sanscrit. *water*.

## Paradigms.

## I. Where the radical letter is τ.

§. 103. 1. Where the τ or κτ has been dropped, but returns, and the inflexive endings are attached thereto. In the dat. plur. the τ is dropped necessarily before the σι.

		<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ	τὸ γάλα	
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνυατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος	
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνυατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι	
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα	
		<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α	
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων	
D.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)	
A.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α	
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνυατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε	
G. & D.	σωμάτ-ου	γονάτ-ου	γαλάκτ-ου	



*Obs. 1.* In the roots *δόρατ*, *γόνατ*, the *a* has been changed in the nominative to *υ*.

2. Where the *τ* has been changed to *σ*, and returns before the inflexive endings. Before the *σι* of the dat. plur. it is of course dropped.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ τέρας	τὸ (ῶς) οὖς
G.	τέρατ-ος	ῶτ-ός
D.	τέρατ-ι	ῶτ-ί
A.	τέρας	οὖς
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	τέρατ-α	ῶτα
G.	τεράτ-ων	ῶτ-ων
D.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ῶ-σ(ν)
A.	τέρατ-α	ῶτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ῶτ-ε
G. & D.	τεράτ-οιν	ῶτ-οιν.

*Obs. 2.* The word *τέρας* in the plural sometimes drops the *τ*, and is contracted, as *τέρα*, *τερῶν*: the neuters *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας* drop the *τ* throughout, and the gen. and dat. sing., the dual, and the plur. (except dat.) are contracted, though the open forms are also used: *κέρας* however has also its regular form with *τ*: and *γῆρας* also in very late Greek.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	τὸ κέρας		τὸ κρέας	
G.	κέρατ-ος and (κέρα-ος)	κέρως	(κρέα-ος)	κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι .. (κέρα-ι)	κέρῃ	(κρέα-ι)	κρέῃ
A.	κέρας ..		κρέας	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	κέρατ-α (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-α)	κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων .. (κερα-ων)	κερῶν	(κρεά-ων)	κρεῶν
D.	κέρασι(ν)		κρέα-σι(ν)	
A.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-α)	κρέα
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε .. (κέρα-ε)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-ε)	κρέα
G. & D.	κεράτ-οιν .. (κερά-οιν)	κερῶν	(κρεά-οιν)	κρεῶν.

*Obs. 3.* The *a* in the cases of *κέρας* is sometimes long, sometimes short: *κέρᾱσι*, *κέρᾱων* in Homer; but *κέρᾱτα*, *κέρᾱτε*, in Anacr. II. Æschyl. ap. Athen. II. p. 476 C; *κέρᾱσι* Eur. Bacch. 919. The contracted *a* of the plur. is in Epic generally short: *γέρᾱ* (but *γέρᾱ* Soph. Electr. 435, Eur. Phœn. 874.), *σκέᾱ* from *τὸ γέρας*, *τὸ σκέπας*; so especially *κρέᾱ*, even in Aristophanes. Homer uses the following shortened forms of *τέρας*, *τέρας*, *-ᾶων*, *-ᾶεσσι*; of *κέρας*. *κέρᾱ* Dat.—Plur. *κέρᾱ*, *κέρᾱων*, *-ᾶεσσι* and *-ασσι*; of *κρέας*, plur. *κρέᾱ*, *κρέᾱων*, *κρεῶν* and *κρεῖῶν*, *κρέᾱσιν*. (See §. 111: 1.) So

γεράεσσι Theocr. XVII. 109. In Ionic the *a* is changed into *ε* as κέρεος, (as in βρέτας &c.)

Obs. 4. In G. T. we find κρεᾶ; always κέρατα, κεράτων; τέρατα, τεράτων.

3. Where the noun root ended in *ρτ*, and the *τ* has been dropped: but returns in the inflexion and the *ρ* is dropped; in the dative plur. the *τ* is dropped again.

τὸ ἦπαρ, gen. ἦπαρ-ος &c. plur. ἦπαρ-α, ἡπάτ-ων, ἦπα-σι(ν)  
 τὸ σκῶρ, ... σκατ-ός &c. σκα-σί(ν)  
 τὸ ὕδωρ, .. ὕδατ-ος &c. ὕδα-σί(ν). See  
 §. 113. 18.

II. Where the root had not *τ* for its radical letter, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

*Words in as, gen. aos.*

*a.* In these words the root is the same as the nom. In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though it is not between two vowels; and contraction takes place in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. plur. The only words of this class are σέλας, δέπας and κνέφας,

Sing. N.	τὸ σέλας	Pl. (σέλασ-α)	σέλα-α σέλᾱ
G.	(σέλας-ος) σέλα-ος	(σελάσ-ων)	σελά-ων
D.	(σέλασ-ι) σέλα-ι σέλᾱ	(σέλασ-σι)	σέλα-σι
A.	σέλας	(σέλασ-α)	σέλα-α σέλᾱ
D.N.A.V.	(σέλασ-ε) σέλα-ε	G. & D. (σελάσ-ου)	σελά-οιν.

Obs. 1. So κνέφας (poet. and prose), gen. κνίφαος Ep., κνίφους Aristoph., Eccl. 291, κνίφαί Ep., κνίφα Xenoph. Cyr. IV. 2. 15. The dat. plur. of δέπας is sometimes δέπασσι in Epic, probably shortened from the Epic δεπά-εσσι for δεπάσ-εσσι.

*Words in os, eos.*

*δ.* The ending *os*, (gen. *eos*.) belongs only to neuter subst.: in the nom. the noun letter *ε* of the root, to which *s* has been added (see §. 68. 4.), is changed to the fuller *ο*, as noun root γενε(*s*), nom. γένος, *genus*, gen. (γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος, *gener-is*. (Comp. the Sanscrit *manas*=μένος, *manas-as*=μένε-ος, *manas-i*=μένε-ι.) In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though not between two vowels. (Comp. the Sanscrit. plur. locat. *manassu*=μένεσ-ι). The gen. and dat. sing. are contracted; so also the dual and plur. throughout, except the dat. plural.

Obs. 1. In the dual *εε* is contracted into *η*, not *εσ*; and *εα* in the plur., when a vowel precedes, is contracted into *ᾶ*, not *η*: so Περικλέᾳ.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	τὸ γένος (for γένες)		τὸ κλέος (for κλέες)	
G.	(γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος	γένους	κλέε-ος	κλέους
D.	(γένεσ-ι) γένε-ϊ	γένει	κλέε-ϊ	κλέει
A.	γένος		κλέος	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	(γένεσ-α) γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
G.	(γενέσ-ων) γενέ-ων	γενῶν	κλέε-ων	κλεῶν
D.	(γένεσ-σι) γένε-σι(ν)		κλέε-σι(ν)	
A.	(γένεσ-α) γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	(γένεσ-ε) γένε-ε	γέν-η	κλέε-ε	κλέ-η
G. & D.	(γενεσ-οιν) γενέ-οιν	γενοῖν	κλέε-οιν	κλεοῖν

*Obs. 2.* In the following neuters in *as*, which properly belong to this declension, the *ε* is changed to *α* instead of *ο*.

βρέτας (poet.), gen. βρέτεος, plur. (βρέτεια) βρέτη, βρετέων  
κῶας (poet.), plur. in Homer: κῶα, κῶασι(ν)  
οὔδας (poet.), gen. οὔδεος, dat. οὔδει and οὔδει (Hom.)

*c.* Where the root ends in *ρ*, and has not been changed (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*), and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. τὸ νέκταρ	N. νέκταρ-α	N. A. V. νέκταρ-ε
G. νέκταρ-ος	G. νεκτάρ-ων	G. & D. νεκτάρ-οιν
D. νέκταρ-ι	D. νέκταρ-σι(ν)	
A. νέκταρ	A. νέκταρ-α	
V. νέκταρ	V. νέκταρ-α	

*d.* Where the substantival root ends in the vowel *ε*, which is changed to *ι* in the nom. acc. sing.: the other inflexions are attached to the unchanged root.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ σίνᾱπι	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	σινάπε-ι	ἄστε-ι
A.	σίναπι	ἄστυ
V.	σίναπι	ἄστυ
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
G.	σινάπε-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
A.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
V.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η

		Dual.	
N. A. V.		σινάπε-ε	ἄσπε-ε
G. & D.		σιναπέ-οιν	ἄσπέ-οιν

*Obs. 1.* The Attic gen. is very seldom found in the sing. of neuters in *v* and *i* (*ἄσπεος* Eur. *Orest.* 729.); the plural genitive is always paroxyton.

### §. 104. Table of all the Nominative Endings with their Genitives.

Those in thin type are only Adjectival endings.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples and Remarks.
1. α	ατος	most verbal subst. in <i>μα</i> , as τὸ πρᾶγμα, στόμα, αἷμα, ἄρμα, σῆμα, κῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
	ακτος	only τὸ γάλα (§. 103. 1.).
2. αις	αιδος	only ὁ ἡ παῖς and its compounds, as ἀπαις (§. 95. 3.).
	αιτος	only ἡ δαίς, and τὸ σπᾶίς (§. 95. 3.).
3. ᾶν	ᾶνος	παῖδν (§. 95. d.).
	ᾶν	neuter of adj. in <i>ās</i> ; as, μέλαν from μέλδς. (See §. 125.)
	αντος	neuter of part. in <i>ās</i> ; as, τίψαν. (See §. 125.)
	αντος	only πᾶν from πᾶς.
4. ᾶρ	αρως	masc. and femin. and dissyllabic neuters with short penultima, as τὸ ἔαρ, gen. ἔαρος, and also τὸ νίκταρ, (with long penult.) gen. αρος (§. 95. d.); ᾶρ only in monosyllables, as ψᾶρ, κᾶρ; τὸ δλκᾶρ and εἰθαρ occur only in this form. For the contract. see No. 14.
	αρτος	only ἡ δάμαρ, §. 95. d.
	ατος	the polysyllabic, and those dissyllabic neuters which have a long penultima; as, τὸ δελταρ, τὸ ἥπαρ, and with short penult, τὸ φρεταρ and τὸ σπταρ, gen. ᾶτος. In both of these the <i>αρ</i> is in Attic long. §. 102. 3. and 133. III.
5. εις	ἄδος	all femin. subst. (§. 95. 3.) and adj. of the common gender, as ὁ ἡ δρομάς.
	ατος	§. 103. 2. and <i>Obs.</i> 2. and 3.
	αος	
	αις	the adj. μέλας and τάλας.
	αντος	all masculine subst., as ἰμάς (§. 95. 4. a.) and part., as τύψας, and πᾶς.
	εος	§. 103. V. <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	φδος	ἡ δᾶς, gen. δαδός, formed from δαίς (§. 95. 3.).
6. αυς	αος	only ἡ γραυς (§. 97.).
	εῶς	only ἡ ναυς.
7. ειρ	ειρος	only ἡ χεῖρ and ὁ φθειρ (§. 95. 4. b.).
8. εις	εως	only ὁ κρεῖς and εἰς, υπῆς (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εντος	the particip. and adj. or adjectival subst. in <i>οῖς</i> and <i>ῆς</i> . The <i>ο</i> and <i>η</i> is contracted with the <i>εις</i> , as ὁ πλακόεις = πλακοῦς, gen. οὔντος, μελιτοῦς, μελιτούντος; and several names of cities in οῦς; as, Μυοῦς, Ὀποῦς, Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀνθεμοῦς, Σελινοῦς, gen. οὔντος: τιμήεις = τιμῆς, gen. ῆντος (§. 95. 4. a.).
9. εν	ενος	the neuters of the two adj. ἄρρεν f. ἄρρην, and τέρεν f. τέρην; and εἷν f. εἶς.

Nom.	Gen.	
	εντος	the neut. of adj. and participles in <i>εις</i> .
10. ες	εος=ους	the neuter of adj. in <i>ης</i> .
11. εως	εως	as βασιλεύς (§. 97.). (Ζεύς, see §. 113. 4.).
12. η	ητος	only τὸ κάρη, an Ion. word.
	αικος	only ἡ γυνή.
13. ην	ηνος	monosyllabic subst. (except ἡ φρήν, gen. ενός), as ὁ μήν, ψήν, and the following masc. of more than one syllable; δοθιήν, Ἑλλην, κηφήν, λειχήν, πευθήν, πυρήν, σωλήν, (§. 95. 4. b.).
	ενος	all other words of more than one syllable, and ἡ φρήν, ενός (§. 95. 4. b.).
14. ηρ	ηρος	monosyllabic subst. and their compounds; as, ὁ θήρ, ἡμίθηρ, and the derivatives in <i>τηρ</i> , as ὁ ἀροτήρ, ὁ πάνθηρ, ὁ σπινθήρ, ὁ ἰβήρ (§. 95. 4. d.).
		<i>Obs.</i> The following neuters in <i>εαρ</i> are contracted to <i>ῆρ</i> : ἔαρ, ῆρ, gen. ἔαρος(=ῆρος), ἔαρ(=ῆρι, in common prose the only forms in use are ἔαρ, ῆρος, ῆρι; in old Attic the forms ἔαρος, ἔαρι and ῆρος, ῆρι, are interchanged); and κέαρ=κῆρ, Ep. κέαρ; also Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 245: στέαρ=στήρ, gen. στέατος=στητός, dat., στέατι=στητί, φρέαρ, gen. φρεατός=φρητός, φρέατι=φρητί; (the accent of the two last follows the analogy of the monosyllables), δέλεαρ, gen. δελέατος(=δέλητος).
	ατος	the other polysyllabic words.
	ερος	as, ὁ πατήρ, πατρός (§. 95. 4. c.).
15. ης	ητος	all collective or abstract names; as, ἡ βεβαιότης, and the adj. of one termination in -βλής, -δμής, -θής and -κμής (§. 95. 3.).
	ηθος	only ὁ Πόρνης, a frontier hill in Attica (§. 95. 3.).
	εος=ους	all adjectives of the termination <i>ης</i> , neut <i>ες</i> ; the proper names ending in -γενής, -κλής, -κράτης, -μήδης, -πείδης and σθενής, and ὁ σής, gen. σεός, pl. σείες, σίων &c. (later σητός &c.) §. 98. 2.
	εντος	§. 95. <i>Obs.</i> 6.
ης	ηντος	see No. 8.
16. ι	ϊτος	only τὸ μέλι, and its compnds. ῥοδόμελι, ὑδρόμελι (§. 103. 1.).
	εος & εως	the other subst. of this termination; they are only a few words of foreign origin, τὸ πέπερι, σίνᾱπι and σίνᾱπυ, (vos), κιννάβαρι, Att. τιγγάβαρι, κόμμι, in late writers gen. τοῦ κόμμεως and κόμμιδος, in Hdt. and Hippocr. indeclinable; and probably the Greek word ἄκαρι.
	ινος	τί quid, τὶ aliquid.
17. ιν	ινος	see No. 19, ις, gen. ἱνος.
18. ινς	ινθος	only ἡ ἔλμινς and ἡ πείρινς (§. 94. c.).
19. ις	ϊος	see §. 100.
	ις	see §. 101.
	ιδος	most subst. which have not a <i>s</i> before the ending <i>ας</i> ; as ἐλπῖς, ἔρις, κημής (§. 95. 3.).
	ιβος	only ὁ ἥδρινς, ἡ μέρμινς, ἡ δέλλινς, ἡ ἀγλινς (§. 95. 3.).
	ιβος	the following subst., many of which have in late Greek <i>ιν</i> also in the nominative: ἡ ἀκτίς, ἡ γλωχίς, ὁ δελφίς (late

Nom.	Gen.	
<b>is cont.</b>		<p>δελφίν), ἡ ἐρμῖς, ὁ ἡ θίς, ὁ ἱκτίς, and ἱκτίν, ἡ ἱς, ἡ πηρίς and πηρίν, ἡ ῥηγμίς, ἡ βίς, ὁ σταμίν, ὁ τελμίς, ἡ ὑσμίς, Hom. dat. ὑσμῖνι; and the proper names, Ἑλενσίς, Σαλαμίς, Τραχίς (§. 95. 4. a.).</p> <p><b>ως</b> the subst. in ξῖς, ψῖς, most of those in σῖς, and ἡ ἀγρωστῖς, ἡ ἀμπωτῖς or ἀνάπωτῖς, ἡ ἀρδίς, ἡ βούβρωστῖς, ἡ γράστῖς, ἡ δάμαλις, ἡ δέρρις, ἡ δύναμις, ἡ ἔπαυλις, ὁ ἔχῖς, ἡ ζιγγίβερις, ἡ θλάσπις, ἡ κάππαρις, ἡ κίδαρις and κίταρις, ἡ κίσσηρις, ἡ κόνις, ὁ ἡ κόρις, ἡ κύστις, ὁ μάντις and compounds, ἡ μάρῖς, ὁ ἡ νῆστις, ὁ ὄρχις, ἡ ὄφις, ἡ πανήγυρις, ἡ πάρδαλις, ἡ πόλις and compounds, ὁ πρύτανις, ἡ πίστις, ἡ πίστρις and πρίστις, ἡ πύστις, ἡ ῥάχις, ἡ σάγαρις, ἡ σεμίδαλις and ἡ σίλιγνις, ἡ σέρις (but also σέριδος), ἡ σπάνις, ἡ τύρρις and τύρσις, ἡ ὕβρις, ἡ ὕδραυλις, ἡ ὕνις, and ὕνις, ἡ φάτις.</p>
<b>20. on</b>	<b>ονος</b>	neut. of adjectives.
	<b>οντος</b>	neut. of participles.
<b>21. op</b>	<b>ορος</b>	τὸ δῶρ, τὸ ἥτορ.
<b>22. os</b>	<b>εος = ους</b>	all substant. of this termination (all neuter), §. 103. IV. b.
	<b>οτος</b>	neuter of part. in ὡς.
<b>23. ous</b>	<b>οος</b>	§. 97.
	<b>οδος</b>	only ὁ πούς and its compounds, as τετράπους (§. 95. 3.).
	<b>οντος</b>	only ὁ δόδους and its compounds; and participles of this ending.
	<b>ουντος</b>	see No. 8.
<b>24. u</b>	<b>υος</b>	τὸ δάκρυ, τὸ νᾶπυ.
	<b>εος</b>	only τὸ δῶστυ and τὸ πῶϋ; (the latter is an old poetic word and is not contracted in the cases,) and the neuter of adj. in <i>us</i> uncontracted, as εὔρυ.
	<b>ατος</b>	only τὸ δόρυ and τὸ γόνυ, see below; τὸ μῶλυ and τὸ φῖτυ are indeclinable.
<b>25. un</b>	<b>υνος</b>	only ὁ μόσυν (§. 95. d.).
	<b>υντος</b>	neuter participles, (masc. <i>ύς</i> .)
<b>26. uvs</b>	<b>υθος</b>	only Τίρυνς (§. 95. 3.).
<b>27. up</b>	<b>υρος</b>	only τὸ πῦρ, gen. πυρός, ψίδυρ, μάρτυρ, a late form of μάρτυς, and ὁ Κέρκυρ, ὕρος, ὁ Λίγυρ, ὕρος (§. 95. d.).
<b>28. us</b>	<b>υος</b>	most subst. of this ending, as ὁ βότρϋς, ὁ στάχϋς. Oxytons have the <i>υ</i> both in nom. and acc. generally long, as ἡ ὀφρϋς, ἡ ἰσχϋς, ἡ Ἑριννϋς; the monosyllables are perispromena, as ἡ δρϋς (§. 100.).
<b>us</b>	<b>υδος</b>	ὁ ἔπηλυς, and the other compound words in ηλϋς (from ελθεῖν), ἡ χλαμϋς, ἡ κροκϋς, ἡ πηλαμϋς, ὁ ἡ σύγκλϋς.
	<b>υδος</b>	ἡ δαγϋς (§. 95. 3.).
	<b>υθος</b>	only ἡ κόρϋς, ὕθος, and ἡ κόμυς, ὕθος.
	<b>υνος</b>	Φόρκυς and Γόρτυς. The form in <i>un</i> seems to belong to the late writers.
	<b>υρος</b>	only ὁ μάρτυς, of which a late form is μάρτυρ.
	<b>εως</b>	only ἡ πῆχυς, ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πρέσβυς (§. 101.), and ἔγχελϋς (§. 101. Obs. 5.).
	<b>εος</b>	the adj. of this ending.
<b>29. ω</b>	<b>οος = οῦς</b>	ἡ ἡχώ, ἡ εὔεστῶ, ἡ πειθῶ, and many proper names of women, as Γοργῶ, Ἑρατῶ, Κλειῶ, Κλωθῶ (§. 99. 2.).

Nom.	Gen.	
30. <i>ων</i>	<i>ωνος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ κλών</i> (except <i>ἡ χθών</i> , <i>ὄνος</i> ) and the masc. oxytons of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἐλαιών</i> , <i>ἱππών</i> , <i>φαρμακρέων</i> (except the following, <i>ὁ ἀλεκτρονύων</i> , <i>-ονος</i> , <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> , <i>ὁ κανών</i> , <i>ὁ κηδεμών</i> , <i>ὁ κλαδών</i> , <i>ὁ Μακεδών</i> , <i>ὁ Παφλαγών</i> , <i>ὁ πλαγγών</i> ), and the following paroxytons, <i>ὁ ἄκρων</i> , <i>ἡ ἄλων</i> , <i>ὁ ἄμβων</i> , <i>ἡ βλήχων</i> or <i>γλήχων</i> , <i>ὁ δόλων</i> , <i>ὁ εἶρων</i> , <i>ὁ κάπων</i> , <i>ὁ κήλων</i> , <i>ὁ κηρίων</i> , <i>ὁ κλύδων</i> , <i>ὁ κόκκων</i> , <i>ὁ κρότων</i> , <i>ὁ κύφων</i> , <i>ὁ</i> (also <i>ἡ</i> ) <i>κώδων</i> , <i>ὁ κώθων</i> , <i>ὁ Λάκων</i> , <i>ἡ μήκων</i> , <i>ὁ μυοπάρων</i> , <i>ὁ πώγων</i> , <i>ὁ ραίθων</i> , <i>ὁ σάπων</i> , <i>ὁ σίφων</i> , <i>ὁ σπάδων</i> , <i>ἡ τρήρων</i> , <i>ὁ τρίβων</i> ; lastly, all nicknames, as <i>μάκρων</i> , <i>μαλακίων</i> and <i>μάλθων</i> , <i>κοτύλων</i> , <i>γαστρων</i> , <i>φύσκειων</i> , <i>σαλάκειων</i> (§. 95. d.).
	<i>ονος</i>	all feminine oxyt., as <i>ἡ χιών</i> , <i>εἰκών</i> , <i>ἀηδών</i> ; all masculine paroxytons, as <i>ὁ ἄξων</i> (except those mentioned in the last paragraph); and the oxyt. masc. exceptions in the last paragraph, as <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> ; and all adjectives ending in <i>ων</i> , neut. <i>ον</i> .
	<i>οντος</i>	<i>ὁ γέρων</i> , <i>ὁ δράκων</i> , <i>ὁ λείων</i> , <i>ὁ θεράπων</i> , <i>ὁ Ἀχέρων</i> , <i>ὁ ἄκων</i> , <i>ὁ τέωνων</i> , <i>ὁ κνώδων</i> and <i>σπάδων</i> ( <i>οντος</i> and <i>ωνος</i> ); participles in <i>ων</i> , and adjectives <i>έκων</i> , <i>ἄκων</i> .
31. <i>ων</i>	<i>ωντος</i>	many contracts, as <i>Ξενοφών</i> ( <i>ών</i> ), <i>ώντος</i> .
32. <i>ωο</i>	<i>ωρος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ φώρ</i> , and <i>ὁ ἀχώρ</i> , <i>ὁ ἰχώρ</i> , <i>ὁ κέλωρ</i> , <i>ὁ μήστωρ</i> , <i>τὸ πέλωρ</i> (§. 95. d.).
	<i>ορος</i>	the other subst. of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἡγήτωρ</i> (§. 95. b.).
	<i>πτος</i>	<i>σκάωρ</i> and <i>ὑδωρ</i> .
33. <i>ως</i>	<i>ως</i>	<i>ὁ δμῶς</i> and <i>ὑποδμῶς</i> , <i>ὁ ἦρως</i> , <i>ὁ θῶς</i> , <i>ὁ πάτρως</i> and <i>μήτρως</i> (§. 99.).
	<i>οος=ους</i>	§. 99.
	<i>ωτος</i>	<i>ὁ φῶς</i> , <i>τὸ φῶς</i> (contracted from <i>φῶος</i> , and in Epic resolved into <i>φῶως</i> , so acc. <i>φῶωσδε</i> , in <i>lucem</i> ), <i>ὁ χρώς</i> , <i>ὁ ἔρως</i> , <i>ὁ γέλως</i> , <i>ὁ ἰδρώς</i> , and the adjectives ending in <i>-βρώς</i> and <i>-χρώς</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	<i>οτος</i>	participles in <i>-ώς</i> .
34. <i>ξ</i>	<i>φδος</i>	only <i>ἡ φῶς</i> (from <i>φωίς</i> ), <i>φωδός</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	<i>κος</i>	<i>ἡ γλαυξ</i> , <i>ὁ κόραξ</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ λυγξ</i> , <i>λυγκός</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	<i>γος</i>	<i>ὁ ἡ αἰξ</i> , <i>ἡ φλόξ</i> , <i>ὁ λάρυγξ</i> , <i>ἡ λυγξ</i> .
	<i>χος</i>	<i>ὁ βήξ</i> , <i>ἡ πτύξ</i> .
	<i>κτος</i>	<i>ὁ ἀναξ</i> , and some compounds, as <i>χειρῶναξ</i> , <i>ἡ ρύξ</i> , <i>πας</i> , and the compounds ending in <i>γάλαξ</i> , <i>δμογάλαξ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
35. <i>ψ</i>	<i>πος</i>	<i>ὁ γύψ</i> , <i>ἡ ὤψ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	<i>βος</i>	<i>ἡ φλέψ</i> , <i>ὁ χάλυψ</i> .
	<i>φος</i>	<i>ἡ κατήλιψ</i> .

## Gender of Nouns of the third Declension.

§. 105. The following rules may be laid down:

I. *Masculine*.—*a*. All subst. in *ἄν*, *υν*, *ας* (gen. *ανος*, *αντος*), *ευς*, *ηξ*, without exception. *b*. All in *ην*, *ων* (*ωνος*, *οντος*, *ωντος*), *ηρ*, *ειρ*, *υρ*, *ωρ*, *ης* (*ητος*), *ους* and *ως* (*ως*, *ωτος*, *ωδος*) and *ψ*, with the following exceptions:

- a. ην : δ ἡ χήν (ἡνός), δ ἡ ἀθήν (ένος), and ἡ φρήν.  
 b. ων : ἡ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ἡ μήκων, ἡ τρήρων, δ ἡ αἰλών, δ ἡ κώδων.  
 c. ηρ : ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ κήρ (κηρός), ἡ ραιστήρ; and in poetry, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ αἰθήρ; (elsewhere, δ ἀήρ, δ αἰθήρ), and the contract neuters in ηρ from εαρ, as τὸ στήρ.  
 d. ειρ : ἡ χεῖρ.  
 e. υρ : τὸ πῦρ.  
 f. ωρ : the neuters ἔλδωρ, ἔλωρ, πέλωρ, σκώρ, τέκωρ, ὕδωρ; δ ἰχώρ, δ ἀχώρ.  
 g. ης : all abstracts in ότης, ύτης, as ἡ βεβαίότης (ότῆτος), and the Epic ἡ εὐσθής (ἥτος).  
 h. ους : τὸ οὖς.  
 i. ως : τὸ φῶς, ἡ δῶς.  
 j. ψ : ἡ καλαῦρονψ, ἡ κατῆλψ, ἡ λαῖλαψ, ἡ ὄψ, ἡ φλέψ, ἡ χέρινψ, ἡ (sometimes δ) ὤψ.

II. *Feminine*.—a. Substantives in ας (gen. ἄδος), ας, ις, υς, ὅ and ὡς (δος). The abstracts in ότης, ύτης, without exception. b. Those in εις, ις, and ιν, υς, and ων (ονος), with the following exceptions:

- a. εις : δ κτεῖς.  
 b. ιν : and ις : δ κίς, δ γλάνις, δ λῖς (Ep.) gen. ιως; δ δελφίς or δελφίν, δ λατύν, δ ἡ θίς, δ τελμίς, gen. ἰως; δ κόπις, δ ὄρχις, δ ὄφις, gen. εως, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις (εων); and several names of animals which are common, as δ ἡ ὄρνις (ιθος), ἡ δ τίγρις (ιως, ιθος), δ ἡ ἔχις (εως), δ ἡ κόρις (εως).  
 c. υς : δ βότρυς, δ θρήνυς, δ ἰχθύς, δ μῦς, δ νέκυς, δ στάχυς, δ ἡ ὕς or σῦς, gen. υος; δ πέλεκυς, δ πῆχυς, gen. εως.  
 d. ων : gen. ονος : δ ἄκμων, δ κανών, δ ἀλεκτρυνών, δ ἡ κίων.

*Obs. 1.* Those in ξ are masc. or fem. indifferently as usage may have determined, except those in ηξ (ἡκος), which are all masc.; and the prope-riopom. in αξ, as ἡ βῶλαξ, αξ (gen. αγος), αγξ (αγγος), ιξ, ιγξ, υξ, υγξ, which are feminine.

*Obs. 2.* The only noun which ends in ας, (αἰδος,) is δ ἡ παῖς, gen. παιδός; and in ας, (αἰτός,) only ἡ δαῖς, τὸ σταῖς.

III. *Neuter*.—a. All subst. in α, η, ορ, ωρ, ος, ι and υ. b. Those in αρ and ας (gen. αρος, aos), and the contracts in ηρ, except δ ψάρ, δ λῆς.

### Quantity of Nouns of the Third Declension<sup>a</sup>.

§. 106. 1. The inflexive terminations α, ι, υ, ας, are short, except the α of the acc. sing. subst. in εὖς, as τὸν ἱερέα, τὸν βασιλέα, but it is sometimes short.

2. The words in αξ, ιξ, υξ, αψ, ιψ, υψ, ις υς, have the penultima in the cases either long or short, as the radical vowel of their endings is either long or short by nature; as, δ θῶραξ, ἄκος, δ ῥίψ, ῥιπός, ἄκτις, ἰνος, but βῶλαξ, ἄκος, κατῆλψ, ἴφος, ἐλπῖς, ἴδος.

3. To distinguish whether the three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, are long or short, we may remark:

I. α. αξ is long: α. In monosyllabic masc., as δ βλάξ, (ἄκος,) and in those feminines whose gender is αγος, as ἡ ῥάξ, ῥαγός (on the contrary, ἡ δραξ, -ἄκος; so πτάκα is femin. in Æsch. Ag. 135). β. In dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by nature, as δ θῶραξ, ὄκος, (except δ κλώνιξ,

<sup>a</sup> Pass. Taf. 4.



λείμαξ, μείραξ<sup>a</sup>), (but femin. and those with a short penultima are short, ἡ ἀδελῆ, ἄκος, ἡ μείραξ, ἄκος, ὁ φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ ἀνθραξ, ἄκος,) and in all words of three or more syllables, as ἱέραξ, ἄκος. γ. In contemptuous words where a vowel precedes the αξ, as ὁ φλύαξ, ἄκος, *prattler*, ὁ νεῖαξ, ἄκος, *young fellow*. δ. in the following dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by position only, φόρταξ, στόμφαξ, πάσασαξ, κόρδαξ, πόρπαξ, σύρφαξ, λάβραξ, gen. ἄκος, φέναξ.

δ. ιξ is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ ἱξ, ἡ φρίξ, ὁ ἡ ψίξ, gen. ἱκος; except most of those monosyllables which begin with two consonants, as ἡ θρίξ, τρίχος. β. In dissyllables whose penultima is long whether by nature or position, as ἡ βέμβιξ, ἱκος, ὁ τέτιξ, ἱγος, ἡ σπάδιξ, ἱκος, ὁ φοῖνιξ, ἱκος; except ἡ χοῖνιξ, ἱκος, and those whose middle letter is λ, as ὁ ἡλιξ, ἱκος, §. 45. 3.

ε. υξ is long only in dissyllables whose penult. is long by nature, though even here it is accented as short; as ὁ κῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κῆυξ, ὕκος, ὁ δοῖδυξ, ὕκος; and two whose penult. is long by position only, as ὁ βόμβυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κόκκυξ, ὕγος.

II. α. αψ is always short, as ὁ Ἀράψ, Ἀραβος.

β. υψ is long in monosyllables, ὁ ἱψ, κνίψ, θρίψ, ὁ ῥίψ, gen. ῥίπος; except ἡ ΝΙΨ (ἴ), νίφος, ὁ λίψ, λίβος.

γ. υψ is long in monosyllables, as ὁ γύψ, ὕπος, ὁ γρόψ, ὕπος.

III. α. ις is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ κίς (§. 100.). β. In those whose gen. ends in υος and ιθος, as ἡ ῥίς, ῥινός, ἡ ἀκίς, ἱνος, ὁ ἡ ὀρνίς, ἱθος. γ. In many whose gen. ends in ἱθος: ἀψίς, βαλβίς, βατραχίς, κηκίς, κηλίς, κληίς (Ion. for κλείς), κημίς, κηπίς, κησίς, σφραγίς, σχοινίς, τευθίς, φαρκίς, χειρίς, ψηφίς, gen. ἱθος.

β. υς is long: α. In monosyllables. β. In words of more than one syllable, whose genitive ends in υος; but in both the υ is short in the cases, except the acc. in ὕν, as ἡ δρύς, ὁ μύς, gen. ὕος, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὕος (ἰχθύς) §. 100—γ. In ἡ δαγύς, ὕθος and ἡ κόμυς, ὕθος.

### Accentuation of the Cases of the Third Declension.

§. 107. 1. General rule. The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation admit, on the syllable on which it is in the nomin.: as τὸ πρᾶγμα, πράγματος (but πραγμάτων), ὁ ἡ χελιδών, χελιδόνος.

2. Special rule. 1. The genitives and datives of monosyllables are accented on the last syllables; as, ὁ μῆν, μηνός, μηνί, μηνοῖν, μηνῶν, μηνσί.

3. Exceptions.—α. The following ten subst. are in the gen. pl. and gen. and dat. dual paroxyton: ἡ δᾶς, ὁ δμῶς, ἡ θῶς, τὸ ΚΡΑΣ (gen. κρατός), τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), ὁ ἡ παῖς, ὁ σῆς, ὁ Τρώς, ἡ φῶς, (gen. φωδός), τὸ φῶς light (gen. φωτός); as, δάδων, δάδοιν, θῶων, κράτων, ὦτων, ὦτοι, παίδων, παίδοιν, υέων, Τρώων, φῶδων, φῶτων (but, τῶν δμῶων f. αἱ δμῶαι, τῶν Τρώων f. Τρωαί, τῶν φωτῶν f. ὁ φῶς, ταν, τῶν θωῶν f. θωή, loss.)

β. The following contracted monosyllables are in their cases either proparisopomena, if the nature of the last syllable permits it, or if not, paroxyton: τὸ ἦρ (Ep. ἔαρ), ὁ Θῶν (Θῶων), κῆρ (Ep. κέαρ), ὁ λᾶς (λᾶας), ὁ πρῶν (πρῶών); as, ἦρος, ἦρι, Θῶνος, κῆρος, κῆρι, λᾶος, λᾶι, λᾶων, πρῶνος, πρῶνι.

The following contracted monosyllables, on the contrary, follow

the special rule: *στέαρ*=*στήρ*, *στέατος*=*στητός*, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος*=*φρητός*, *Θρηξ*, *Θρηξ*, *Θρηξικός*=*Θρηκός*, and *Θρηκός*, *οἱς* (Ion. *οῖς*), *οἶός*, *οἶι*, *οἶών*, *οἶσι*.

c. The monosyllabic participles and the pronoun *τίς*, *quis* ? retain the accent on the radical syllable in the cases, as, *φύς*, *φύντος*, *ὦν*, *δντος*, *δντι*, *δντων*, *οὔσι*, *δνταιν*, *τίς*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, &c.; *πᾶς* and *ὁ Πάν*, in gen. and dat. sing. are oxyt., and in the other cases are properispom. when the final syllable is short, and the penult. long by nature, otherwise paroxyton; as, *πᾶς*, *παντός*, *παντί*, *πάντων*, *πάντοι*, *πᾶσι*, *ὁ Πάν*, *Πανός*, *τοῖς* *Πᾶσι*.

*Obs. 1.* Of course this rule does not apply to the Epic datives, *παίδεσσι*, &c.

4. Oxytons and perispomena of more than one syllable retain the accent on the same syllable throughout their cases, and are either paroxyton or properispomena, according to the nature of their syllables: as, *ὁ ἡγεμών*, *όνος*, *ῆ ἀκτίς*, *ίνος*. The cases of paroxytons, proparoxytons, and properispomena follow the general rules for accents; when the last syllable is short they are proparoxyton, when it is long paroxyton; as, *τὸ δόρυ*, gen. *δόρατος*, but *δοράτων*: *τὸ σῶμα*, *σώματος*, but *σωμάτων*: *τὸ δνομα*, *δνόματος*, but *δνομάτων*: so *λέων*, *λέοντος*, *λέουσι*, *λέοντων*.

5. Exceptions.—The following subst. follow the analogy of the monosyllables:

a. *ἡ γυνή* (*γυναικός*, *γυναίκε*, *γυναικοῖν*, *γυναίξί*, *γυναικῶν*: but *γυναῖκα*, *γυναῖκες*, &c.), *ὁ ἡ κύων* (*κυρός*, *κυνί*, *κυνοῖν*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί*: but *κύνα*, *κύνες*, &c.).

b. The syncopated cases of substantives in *ηρ* (§. 95. 4.); *ὁ πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ἀνὴρ* and *γαστήρ*, which are accented on the ultima, (except in dat. plural in *άσι*.) while in the unsyncopated forms they are paroxyt., except *Δημήτηρ*, which in its syncopated forms is proparoxyton; as, *Δήμητρος*, *Δήμητρι*, *Δήμητρα*, and *θυγάτηρ*, in the poetic forms *θύγατρες*, *θύγατρας*.

c. Compounds of *εἰς*, *unus*, in gen. and dat. sing.: *οὐδείς*, *οὐδένος*, but *οὐδέων*, *οὐδέσι*: *μηδείς*, *μηδένος*, &c.

d. The Epic and Ionic gen. and dat. sing., from *γόνυ* and *δόρυ*: *γουνός*, *γουνί*, but *γούνα*, *γούνων* &c.: *δουρός*, *δουρί*, but *δοῦρα*, *δούρων*, *δούρεσσιν*, and the Att. poetic forms *δορός*, *δορί*.

6. The subst. in *ις* and *υς* are in the Attic gen. sing. and pl. proparoxyton, as *πόλις*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*; but those in *ι* and *υ* only in gen. sing., as *ἄστυ*, *ἄστεως* (Eurip. *ἄστεος*), but *ἄστέων*.

7. The acc. of subst. in *ῶ* has not the circumflex but the acute, as *ἡχῶα* = *ἡχώ* (not as by general rule 49. 2. *ῆχώα*) from *ἡχώ*.

8. a. The accent of the voc. of syncopated subst. in *ηρ* is as far back as possible; as, *ὦ πάτερ*; *μήτερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *ἄνερ*; so in the following, *Ἀπόλλων* (*ωνος*), *Ποσειδῶν* (*ωνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ῆρος*), *Ἀγαμέμνων* (*όνος*), *Ἀμφίων*, (*ιονος*), *δαῖρ* (*έρος*); as *ὦ Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*, *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀμφιον*, *δαερ*. Also in the uncontracted proper names in *ης*; as, *ὦ Σώκρατες*, *Δημόσθενες*; of the contract proper names, only *ὦ Ἡράκλεις* (§. 97. *Obs. 3.*) f. *Ἡράκλῆς*; and most compound substantives and adjectives (except those ending in *φρων*, which retain the accent on the penult., as *ὦ Λυκόφρων*, *κρατερόφρων*), as *ὦ αὐτόκρατορ*, *κακόδαιμον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *ἐνόσιχθον*, *αἰταρκες*, *κακόηθες*.

b. The vocative of nouns in *ευς*, *ω*, and *ως*, is perispomenon; as, *βασιλεῦ*, *Σαπφοῖ*, *αἰδοῖ*.

*General Observations.—Dialects in the third Declension.*

§. 108. 1. The usual change of  $\eta$  into  $\bar{a}$  takes place in Doric,

(Except *αἰθήρ, θήρ, θήρες*, and all personal names in *τηρ*) ;

as, *μᾶν, μᾶνός, &c.*, Ἑλλαν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν for ποιμήν, gen. *ένος, νεότᾶς*, gen. *ἄτος* for νεότης, ητος ; and even the dat. plur. of *φρήν*, gen. *ενός*, is in Pindar *φρασίν*, but with short  $\bar{a}$ .

2. In the Ionic dialect  $\eta$ , as elsewhere, is used for  $\alpha$  ; especially in words in *αξ* : as, *θώρηξ, οἰηξ, ἱρηξ* for *λίραξ* ;  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho$  varies in Homer, *ψήρας, ψᾶρων* ; *κάρ* never takes  $\eta$ .

3. The dat. pl. in Epic is, *metri gratia*, *σι(ν), σοι(ν), εσι(ν), εσοι(ν)* ; the primary form was *εσι(ν)*, which is strengthened into *εσοι(ν)*, or shortened to *σι*, or *σοι*. These terminations are annexed to the pure root, as *κύν-εσοι* (f. *κύων*, gen. *κυν-ός*), *νεκύ-εσοι* (f. *νέκυς, υ-ος*), *πάντ-εσοι* (f. *πᾶς, παντ-ός*), *ἀνάκτ-εσιν* (f. *ἄναξ, ἀνακτ-ος*), *ἱν-εσι, οἶ-εσι, χεῖρ-εσι* : so *φρένεσοι* (Pind.) *θηρ-σί*, so even in participles as *σπευδόν-τεσσι*. In neuters which have a final  $\varsigma$  in the substantival root, this is dropped before *εσοι*, in consequence of its position between two vowels : as, *ἐπέ-εσοι* (for *ἐπέσ-εσοι* f. *τὸ ἔπος*), *δεπᾶ-εσων* (f. *τὸ δέπας*), which is shortened to *δέπασσι*. So also the  $\upsilon$ (f) of roots in *αυ, ευ, ου* (*αφ, εφ, οφ*) is dropped in some words ; as, *βό-εσοι* (for *βόφ-εσοι, βου-ibus*), *ἱππῆ-εσοι* (*ἱππῆf-εσοι*). The ending *σοι* is for the most part affixed to words which end in a vowel, as *νέκυ-σοι* f. *νέκυς, υ-ος* ; but also *ἱρι-σων* f. *ἱρις* (*ιδος*), and usually *ποσσί* f. *πους* (*ποδός*). Also *θέμισσιν, χάρισσιν* Pindar. In the dative ending *άσι* the  $\sigma$  is not doubled ; for the Homeric *δέπασσι* and *γούνασσι*, see below, 113, *Obs.* 1. and 103. 4. *a*.

This primary form *εσι*, as *ἀνάκτ-εσιν*, (distinguished from *σι* as *ἔπε-σι*), is very general in Doric writers, but rare in Homer : the Ionic prose has frequently preserved this form in roots ending in  $\nu$ , as *μῆν-εσι*.

*Obs.* This dative in *εσοι* is found in Attic poetry, and even in the senarius Eur. Alc. 756 *χείρεσσι* : Soph. Antig. 1297.

4. The gen. and dat. dual ends (as in II. decl.) in Epic in *ων* for *οιν*, as *ποδοῖν, Σειρήνων*.

5. The gen. plur. in Ionic is generally *ων* ; so in Hdt., *χηνέων, ἀνδρείων, Εἰλωτίων, χιλιάδων, μυριάδων*, even *γυναικέων* II. 181 : in Theocritus VIII. 49, *τῶν αἰγῶν* (for *τῶν αἰγῶν*) f. *ἡ αἰξ*, after the analogy of I. decl., so *χαριτῶν γυναικῶν* (?)<sup>a</sup>.

6. The acc. sing. of words in  $\upsilon\varsigma$  is sometimes  $\alpha$  instead of  $\nu$  ; as *εὐρέα πόντον, ἰχθῦα, ἄδεια* (for *ἡδύν*) Theocr. (see §. 122. 3. *b.*), *νεία*, Hom. from *ναῦς* (*νάfs, νεί-α, ναυ-εμ*) for *ναῦν*.

7. The Æolic drops the  $\varsigma$  of the voc. sing., as *ὦ Σάκρατε*.

*Observations on the Dialects of the several Paradigms.*

§. 109. 1. Subst. in  $\omega\varsigma$  (gen. *ωτος*), in Epic drop the  $\tau$  of the dat. and acc. sing., and then contract the radical and inflexive vowels ; so in Homer, *ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶf*, for *ἰδρῶτα* and *ἰδρῶτι* f. *ἰδρῶς* : *γέλω, γέλωf* for *γέλωτα* and *γέλωτι* f. *γέλως* ; and after the same analogy, *ἰχῶ* for *ἰχῶρα* f. *ἰχῶρ*. On *κυκεῶ* and *κυκεῶf* for *κυκεῶνα* f. *κυκεῶν*, see §. 95. *Obs.* 13. Those in *ων*, (gen. *ωνος*), sometimes take in poetry the short vowel ; as, *Κρονίων*, gen. *ῶνος* and *ῶνος*, Homer : *Ἀκταίων*, gen. *ωνος* and *ονος*, Eurip. So the old form *Ποσειδάων* (Att. *Ποσειδῶν*), gen. *ονος* and *ωνος* (Dor. *Ποσειδᾶν* and *Ποτειδᾶν*, *ᾶνος*, Ion.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. and Schaefer. Eur. Hec. 1053. Ahrens Dial. Dor. §. 30.

Ποσειδῶν, ὠνος): δ πρῶν, πρῶνος, πρῶνι, in Hesiod (as if from πρῶν, ὄνος) πρεβνος and πρῶνως.

2. ις, (-ιδος, -ιθος): for the regular double form of the acc. sing. in ιν and ιδα see §2. 5. The latter of these is less common in Attic than in the other dialects. The Homeric, Ionic, and Doric dialects have the gen. in ιος—so μήνιος—especially proper names, as Θέμιος Hdt., Κύπριος Theocr., Πάριος Pind., so ἰσῖος, Θέτιος: and the dat. is sometimes contracted into ι, as Θέτιι, Θέτι: so ἰσῖι (Hdt. II. 59.), μήτι. The dative is sometimes short as if no contraction had taken place, as δαί λυγρῇ Hom., so in the compound adjectives, ἀπολι Hdt. VIII. 61, ἀχάρι (al. ἀχάριτι) I. 41. The substantives in ηῖς (ηῖδος) are sometimes contracted in poetry, as παρηῖς, παρηιδος=ἥδος, Νηρηῖς, Νηρηιδος=Νηρηῖδες. For ιδος the Doric uses ιτος, as Ἀρτέμιτος for -ιδος.

3. On the Ionic and Hom. forms of ας, ατος, see §. 103. Obs. 2.

4. The Epic uses both the open and contract forms αἰς=οῖς, and ἥεις=ῆς. The Doric uses αἰς=ᾶς (the ι being dropped) for ἥεις=ῆς, as ἀργαῖς=ἀργᾶς, gen. ἀργᾶντος; and in those in αἰς it contracts αε to ω, as τυρῶντα, and the Epic and Ionic to ευ, as λωτεῦντα Hom.

5. Ὁ πατήρ &c. (§. 95. 4. c.) are in Homer either syncopated or not, as the metre may require; as,

Sing.	N.	πατήρ, &c.	ἀνὴρ
	G.	πατέρ-ος and πατρός	ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός
	D.	πατέρ-ι .. πατρί	ἀνέρι .. ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρ-α .. (πάτρα not used)	ἀνέρα .. ἄνδρα
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
Plur.	N.	θυγατέρες .. θύγατρες	ἀνέρες .. ἄνδρες
	G.	θυγατέρων .. θυγατρῶν	ἀνδρῶν ..
	D.	θυγατέρεσσι ..	ἀνδράσι .. ἄνδρεσσιν
	A.	θυγατέρας .. θύγατρας	ἀνέρας .. ἄνδρας
Dual.			ἀνέρε .. ἄνδρε.

§. 110. 1. αὖς, εὖς, οὖς. Γραῦς has in Homer the nom. γρηῦς, dat. γρηῖ, and voc. γρηῦ and γρηῖ. In the Ionic dialect also the ᾱ is changed to η, as gen. γρηῖος, pl. γρηῖες; so in ναῦς. Βοῦς is not contracted in the Epic dialect: on the Ep. dat. βόεσσι see §. 107. 3.: in the Doric the nom. is βῶς, acc. βῶν; which acc. is found in Il. η, 238, in the sense of "ox-hide."

2. In collective names in εὖς, the Epic used η for the ε in all the cases where the υ(φ) has been dropped, as a compensation for this letter: as βασιλεύς, voc. εὔ, dat. pl. εὔσι, but ἦος, ἦϊ, ἦᾶ, ἦες, ἦων, ἦᾶς; and in this form the long α in εᾶ, εᾶς becomes short. The Ionic used the open forms in the dat. and acc. sing., nom. and acc. plural, though we find βασιλῇ Hdt. VII. 220, but in an oracle. In Pindar both the open forms and the Epic with η are used. Of course in the dramatic chorus the Ionic and even Epic forms occasionally occur as Eur. Phoen. 829. The form η for εᾶ of the acc. sing. is by some editors admitted into the Trimeter<sup>a</sup>, though by others<sup>b</sup> it is written εᾶ and pronounced as one syllable; in Soph. Aj. 189, we find βασιλῆς for -εις. From ἈΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ we find, Il. α, 277, the dat. pl. ἀριστήεσσι for ἀριστεύσει, so also ἡπήμεσσι, τοκίεσσιν. The vowel of some proper names is either η or ε to suit the metre: such as Ὀδυσσῆος (or Ὀδυσῆος) and Ὀδυσσέος, also Ὀδυσσεῦς, Ὀδυσῆϊ and Ὀδυσεῖ, Ὀδυσσῆα and Ὀδυσεῖα, also Ὀδυσῆ (sometimes wrongly written Ὀδυσῆ); of the others, Ἀτρεΐς and Τυδεΐς have always ε, as Τυδέος, εῖ, εᾶ and η (see §. 97. Obs. 2). In the Ionic dial. of Hdt. collective nouns are always written with the η, though

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Aj. 108 and 186.

<sup>b</sup> Monk Alc. 25.

the readings are not undoubted. Proper names are always found in Hdt. in the open forms, with *ε*, as *Περσέος*, *Δωριέες*, *Φωκῶν*, *Αιολέας*. In Theocr. XV. 93. we find *Δωριέεσσι* for *Δωριεύσι*, and in Hdt. VIII. 5, *Εὐβόεσσι*.

3. *ης*, neut. *ες* (gen. *εος*). (§. 97.) In Epic and Doric writers the open forms *εα* almost always. Pindar frequently however contracts the *εα* acc. sing. into *η*, and even in Homer we find *ἀεραῇ* Od. β. 421 : *εες*, *εἶ* are found as well as *εις*, *ει* : *εις* sometimes in proper names becomes *εος* in Doric. so *Πραξιπέλεος* Theocr. V. 105. The gen. pl. is in Homer pronounced as one syllable, unless the vowel precedes the *ων*, when a contraction always takes place : as *ζαχρηῶν* for *ζαχρηέων*. The acc. sing. *εα* and acc. pl. *έας εα* are also open, but may be pronounced as one syllable. In Ionic the open forms are used even when a vowel precedes, Hdt. I. 8. *ὕγια*. V. 44 *περιδέας*, but in acc. sing. we find *ᾱ* sometimes Hdt. II. 108. 3. *ἐνδεᾶ*.

4. In proper names in *κλέης* the Epic contracts *εε* into *η*, as *Ἡρακλέης*, *αἴητος*, *ῆι*, *ῆα* (and *δα* in Hesiod), voc. *Ἡράκλεις* (see also §. 98. *Obs.* 3.) : but in the adj. in *έης* the contraction varies between *ει* and *η*, as *ἀκλεής*, *ἀκλειεύς*, *ἀγακῆλος*, but *εὐκλείας* (acc. pl.) from *εὐκλεής*, so *εὐρρεής*, gen. *εὐρρείος*. The Ionic and Doric drop one *ε* in these words, as *Περικλῆος*, *-εῖ* for *έεος* *εἶ*, and sometimes other poets, *metri gratia*.

*Obs.* A poetic form of these proper names ends in *κλος*, which is used *metri gratia* : *Ἰφικλῆς* and *Ἰφικλος* : *Πάτροκλος* is the nom. in Homer : but acc. *Πάτροκλον* and *-κλῆα*, voc. *Πάτροκλε* and *-κλεις*.

5. *α*. *ως* (gen. *ωος*) : In Epic and Ionic the open form is regularly used. The contract forms found in Homer are, *ἦρω* and *ἦρωι*, acc. *ἦρω* (not *ἦρωι*), *Μίνω*, acc. from *Μίνως*.

*δ*. *ως*, and *ώ* (gen. *δός*) : These words in Epic, Ionic, and also Attic, have the contract form, except *χρός* and its compounds, as *χροός*, *χροῖ*, *χροά*. In Il. κ. 238 some editors read *αἰδῶι*, so *Πυθῶι* Pind. Isthm. VI. 51. The Ionic acc. is frequently *οῖν* for *ω*, as *ἰώ*, *ἰοῖν*, *ῆος*, *ῆοῖν*. The Doric and Æol. gen. is *οῖς* and *ὦς* : so Moschus, *τᾶς Ἀοῖς*, *τᾶς Ἀχῶς*.

§. 111. 1. *α*. *ας* (gen. *αος*) : Homer uses either the open or contract form of most cases, as the verse requires ; as, *γήραϊ* and *γήρα*, *δέπρ*, *σέλα*. The nom. and acc. pl. however are always contracted. And in Hdt. we find *γήραος*, *γήραϊ*—*κρέως*, *κρία*, *κρεῶν*—*κέρεος*, *κέρει*, *κρέων*, *κρία*, *γέρεια*, *τέρεος* and *τέρατος*, *τέρια*, *τέρατα*.

*β*. *ος* (gen. *εος*) : Gen. plural is always open, *εων* : (Eur. Elect. 615 *τεγεῶν*) : gen. sing. is *εως* Ep. and Doric, in the words *Ἐρίβευς*, *θάμβευς*, *θάρσευς*, *θίρευς*, *σάκευς* Hes. Sc. 334 : *γίνευσ* Od. ο. 333 : *χείλευς* Theocr. VII. 20 : *ῥευσ* Ibid. 46 : in all others it is open ; the nom. and acc. plur. are generally open, but often pronounced with synæresis, as *νέικεα*, *βέλεα*, *τεύχεα*, and *τεύχη*, so *τεμῆνη*. The other cases are either open or contract in Epic, with which the Ionic agrees. The Epic lengthens the *ε* of *σπέος*, *κλέος*, *δέος*, *χρέος*, sometimes into *ει*, sometimes into *η*, as gen. *σπειούς*, dat. *σπῆϊ*, acc. *σπέος* and *σπειός*, pl. gen. *σπειών*, dat. *σπέοσι* and *σπῆεσσι* ; gen. *δειούς* ; *χρέος* and *χρεῖος* ; *κλέα* and *κλεία*.

2. *υς* (gen. *υος*), *ῦς* (gen. *ῦος*) : Dat. sing. of *ῦς*, *ῦι* is in Epic sometimes pronounced with synæresis as if contracted, as *διῦι*, *ὄρχηστῦι*, *πληθῦι*, *ἰξῦι*, *νέκυι* ; acc. pl. is sometimes, *metri gratia*, open, but oftener contracted, as *ἰχθύς* for *ἰχθύας*, *ὄφρυς*, *γένυς*, *δρυς* ; *νέκυας* is always open. The nom. plur. is never contracted, but is sometimes pronounced with synæresis. Dat. pl. in Hom. is *υσσι* and *υεσσι* (dissyll.), as *ἰχθύσιν* and *ἰχθύεσσιν*, as well as *υσιν*.

3. *ις* and *ι* (gen. *ιός*, Att. *εως*) ; *ῡς* and *ῡ* (gen. *ῡος*, Att. *εως*) : *α*. The words in *ις* (Att. gen. *εως*), retain in the Epic and Ionic dialect the *ι* of the

nom. throughout the cases, and in Ionic the dat. sing. is always, the acc. pl. generally, contracted ( $\mu=\iota$ ,  $\iota\alpha\varsigma=\iota\varsigma$ ), as πόλις,  $\iota\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\iota\alpha$ ,  $\iota\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\iota\omega\alpha$ ,  $\iota\omega\iota$ ,  $\iota\alpha\varsigma$  and  $\iota\varsigma$ : so κόνι in Hom. who also uses εἰ in dat. sing. as well as εἰ: as πόσει and πόσει f. πόσις, νημέσσει f. νήμεσις, μάντιϊ, πόλει and πόλει f. πόλις; some words in the Ionic retain the ε of the root in other cases also, as ἐπάλξεις instead of  $\iota\alpha\varsigma$ , ἐπάλξεσιν, especially πόλις (which also changes the ε into η *metri gratia*), and οἷς, οἷς. So Eur. Hel. 223 πόλει in Chorus. Of these words the following forms are found in Homer:

G.	πόλιος,	πόλιος,	πόλειος,	πόλιος	οἷος,	οἷος
D.		πόλει,	πόλει,	πόληϊ		
A.	πόλιον,	πόλιον		(πόληα in Hes.)	οἷον	
N.	πόλιος,			πόληος		
G.	πολίων				οἷων,	οἷων
D.	πολίεσσιν				οἷεσσιν,	οἷεσσιν, οἷεσσιν
A.	πολίαις (sometimes dissyllabic)	πολίαις,	πολίαις	οἷαις.		

Obs. The form πολίεσι is found in Pind. Pyth. VII. 9, and in a Spartan treaty, Thucyd. V. 77.

In the neuters in ι (Att. gen. εος), the Ionic uses the form with ε as well as that with ι.

δ. ὄς (Att. gen. εος) The Ionic gen. is εος, as πῆχεος, except ἔγγελος, gen. -νος; in Homer the dat. sing. is open or contract, as εὔρεϊ, ἀσπεϊ, πῆχεϊ, πλατῆϊ. The nom. pl. may be either open or contract; the acc. pl. is εας, which *metri gratia* is pronounced as one syllable, as πελῆκεας: πολέας (generally trisyll.) is now restored for the former reading πολέας, from πολύς.

### Anomalous Nouns.

§. 112. Such substantives as vary from the above given rules and analogies are called Anomalous. They divide themselves into four classes:

1. Where the nominative has assumed a form which cannot, according to the foregoing analogies, be deduced from the radical form as it is seen in the gen., as γυνή, γυναικ-ός.—These occur mostly in the III. Decl.

2. Where there are two sing. nominative forms, or one sing. and another plural, whence proceed one or more cases with different inflexions (*Abundantia*).

3. Where one nominative form has in all or some of its cases two different inflexions, both of which however may proceed regularly from that nominative: such as many subst. in ας, which have two inflexions: one as from a root ending in a T consonant, the other as from a root ending in a vowel, δ ἡ ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνιθος, pl. ὄρνιθες and ὄρνεις (*Heteroclites*).

4. Where there is one nominative form and two different inflexions in one or more cases, one of which is formed regularly from the existing nom., whilst for the other a new nominative must be supposed, as θεραπεύων, οντος, acc. θεραπεύοντα and θέραπυ, as if from θέραψ. This double formation is called *Metaplasma*, and the substantives *Metaplasta*.

Obs. These anomalies probably arose from bye forms of words with the same meaning but a different inflexion. These forms either were appropriated to different dialects, as ἔως (ω Att.), ἥως (οῦς Ion.), and thus both preserved; or were retained by the poets for the sake of metre, harmony, or variety. Many words have one form in general use, while the bye forms exist only in some particular cases; so that sometimes two forms supply the cases deficient in each other.

*Anomalous Substantives, of which all the forms in use belong to the third Declension, and are mostly referable to a double root.*

§. 113. For those anomalous nouns which have been already treated of under the paradigms, see *Index*.

1. Γόνυ (τό), and Δόρυ (τό), see §. 103. 1. In Homer we find the following forms;

S. G. γούνατος and γυνός	δούρατος and δουρός
D. ..	δούρατι .. δουρί
Dual.	δούρε
P. N. γούνατα and γούνα	δούρατα .. δούρα
G. γύνων	δούρων
D. γύνασσι (γύνασσι) and γύνεσσι	δούρασι .. δούρεσσι.

*Obs.* 1. The form γύνασσι, Il. ι, 484, and ρ, 451, is doubtful. The other reading, γύνεσσι, is certainly preferable.

*Obs.* 2. The Ionic declension is γόνυ, γούνατος, &c. In Attic poetry we find gen. δουρός, dat. δουρί; and the phrase δουρί λλεῖν, even in Attic prose. So also dat. δόρει<sup>a</sup> (though the reading is doubted), Soph. Œd. Col. 626. 1316, Arist. Pax 357, Vesp. 1081, and the plur. δόρη, Eur. Rhes. 274.

*Obs.* 3. The forms δουρός, δουρί, must be derived from a root δορ, so also γυνός &c. from γον, of which the longer roots were ΓΟΝΑΤ, ΔΟΠΑΤ; the Epic forms γυνός, δουρός, &c. have the Ionic ου for ο, (so ὄνομα, κόπος for ὄνομα, κόρος); the accent denotes a monosyllabic nominative.

2. Γυνή (ή), gen. γυναικ-ός, dat. γυναικ-ί, acc. γυναικ-α, voc. γύναι. Plur. γυναῖκες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναῖκας.

*Obs.* 4. This declension may arise from metaplasmus, as the nom. γυνή seems to belong to the I. decl. In confirmation of this we find in the grammarians regular forms of the first decl., as γυνήν and γυνάς from Pherecrates (in Etym. M. p. 241, 26. and in Antiatt. p. 86.), pl. γυναί from Philippides Adoniazus. (Antiatt. Ibid.) The voc. γύναι is formed like ἀνα and γάλα for ἀνακτ, γάλακτ, as neither κ nor τ can end a word.

3. Δόρυ, see γόνυ.

4. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, from the Bæotic nom. Δεύς, Lat. *Deus*, dat. Διί (in Pindar Δί), acc. Δία, voc. Ζεῦ. Poetic and late prose forms are Ζηρός, Ζηρί, Ζήνα.

*Obs.* 5. There are also rarely used forms, as nom. Ζᾶν, Ζάς, Δίς, Βδεύς, Δᾶν, gen. Ζανός, Δανός, acc. Ζάνα, Ζήν, Ζεῦν.

*Obs.* 6. Ζεύς seems to come under that class of words which, beginning with two consonants, have dropped one of them. Thus in ZEYΣ=ΣΔΕΥΣ, the Σ being dropped, we get the Bæotic form Δεύς, whence Διός, and the Δ being dropped the Doric ΖΙΟΞ. Ζεύς or Δεύς is nothing more than a form of Δίς, properly Δίς (Lat. *divus*), the digamma being changed into ν, and so we find Böckh Inscript. I. 47, Διί.

5. Θέμις, Æsch. Prom. V. 18, Θέμιδος; Eum. 2. Θέμιν.

*Obs.* 7. Old and Epic language: Θέμις, *right*; Θέμις, *Themis*; gen. Θέμιστος and Θέμιστος, Doric θέμιτος and Θέμιτος: dat. Θέμιστι Il. ο, 87: nom. pl. Θέμιστες Hom. Od. π, 403: acc. pl. Θέμιστας Il. ι, 156: so also Plat. Rep. II. p. 380 A, of the Homeric goddess. In the common language, this word is only used in the phrase Θέμις ἐστί, *fas est*; where it seems to be indeclinable, as if it were Θέμιτόν ἐστι, e. g. φασί Θέμις εἶναι Plat. (not Θέμιν) and in the Attic poets τὸ μὴ Θέμις.

<sup>a</sup> Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. δόρυ.

6. *Θεράπων*, Eur. and Epigram., acc. *θέραπα*, plur. nom. *θέραπες*, as if from *θέραψ*, which is found in late prose.

7. *Κάρᾱ* (τὸ), poetic gen. *κρατ-ός*, dat. *κρατί* and *κάρῃ*, acc. τὸ *κάρᾱ*, τὸ *κῶτα* (Sophoc.), τὸν *κῶτα*, plur. acc. τοὺς *κῶτας* Eur. Phœn. i 199.

Homeric forms :

S. N. *κάρῃ* G. *κάρητος* *καρήατος* *κρατός* *κράατος*  
D. *κάρητι* *καρήατι* *κρατί* *κράατι*  
A. *κάρῃ* (κῶτα Od. θ, 92.)

Pl. N. *κάρᾱ* (κῶτα Hymn. Cer. 12.) *καρήατα*, *κάρηνα*  
G. *κράτων* *καρήνων*  
D. *κρᾱσί*  
A. *κράατα* *κάρηνα*

The nom. *κάρῃας* is found in Antimachus. An Ionic dat. is *κάρῃ*.

8. *Κλείς* (ῆ), gen. *κλειδ-ός*, dat. *κλειδ-ί*, acc. *κλειδ-ά* and (commonly) *κλειν*. Pl. nom. and acc., *κλείς*, *κλείδες*, *κλείδας* (§. 111. 3.).

Obs. 8. Ionic, *κλήϊς*, *ἴδος*, *ἴδι*, *ἴδα*; old Attic, *κλήϊς*, *κλήϊδος*, *κλήϊδι*, *κλήϊδα*.

9. *Κύνων* (ὁ ῆ), gen. *κυν-ός*, dat. *κυνί*, acc. *κύνα*, voc. *κύον*. Pl. *κύνες*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί*, *κύνας*.

10. *Λίπα* (τὸ), Epic, always in the combinations *ἀλείφασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ*, *χρίσαι* and *χρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ*; and in Ion. prose of Hippocr. : *τῷ ῥοδίῳ ἀλειφέσθω λίπα*, *ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα τὰς χεῖρας*, and also in Attic prose : *ἀλειφέσθαι*, *χρίσθαι λίπα*. From these examples some think that *λίπα* is the dat. from τὸ *λίπα*, gen. *ας*, dat. *αῖ*, *ῃ*, the *ῃ* being by the every day pronunciation shortened to *λίπᾱ*, and *ἐλαιον* is then the adj. of *ἐλάα*; so that *λίπ' ἐλαίῳ* is with *olive oil*; but the quantity and the elision render this very doubtful.

11. *Μάρτυς* (ὁ), gen. *μάρτυρος*, as if from *μάρτυρ*, dat. *μάρτυρι*, acc. *μάρτυρα*, sometimes *μάρτυν*. Dat. pl. *μάρτυσι*.

Obs. 9. The nom. *μάρτυρ* is Æolic, but used in late Greek, especially in the Christian writers, in the sense of "*martyr*."

12. *Μεῖς* (ὁ), gen. *μηρός* : Ion. form of *μήν*, -ός, but found also in Plato, Tim. p. 39.

13. *Ναῦς* (ῆ, *παις*), gen. *νεός*, dat. *νηί*, acc. *ναῦν*. Dual gen. and dat. *νεῶν*. Nom. and acc. dual do not occur. Pl. *νηες*, *νεῶν*, *ναυσί(ν)*, *ναῦς*. Cf. *γραῦς*, §. 97. The gen. *νεός* is an Ionism which obtained in Attic.

Epic and Doric declension of *ναῦς*.

S. N. Epic and Ion.	<i>νηῦς</i> , <i>νηύς</i>	Dor. <i>ναῦς</i>
G.	<i>νηός</i> , <i>νεός</i>	<i>ναός</i>
D.	<i>νηί</i>	<i>ναί</i>
A.	<i>νήα</i> , <i>νέα</i>	<i>ναῦν</i> and <i>νᾶν</i>
D. N. A. V.		
G. and D.	<i>νεοῖν</i>	<i>ναοῖν</i>
P. N.	<i>νηες</i> , <i>νέες</i>	<i>ναῦες</i>
G. (Epic <i>ναῦφι</i> )	<i>νηῶν</i> , <i>νεῶν</i>	<i>ναῶν</i>
D. (Epic <i>ναῦφι</i> )	<i>νηυσί</i> , <i>νήεσσι</i> , <i>νέεσσι</i>	<i>ναυσί</i> , <i>ναίσσι</i> Pind.
A.	<i>νήας</i> , <i>νέας</i>	<i>ναῖας</i>

Obs. 10. The Doric gen. *ναός*, and the Ionic *νηός*, is also used by the tragedians : *νήας* acc. pl. by Eurip. in a chorus, Iph. A. 254 : the nom. pl. *ναῦς* only by late writers<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 170.



14. Ὀρνις (ὁ ἡ), gen. ὀρνίθ-ος &c. In the plur. there is a form declined like πόλις, except in the dative.

Obs. 11. Dor. ὄρνις, gen. ὀρνίχ-ος &c., acc. ὄρνιχα and ὄρνιν.

15. Οὖς (τὸ), gen. ὠτ-ός &c. Pl. ὠτα, ὠτων (§. 106. 3.), ὠσί(ν) (§. 103. II.).

Obs. 12. The Epic uses the open form (οὖας), οὖατος, οὖατα, οὖασι(ν) and ὠσί(ν). The Doric uses ὠς, ὠτός &c.

16. Πνύξ (ἡ), gen. πυνκν-ός, dat. πυνκί, acc. πύνκα.

Obs. 13. The nom. has undergone an euphonic metathesis, as may be seen from πυνκός, *frequens*, which belongs to the same root; it must originally have been πύνκς. A later declension was πυνκός &c.

17. Σῆς (ὁ), gen. σε-ός, plur. σείες, (Aristoph. Lysistr. 730.) σέων §. 106. 3, &c.; in later writers σῆς, σητός &c.

18. Σκῶρ and ὕδωρ, §. 103. 3. There is no analogy for the change of the radical α into ω: in Hes. Opp. et Di. 61. the dat. is ὕδεις.

19. Φθόις, φθοίς (ὁ), gen. φθοι-ός and (from φθόις) φθοιβ-ος, plur. φθόεις and φθοῖδες, acc. φθοίς Arist. Plut. 677.

20. Χοῦς (ὁ), χοός, χοί, χούν, χόες, χουσι, χόας like βούς (§. 97.), and also gen. χοῶς, acc. χοᾶ, acc. plur. χοᾶς (as if from χοεύς). The latter forms are preferred by the Attics: χοῦς, in the sense of "thrown up earth," is declined only like βούς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, dat. χοεῖ.

21. Χρώς (ὁ), χρωτός, χρωτί, χρώτα. Ion. and old poetic forms: χροός, χροί, χροά like αἰδός. So also adjectives compounded with this substantive: ταμεισίχροα, λευκόχροα; but also the forms in ωτος &c.: μελανοχρώτα, μελαγχρώτες. The dat. χρῶ is found in certain phrases, as ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ. See §. 99. Obs.

22. Γοργῶ (ἡ), gen. οῦς in the old writers, and also Γοργών, gen. ονος, ωνος.

23. Βλήχων, gen. -ωνος, and acc. βληχῶ.

24. Αἰθιόψ: acc. plur. Αἰθιοπηῆς and Αἰθιοπας.

25. Γέλως. See §. 109. 1.

26. Εἶκων, -κονος—εἰκοῦς Eur. Hel. 77, εἰκά acc.

27. Θηρητήρ: acc. pl. θηρήτορας from -ωρ II. 4, 544.

### Defectives.

§. 114. Some subst. want one or more cases, whence they are called defective in their cases; those cases which do occur are mostly found only in certain formulas or phrases.

1. Δέμας: nom. and acc.

2. Μάλης, gen.: only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης under the arm. Later writers said ὑπὸ μάλην. The other cases are supplied from μασχάλη.

3. Μέλα: only voc. in a pathetic address, *O dear*, root ΜΕΛΟΣ, compare *melior*<sup>a</sup>.

4. ὄναρ and ὕπαρ, nom. and acc. Both subst. are used adverbially: ὄναρ, in a dream, ὕπαρ, waking. From ὄναρ the following forms are derived: a. τοῦ ὀνειράτος, -τι, τὰ ὀνειράτα plur., without nom. sing., which is supplied by, b. τὸ ὄνειρον and, c. ὁ ὄνειρος. These four forms are in Homer used indifferently.

5. Ὅσσε (τῶ), nom. and acc. dual; gen. and dat. like the II. decl. with plur. ending, ὅσσων, ὅσσοις.

6. Ὀφέλος and ἦδος, nom. only in certain formulas, as τί ἂν ἡμῖν ὄφελος εἴη; ἦδος is Epic<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Pott Indo-German. Sprach. i. 268.

<sup>b</sup> See Liddell and Scott, ad voc.

7. *Χρείως*: an Ionic-Attic form of the Epic *χρείως* and *χρεῖος*, is used for the nom. gen. and acc. The defective cases are supplied from τὸ *χρεῖος*, gen. *χρέους*, plur. τὰ *χρεῖα*.

*Obs. 1.* The following Epic forms are to be referred here: *λῖς* (*λίς*), δ, acc. *λῖν*—gen. *στιχός*, nom. plur. *στίχες* (from ἡ *ΣΤΙΞ*)—τῷ *λιτί*, *λίτα*—*ἦρα φέρειν* or *ἐπιφέρειν*: *ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν τινί*, *alicui gratum facere*—*ἦλέ*—*φρένας ἦλέ* or *ἦλεέ*. And also several adverbial forms: *ἐπιώλην*, *ἐπιωολῆς*, *ἐξαίφνης*, &c.

*Obs. 2.* The nouns defective in number are those which, from the notion which they express or from usage, have only one number, as δ *αἰθήρ*, οἱ *Ἑτήσια*, αἱ *Ἀθήναι*.

*Obs. 3.* Names of Greek festivals are always neuter plural, as τὰ *Ὀλύμπια* &c.

### Abundantia.

#### *Anomalous Substantives of which one or more forms belong to the I. and II. Declension.*

§. 115. Substantives which have two forms of the nominat. in the sing., or one in the sing. and another in the plural:

1. Where the two nominatives are different forms of the II. declension and, *a.* of the same gender.

δ *λεώς* and *λαῶς*, δ *νεώς* and *νῶς*, δ *λαγώς* and *λαγός*, δ *ταώς*, plur. also *ταῖοι*, δ *ορφώς* and *ορφος*, δ *κάλως*, plur. also *κάλοι*, ἡ *ἄλως*, plur. also αἱ *ἄλοι*.

*Obs. 1.* The Attic form in *ως* is used also by the Ionic, and the Ionic form in *ος* by the Attic.

*b.* Of different gender (*Heterogenea*), in the II. declension:

δ *νῶτος* and τὸ *νῶτον* (the former form is not approved by the Atticists): δ *ζυγός* and τὸ *ζυγόν*—δ *ἐρετμός* and τὸ *ἐρετμόν* (both poetic), and some names of plants, as *θύμος*, *δρίγανος* and *ον*. In the plural the neuter form is most used, and οἱ *ζυγοί* does not occur. Cf. §. 85. 1. *Obs. 2.*

2. In different declensions, and usually of different genders:

*a.* I. and II. decl.:

αἱ *πλευраί* and (sometimes) τὰ *πλευρά*,

δ *φθόγγος* and ἡ *φθογγή*,

δ *χώρος* and ἡ *χώρα*.

*b.* I. and III. decl.:

ἡ *ἀρπαγή* and ἡ *ἀρπαξ* Hes. Op. 350.

αὐλή and αἰλῆς Eur. Cyc. 363.

ἡ *πτύξ*, *πτύχος* and ἡ *πτύχή*, ἡς,

ἡ *δίψα* and τὸ *δίψος*,

ἡ *νάπη* (the older form) and τὸ *νάπος*, &c.

*Obs. 2.* δ *πρέσβυς* (an old man) only acc. *πρέσβυν*, voc. *πρέσβυ*; (all three forms almost wholly poetic, but *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*, very generally used).—οἱ *πρέσβεις* in old poetry in the sense of *elders*, *princes*, Hes. Scut. Herc. 245 *πρεσβῆες*. The common expression for *old man* was δ *πρεσβύτερης*, *ον*. In the sense of *ambassador* the common word was in the sing. δ *πρεσβευτής*, *οὔ*, in the plur. οἱ *πρέσβεις*, dat. *πρέσβεισιν*: *πρέσβυς* occasionally in poetry.

*Obs. 3.* ἡ *βλάβη*, ἡ *γνώμη*, τὸ *πάθος*, are in Ionic and poetry τὸ *βλάβος*, τὸ *γνώμα*, ἡ *πάθη*.

c. II. and III. decl.:

τὸ δάκρυον and τὸ δάκρυ: the latter form was the older and remained in poetry, and the dat. plur. δάκρυσιν is found in the old Attic prose.

ἀστήρ and ἀστρα II. θ. 555.

Obs. 4. The following dialectic forms are to be referred here: μάρτυς, υρος, Ep. μάρτυρος, ου, — φύλαξ, ακος, Ion. φύλακος, ου, — φρίκη, ης, commonly, but φρίζ, ἡδός more Epic: ἀλάστωρ, ορος, but Soph. Ant. 974 ἀλαστόρουσι. In the Æol. Dial. αἶγος, ἀρπαγος, ἀνακος, λέρακος, γλαῦκος, αἰλακος, ἀγωνος, κήρυκος, γέροντος (dat. plur. γερόντοις), παθημάτων (for παθήμασι, comp. ποε-matis for poematibus), for αἶξ, ἀρπαξ &c.

### Heteroclitics.

§. 116. Where with one nominative there are two sorts of inflexion—which may both be regularly formed, according to different analogies, either of the same (III.) or different declensions in one or more cases. For the heterocl. both forms of which belong to III. decl. see §. 113.

1. I. and III. decl.:

a. In all the cases; nom. ης (gen. ου and ητος), ὁ μύκης, gen. μύκου and μύκητος, and some proper names, as Δάρης, Κόμης, Μύνης, Πύλης and Χάρης. Θαλῆς has in old Attic Greek the Ionic gen. Θάλειω as well as Θαλήτος, dat. Θάλητι and Θαλῇ acc. Θάλητα and Θαλῆν.

b. Compound proper names in -κράτης, -σθένης and -φάνης, and the noun Ἄρης, have the acc. sing. of the I. decl.; as, Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, Σωκράτει, acc. Σωκράτη (Aristoph. and Plat.) and Σωκράτην (Xenoph.): Δημοσθένης, acc. -σθένη and -σθένην: Ἀριστοφάνης, acc. -φάνη and -φάνην; Ἄρης, Ἄρεος, Ἄρει, Ἄρη and Ἄρην, also Ἄρεα Soph. CEd. Tyr. 190. and Theocr. XX. 44. e conj. Herm. (Epic Ἄρηνος, ἡ, ηα). A genitive Ἄρεως is also found, but it is doubtful.

Obs. 1. The acc. in -κλῆν, from compounds in κλῆς, is not found till late writers. In the plural also, the declension of these words varies: Κλεισθενεῖς and (more common) Ἀριστοφάναι, τοὺς Σωκράτας. Στρεψιάδης (I. decl.) has in Aristoph. Nub. 1206. the voc. Στρεψιάδες.

Obs. 2. In the Ionic, on the contrary, the substantives in ης of I. decl. have in their acc. sing. and plur. the εα, εας of III. decl.; as, τὸν δεσπότεα, τοὺς δεσπότεας, f. δεσπότης, ου: Μιλτιάδεα f. Μιλτιάδης, ου.

2. II. and III. decl.:

The nouns in ος, common to the II. and III. decl., are declined as masc. in the II., as neuters in the III.: ὁ and τὸ δχος, τοῦ δχου and δχους, τὸν δχον and τὸ δχος: ὁ and τὸ σκότος, ὁ and τὸ σκύφος, ὁ and τὸ τάριχος, ὁ and τὸ ἄφρονος, ὁ and τὸ βράγχος.

3. Contracts of the II. and the III.: πρόχοος, Att. πρόχους, gen. πρόχου &c., dat. plur. πρόχουσι, like βούς, βουσί.

Οἰδίπους, gen. ποδος, and poet. που, dat. ποδι, acc. ποδα and πουν, voc. που. There are Epic and Lyric forms as if from Οἰδιπόδης, gen. πόδαο, Dor. ᾶ, Ion. εω, dat. η, acc. ην, voc. α.

4. The Attic II. and III. decl.: ὁ γέλως, γέλωτος, γέλωτι, acc. ωτα and ων: so πάτρως, μήτρωος, Μίνως, which have their gen. and acc. sing. in the Attic II. as well as in the III. decl., which is followed exclusively in the other cases. Μίνως has also in acc. ω.

πάτρωος, gen. πάτρω and πάτρωος, dat. πάτρωι, acc. πάτρων and πάτρωα:

Μίνωος, gen. Μίνω and Μίνωος, dat. Μίνωι, acc. Μίνω, Μίνων and Μίνωα.

Obs. 3. Ὁ κάλως, gen. ω—Homer and Hdt. use κάλοι, acc. κάλους, and the late Epic writers κάλωες & of ἥρως Pausan. uses τοῦ ἥρω for ἥρωος.

## Metaplasta.

§. 117. Where there is one nominative and two forms of inflexion, one of which is formed regularly from the nom., and for the other some obsolete nom. must be supposed. For the metaplasta of the II. decl., see §. 85. 1. *Obs.* 2. Those of different declensions are—

a. Of the II. and I. decl.: *Κροῖσος*, gen. *ου*, Ion. *εω* &c. See §. 89. 3.

b. The nouns common to the II. and III. decl. are:

1. *Δένδρον*, gen. *ου* &c.: dat. plur. *δένδρεσι* from *τὸ δένδρος* (acc. sing. *δένδρος*, Hdt. with various reading). So in all poetry and late prose we find *τῷ δένδρει*, *τὰ δένδρη*: *ἡνιόχος*, *ου*; *ἡνιοχῆα* II. θ, 312, &c. Nom. plur. *ἡνιοχῆες* II. ε, 505.

2. *ἱκτινος*, acc. *ον*, and sometimes *ικτίνα*: Paus. *ικτίνες*.

3. *Ἔρως*, gen. *ωτος* &c.: poet. acc. *ἔρον*: dat. *ἔρω*.

*Obs.* 1. Homer has the complete declension, *ἔρος*, *ἔρω*, *ἔρον*: *ἔρως* is only used in Homer where the metre requires it, and the decl. in *ωτος* is not known to the old Epic either in *ἔρως* or *γέλως*. Of the latter Homer (Od. σ, 100.) has dat. *γέλῳ*, or perhaps *γέλω*; of the accus. we find the various readings *γέλων*, *γέλω*, *γέλον*, in Od. σ, 350, and ν, 346.

4. *Κλάδος*, *ου*: dat. plur. *κλάδεσι* Aristoph. Aves 239.

5. *Κοινωνός*, gen. *ου*: Xen. *οἱ κοινῶνες*, *τούς κοινῶνας*, *κοινῶνι* Pind. Pyth. III. 28, as if from *κοινῶν*.

6. *Κρίνον*, gen. *ου*, &c., dat. plur. *κρίνεσι* Aristoph. Nub. 911, nom. plur. *κρίνεα* Hdt. II. 92.

7. *Λᾶς*=*λᾶς*, gen. *λᾶος* (Soph. CEd. Col. 196 *λᾶου*): dat. *λᾶϊ*, acc. *λᾶα* =*λᾶν*, sometimes *λᾶα*, plur. *λᾶες*, *λᾶων*, *λᾶεσσι*: nom. dual *λᾶε* II. ψ, 329.

8. *Ὀνειρος* (and *ὄνειρον*), gen. *ου*, and *ονείρατος*. See §. 114. 4.

9. *Πρόσωπον*, gen. *ου*, II. η, 212, dat. plur. *προσώπασι* (like *ὄνειρον*).

10. *Πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός* &c. plur. *τὰ πυρά*, *watch fires*, after II. decl.

11. *Υἷος*, gen. *υἱού*: also especially in Attic as if from *υἱεύς* III. decl.:

S. N.	Pl. υἱέϊς	D. υἱέε
G. υἱέος	υἱέων	υἱέου
D. υἱεῖ	υἱέσι (later υἱεῦσι)	
A. (υἱέα not used)	υἱέας and υἱεῖς.	

*Obs.* 2. In Epic there is a double declension from *υἱς* and *υἱεύς*.

Sing. gen. *υἱος* and *υἱέος*, dat. *υἱι* and *υἱεῖ*, acc. *υἱα* and *υἱέα*, dual *υἱε*, plur. *υἱες* and *υἱέες*, *υἱεῖς*, gen. *υἱέων*, dat. *υἱάσι* (like *πατράσι*), acc. *υἱας* and *υἱέας*, voc. *υἱες* and *υἱεῖς*.—Ion. *υἱῆος*, *υἱῆι* &c.

b. The Attic II. and III. decl.:

*ἡ ἄλως*, *ὁ ταώς*, *ὁ τυφώς* have a declension in *ωτος*, besides the Attic decl. in *ω*.

*Obs.* 3. *ἡ ἄλως* and *ὁ ταώς* generally follow the Attic decl. (acc. sing. *ἄλων*, *ταών*): but the forms *ἄλωνος*, *ἄλωνες*, *ωσι(ν)*, *ταώνι*, *ταώνες*, *ταώσιν*, are not unfrequently used. The form in *ως*, gen. *ωος* is very rare (*ἄλωα* Attat. 940. Call. Fr. 51.) In Attic, the last syllable of *ταώς* was pronounced as if aspirated and circumflexed, as *ταῶς* (= *ταῶς*, *πανο*), *ταῶ* &c. Also *τυφώς* generally followed the II. decl., though the forms *τυφῶνος* &c. were used in all the ages of the language.

*Obs.* 4. In some words, the old Epic language has a neuter nom. and acc. derived immediately from the crude root, the fuller forms of which were in common use; as, *τὸ δῶ* for *δῶμα*, (*δῶ* even in plural: *χρύσεια δῶ*

Hes. Th. 933.), τὸ κρι for ἡ κριθή, τὸ ἀλφι for ἀλφειον, βρι for βριθύ, τὸ γλάφυ for γλαφυρόν, ἔρι for ἔριον, βῆ for βῆδιον : also the feminine nom. in Hesiod ἡ δῶς for δόσις, ἡ ἀρπαξ for ἀρπαγή. Some forms of this sort occur in other cases, as μάστι, μάστιν for μάστιγ, α, f. ἡ μάστιξ, νίφα (τήν) (f. ΝΙΨ), ἀλκί for ἀλκή f. ἀλκή, κρόκα for κρόκην f. κρόκη, ἰῶκα for ἰωκήν f. ἰωκή, αἶδος ι, α for ου, η, η f. αἶδης, ἀνδραπόδεσσιν for -οις f. ἀνδράποδον, ὑσμῖνι for ὑσμίνη f. ὑσμίνη, and other metaplasta. Here also belong δορός, δορά, γουνός, γουνί, f. δόρυ, γόνυ, and the locative adverbs οἰκαδε, φύγαδε (from ΟΙΞ, ΦΥΞ for οἶκος, φυγή).

### Indeclinable Nouns.

§. 118. Substantives which have only one form for all their cases are called Indeclinable. The cases are marked by the cases of the article :

- a. Some foreign words, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα—δ, τοῦ, τῷ Ἀβραάμ.
- b. Names of letters : τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα.
- c. Most cardinal numerals : δέκα ἀνδρῶν.
- d. The two pure Greek words τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεών (properly participle of χρεή), and θέμις in combinations with εἶναι (§. 112. Obs. 7.).
- e. Infinitives used as substantives, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 119. An Adjective expresses quality.

1. Adjectives are divided in respect of their terminations into

a. Those which have three terminations, one for each gender; as, καλὸς (ἀνὴρ), καλὴ (γυνή), καλὸν (τέκνον).

b. Those which have two terminations, one for the masc. and femin. together, and one for the neuter; as, σῶφρων (ἀνὴρ, γυνή), σῶφρον (τέκνον).

c. Those which have but one termination, which generally expresses the masc. and femin., but sometimes also the neuter gender; as, φυγὰς (ἀνὴρ, γυνή).

2. All Participles have three terminations, one for each gender; as, γράψας, ασα, αν.

3. The declension of participles and adjectives varies very little from that of substantives. One especial difference is, that the voc. masc. of participles is always the same as the masculine nominative.

4. The feminine of all adjectives of three terminations is declined after the I. decl.—the masc. and neut. ending in *ος, ου*, after the II. decl.,—while the other endings follow the III. decl.

Those of two terminations in *ως* and *ος*, are declined after the II. decl.; but in any other ending, after the III. decl.

Those of one termination, almost all after the III. decl.

*Accentuation of the Cases of Adjectives and Participles.*

§. 120. 1. The feminine and neuter are generally (see *Obs.* 3.) accented throughout (except gen. pl., see *Obs.* 5.), on the same syllable as the nominative, when the nature of the last syllable permits it; as, *καλός, καλή, καλόν* : *κούφος, κούφη, κούφον* : *χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν* : *μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν* : *τέρην, τέρεια, τέρεν* : *δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον*.

*Obs.* 1. This rule is not always observed: those in *αἶμων* and *ἥμων* are proparoxyton in the neuter; as, *ὁ ἡ εἰλήμων*, neut. *εἰλήμων* : *εὐδαίμων*, not *εὐδαῖμων*. But all in *φρων* are paroxyt. in the neuter as well as in the masculine, as *δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον*.

*Obs.* 2. In adj. in *ος, η (ā), ον*, when the masc. is proparoxyton or properispomenon, the feminine sing., in consequence of the final *η* or *α* being long, becomes paroxyton; as, *ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπίνη, ἀνθρώπινον* : *ἐλευθερός, ἐλευθέρα, ἐλεύθερον* : *κούφος, κούφη, κούφον* : *σπουδαῖος, σπουδαία, σπουδαῖον* : but whenever in the course of the inflexion the final syllable of the feminine becomes short, the accent of the masculine returns; as, *ἀνθρώπιναι, ἐλευθεραί, κούφαι, σπουδαῖαι*, like *ἀνθρώπινοι, ἐλεύθεροι, κούφοι, σπουδαῖοι*.

*Obs.* 3. The feminines of adjectives and participles in *ύς, ῶς, ὦν* and *εἰς* are properispomena; as, *βαρύς, βαρεία, βαρύ* : *τετυφώς, τετυφύα, τετυφός* : *λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν* (but *λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον*) : *τυφθείς, τυφθείσα, τυφθέν* : *δεκνύς, ὕσα, ὕν* : *φύς, φύσα, φύν*.

<i>παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεύον</i> :		<i>τιμήσων, τιμήσουσα, τιμήσον</i> :
<i>φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν</i> :		<i>λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν</i> :
<i>πεπαιδευκός, πεπαιδευκυία, πεπαιδευκός</i> :		
<i>παιδευθείς, παιδευθείσα, παιδευθέν</i> .		

*Obs.* 4. The contracts in *οὖς, ῆ, οῦν*, from *εος, εᾶ, εον* or *δος, δα, δον*, are perispomena in all their cases, even where the open form in *εος* is proparoxyton, as *ἀργύρεος* = *ἀργυροῦς*, *ἀργύρεον* = *ἀργυροῦν*.

2. In participles, the accent of the feminine and neuter is on the same syllable as in the masc., when the laws of accentuation permit: oxyton participles become in the feminine properispomena when the ultima is short.

*Obs.* 5. The gen. plur. of baryton feminines (such as *ἐλευθέρα, τύψασα*) are perispomena *only when the masc. is declined after the III. declension* :

<i>βαρύς, εἰα, ὕ,</i>	G. Pl. <i>βαρέων, βαρειῶν,</i>	
<i>χαρίεις, ἰέσσα, ἰεν,</i>	.. .. <i>χαριέων, χαριεσσῶν,</i>	
<i>μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,</i>	.. .. <i>μελάνων, μελαινῶν,</i>	
<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,</i>	.. .. <i>πάντων, πασῶν,</i>	
<i>τυφθείς, εἰσα, ἐν,</i>	.. .. <i>τυφθέντων, τυφθεισῶν,</i>	
<i>τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν,</i>	.. .. <i>τυψάντων, τυψασῶν.</i>	
but		
<i>ἀνθρώπινος, ἰνη, ἰον,</i>	.. .. <i>ἀνθρωπίνων,</i>	} as masc. fem. and neut.
<i>ἐλεύθερος, ἐρά, ερον,</i>	.. .. <i>ἐλευθέρων,</i>	
<i>τυπτόμενος, ἐνη, ενον,</i>	.. .. <i>τυπτομένων.</i>	

*Obs.* 6. The real nom. masc. of *μεγάλη* (nom. *μέγας*, neut. *μέγα*) was *μέγαλος*, whence the fem. gen. plur. is paroxyton.

*Obs.* 7. In Doric the genitive in *ᾶν*, from all adjectives declined after the second declension, is circumflexed, as *ἀλλᾶν* from *ἄλλος*.

*Obs.* 8. The accent of comparatives and superlatives is thrown as far back as possible, as *καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιον, κάλλιστος*.

*Table of the Terminations of Adjectives and Participles, with  
Observations thereon.*

§. 121. Adjectives and Participles of three terminations:

I. *ος, η, ου*: N. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν

G. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ

N. ὄγδοος, ὄγδοη, ὄγδοον

N. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον

*ος, ᾱ, ου*: N. δίκαιος, δικαῖα, δίκαιον

G. δικαίου, δικαίας, δικαίον

N. ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν

G. ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθρᾶς, ἐχθροῦ

N. ἄθροος, ἄθροᾶ, ἄθρόον, sometimes contr. ἄθρους,  
but generally open to distinguish it from  
ἄθρους, noiseless.

G. ἄθρόου, ἄθροας, ἄθρόου.

1. This class contains most adj. The feminine ends in *ᾱ*, when *ρ* or a vowel precedes the termination, ἄθροος *α*, except adj. in *οος*, which form their feminine in *η* (*οη*), unless when *ρ* precedes the *ο*, as ὄγδοος *η*. Compare the I. declension, §. 78.

2. Adj. in *εος, έα, εον*, which signify some material, as χρύσεος; and multiple adjectives (*adjectiva multiplicativa*) in *εος, έη, εον*, as διπλός, *double*, are sometimes contracted; in the latter *έη* is contracted into *ῆ*, *όα* into *ᾱ*, as ἀπλόη = ᾤπλη, ἀπλόα = ᾤπλᾱ: in the former the *έα* of the feminine sing., when a vowel or *ρ* precedes it, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *ῆ*, as ἀργυῖα: so the neuter plural *όστέα* = *όσᾱ*.

χρῦς-εος, χρυσ-ούς, χρυσ-έᾱ, χρυσ-ῆ, χρῦς-εον, χρυσ-ούν

ἀργύρ-εος, ἀργυρ-ούς, ἀργυρ-έᾱ, ἀργυρ-ᾱ, ἀργύρ-εον, ἀργυρ-ούν

διπλ-όςος, διπλ-ούς, διπλ-όη, διπλ-ῆ, διπλ-όον, διπλ-ούν.

*Obs. 1.* In Hdt. III. 42, we find διπλή for διπλῆ, the contracted *ῆ* being resolved by the Ionic *ε*: in Pind. Isthm. IV. 17, III. 88, διπλόα, διπλόαν.

*Obs. 2.* Δικρός is generally contracted in masc. and neuter, the feminine is generally open; ὄγδοος is never contracted, ἄθροος seldom, though both are sometimes pronounced as dissyllables.

*Obs. 3.* Of κέραμος = κεραμοῦς (*f. κέραμος*) and χύτρεος = χυτροῦς (*f. χύτρα*) these forms almost always are used, κεραμοῦς, χυτρεοῦς<sup>a</sup>, nom. plur. κεραμεᾶ, χυτρεᾶ &c.; so φοινικιοῦς, *ιούν* (*ι* being inserted) for φοινίκεος, *έα, εον* = φοινικοῦς, *ούν*.

*Obs. 4.* Φρούδος (πρὸ ὁδοῦ) is only used in nom. sing. and plural. The Epic πόντια is only used in the feminine, and some others likewise, such as λοχέαιρα, εὐπατέρεια, ἀντιάνειρα &c.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 147. Pors. Med. 675.

*Obs.* 5. The feminine of *δῖος* has a short *ᾶ*, *διᾶ*.

*Obs.* 6. The poets generally use the open forms of these words in *εος* sometimes however pronouncing them as dissyllables. The comedians prefer the contract<sup>a</sup> which occurs also in tragedy in the forms in *ῆ* and *ᾶ*.

§. 122. II. ὅς, εἶᾶ, υ: N. γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ

G. γλυκέος, γλυκείας, γλυκέος

G. pl. γλυκέων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκέων.

1. The masc. is declined like *πῆχυς* (§. 101.), but with the common gen. *εος* (*εως* belongs to late Greek); the feminine follows the I. decl.: the neuter like *ἄστυ*, §. 103. V. *δ.*, but the plur. has always the open form *έα*.

*Obs.* 1. *ἡμῖνος* has in Attic Greek both an open and contract acc. plur. *ἡμίσεας* and *ἡμίσεις*: the contract neuter *ἡμίση* occurs in Theophrastus and Demosth. In late Greek we find the gen. *ἡμίσιους*. In some passages, as Thuc. VIII. 8; IV. 104, the masculine termination seems to be joined with a fem. subst., but in the former of these passages it is the Ionic feminine form (see §. 3); in the latter it is not masculine but neuter.

2. *Accent.*—The feminine is properisp., where the last syllable permits it, except the Epic words *ἐλάχεια*, *λίγεια* f. *λῆγύς*, *θάλεια* f. *ΘΑΛΥΣ*) and the poetic *θαμειαί*, *ταρφειαί* from the defectives, *θαμίες*, *ταρφέες*: the feminine plur. gen. is perispomenon. See §. 120. *Obs.* 5.

3. *Dialects.*—*a.* The Epic uses *ῆ* in the feminine gen. and dat. as *εῖῆς*, *εῖῆ*; and in some few words *έα* or *έῆ*, as *βαθέης*, *θηλέας*, *ὠκίας*. So in Ionic *έα* (and *εῆ* Hippocr.) nom. *εας* gen. and *εαν* and *εην*, acc. as *ὀξέῆ*, *βαθέῆν*, *ἡμισίας*, which latter passed also into old Attic, Plato Menon. p. 83 C *ἡμισίας*<sup>b</sup>. Hdt. used *έα* (not *έῆ*.) instead of *εῖα* in nom. and acc., as *βαθεία*, *έῆς*, *έῆ*, *έαν*—*θήλεα*, *έῆς*, *έῆ*, *έαν*, and once *εην* I. 71. *τρηχείην*.

*b.* The Epic and Doric poets used the masc. of some adjectives of this ending as common; as, Il. τ, 97 *Ἥρη θήλυς εἰούσα*: Od. ε, 467 *θήλυς ἐέρση*: Od. ζ, 122 *θήλυς δῆτή*: Od. κ, 527 *δῖν θήλυν τε μέλαιναν*: Od. μ, 369 *ἡδὺς δῆτμή*: Il. κ, 27 *πολλὸν ἐφ' ὀγρήν*: Theocr. XX. 8 *ἀδέα* (for *ἡδὺν*) *χαίταν*. The acc. of *εὔρως* is in Homer *εὔρεα* Il. ι, 72, besides *εὔρυν*.

*Obs.* 2. The Homeric gen. of *εὖς* is *έῆος*, which is the correct reading, not *ῆος*.

*Obs.* 3. *Πρόσβης* has no feminine, and is not applied to females. The old Epic however has a feminine form *πρόσβα* expressing the notion of rank.

### §. 123. Participles in

*ές*, *ύσα*, *ύν*: N. *δεικνύς*, *δεικνύσα*, *δεικνύν*

G. *δεικνύντος*, *δεικνύσης*, *δεικνύντος*

G. pl. fem. *δεικνυσών* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.)

N. *φύς*, *φύσα*, *φύν*

G. *φύντος*, *φύσης*, *φύντος*

G. pl. fem. *φυσών* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.)

See *ὀδούς* (§. 95. 4. α.) for the declension of the masc. and neuter. The fem. follows the I. decl.

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley Med. 1129.

<sup>b</sup> Stallb. ad loc. Buttm. Sprachl. i. 62.



- §. 124. 1. εἰς, εἶσα, εἷν: N. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν  
 G. χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος  
 G. pl. fem. χαριεσσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

See §. 95. 4. *a.* for decl. of masc. and neuter. The only difference is that the dat. plur. ends in *εσι* as *χαρίεσι*, not *εισι*, which would be the regular compensation for the dropping of the radical *ν*. The masculine being paroxyton, the feminine is proparoxyt. where the laws of accentuation permit it, otherwise paroxyton: except the gen. plur. which is perispomenon, see §. 120. Obs. 5. The neuter nom. is paroxyton, except where the penult. is long by nature, as *τιμῆεν*.

2. Some adj. in *ῆεις*, *ῆεσσα*, *ῆεν*, and *οῖεις*, *οῖεσσα*, *οῖεν*, are contracted and, where the ultima permits it, circumflexed, as

- N. τιμή-εις, τιμῆς, τιμή-εσσα, τιμήσσα, τιμῆ-εν, τιμῆν  
 G. τιμήντος, τιμήσσης, τιμήντος:  
 N. μελιτό-εις, μελιτούς, μελιτό-εσσα, μελιτούσσα, μελιτό-εν, μελιτούν  
 G. μελιτούντος, μελιτούσσης, μελιτούντος.

Obs. The contracted *η* becomes in Doric *ᾱ*, which is sometimes found in the chorus of tragedy. For the neut. *οῖεν*, we find in Epic *οῖεν*, so Apoll. σκιδέιν, δακρυδέιν, and Il. μ, 283 λωτεύντα for λωτόετα.

### 3. Participles in

- εἰς, εἶσα, εἷν: N. τυφθεῖς, τυφθεῖσα, τυφθέν  
 G. τυφθέντος, τυφθείσης, τυφθέντος:  
 N. τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν  
 G. τιθέντος, τιθείσης, τιθέντος:  
 G. pl. fem. τυφθεισῶν, τιθεισῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.*

- §. 125. 1. ᾱς, αἰᾶ, ᾱν: N. μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν  
 G. μέλᾱνος, μελαίνης, μέλᾱνος  
 G. pl. fem. μελαινῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

So *τάλας*, *τάλαινα*, *τάλαν*. These are the only words of this class. For decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.* and Obs. 6. and 8.

2. ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν: N. πᾱς, πᾱσα, πᾱν  
 G. παντός, πάσης, παντός  
 G. pl. πάντων, πασῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).  
 Dat. sing. παντί, pl. πᾱσι.

Only *πᾱς* and its compounds, as *ἅπας*, *ἁπᾱσα*, *ἁπᾶν*; the *αν* of the compounds being short, though used sometimes by the poets as long. For the decl. of the masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.* and the paradigm of *στάς* (§. 126).

## 3. Participles in

ᾱς ᾱσᾱ ᾱν: N. λείψας, λείψῡσα, λείψαν

G. λείψαντος, λειψάσης, λείψαντος

G. pl. fem. λειψασῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

So part. aor. I. act., and part. pr. and aor. II. of ἵστημι. For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. α.

4. ην, εινα, εν: N. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν

G. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος

G. pl. fem. τερεινῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

This is the only word of this class. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. β.

5. ούς, οὔσα, όν: N. διδούς, διδουσα, διδόν

G. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος

G. pl. fem. διδουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Only part. pr. and aor. II. act. (δούς, δοῦσα, δόν, gen. δόντος, δούσης, pl. fem. δουσῶν) of verbs in ωμι.

6. ών, οὔσα, όν: N. ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν

G. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος

G. pl. fem. ἐκουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Besides this word, only the compound ἀέκων, generally ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α.

7. ων, ουσᾱ, ον: N. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον

G. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος

G. pl. fem. λειπουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Part. pr. fut. aor, II. (λιπών, οὔσα, όν) act. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α. So also part. pr. of contract verbs in ᾶω, ἔω and ὦω; as,

N. τιμών, τιμῶσα, τιμών

G. τιμώντος, τιμώσης, τιμώντος

G. pl. fem. τιμωσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.):

N. φιλών, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν

G. pl. fem. φιλουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.):

N. μισθών, μισθοῦσα, μισθοῦν

G. pl. fem. μισθουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Obs. 1. Like φιλών, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, gen. φιλοῦντος &c. is declined the contr. fut. act. of liquid verbs; as, σπερῶν, οὔσα, οῦν (contracted from σπερίων &c.) from σπείρω.

8. ώς, υῖα, ός: N. τετυφώς, τετυφνῖα, τετυφός

G. τετυφότης, τετυφνίας, τετυφότης

G. pl. fem. τετυφνιῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Obs. 2. On the form ἑστώς, ὦσα, ὥς and ός &c., see §. 308. Obs. 4. The words μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ—πρᾶος, πραεῖα, πρᾶον, are anomalous: πρᾶος has in the fem. and neuter plural, in the masc. gen. plur., and sometimes in the other cases, forms from πρᾶς, (Ion. πρηῖς declined like γλυκός, εἶα, ύ,) which word is found in the dialects.

Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ός ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή ἀγαθ-ῆς ἀγαθ-ῇ ἀγαθ-ήν ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος φίλι-ου φίλι-φ φίλι-ον φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾷ φίλι-ᾶς φίλι-ᾳ φίλι-ᾶν φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ον φίλι-ου φίλι-φ φίλι-ον φίλι-ον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-οί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-οὗς ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-αῖς ἀγαθ-άς ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-ους φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι φίλι-ων φίλι-αις φίλι-ᾶς φίλι-αι	φίλι-α φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-α φίλι-α
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-ω φίλι-οιν	φίλι-ᾷ φίλι-αῖν	φίλι-ω φίλι-οιν
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκύς γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύν γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖαν γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύ γλυκύ	πρᾶος πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα πραεῖᾱς πραεῖα πραεῖαν πραεῖα	πρᾶον πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκεῖς γλυκείων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι γλυκειῶν γλυκείαις γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖαι	γλυκεῖα γλυκείων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖα	πρᾶοι and πράοις and πράους .. πρᾶοι ..	πραεῖς πραεῶν πραεῖσι πραεῖς πραεῖς	πραεῖαι πραεῖων πραεῖαις πραεῖᾱς πραεῖαι
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	γλυκέ γλυκείον	γλυκεῖᾱ γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέ γλυκείον	πράω πράοιν	πραεῖᾱ πραεῖαιν	πράω πράοιν
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεντα χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα χαριέσσης χαριέσση χαρίεσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεν χαρίεν	λειφθείς λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθείς	λειφθείσα λειφθείσης λειφθείση λειφθείσαν λειφθείσα	λειφθέν λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέν λειφθέν
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεντ-ες χαριέντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-ος χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι χαριέσσ-ων χαριέσσ-αις χαριέσσ-ᾶς χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α χαριέντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-α	λειφθέντες λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντας λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι λειφθεισῶν λειφθείσαις λειφθείσᾶς λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντα λειφθέντα
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	χαρίεντ-ε χαριέντ-οιν	χαριέσσ-ᾱ χαριέσσ-αιν	χαρίεντ-ε χαριέντ-οιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντοι	λειφθεισᾱ λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντε λειφθέντοι

χρύσε-ος χρυσούς χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν	χρυσέ-α χρυσή χρυσῆς χρυσή χρυσῇ χρυσή	χρύσε-ον χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦν	ἀπλό-ος ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλό-η ἀπλή ἀπλῆς ἀπλή ἀπλῇ ἀπλή	ἀπλό-ον ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν
χρυσοῖ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσοῦς χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ χρυσῶν χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσᾶ χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλαῖς ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλᾶ
χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	χρυσᾶ χρυσαιν	χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν
πολύς πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύν πολύ	πολλή πολλῆς πολλῇ πολλήν πολλή	πολύ πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύ πολύ	μέγας μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα	μεγάλη μεγάλης μεγάλῃ μεγάλην μεγάλη	μέγα μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγα μέγα
πολλοῖ πολλῶν ξίς.	πολλαί πολλῶν	πολλά πολλῶν	μεγάλοι μεγάλων	μεγάλαι μεγάλων	μεγάλα μεγάλων
στάς στάντος στάντι στάντα στάς	στάσα στάσης στάση στάσαν στάσα	στάς στάντος στάντι στάν στάς	λιπών λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόντα λιπών	λιπούσα λιπούσης λιπούση λιπούσαν λιπούσα	λιπόν λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόν λιπόν
στάντες στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντας στάντες	στάσαι στάσων στάσαις στάσας στάσαι	στάντα στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντα στάντα	λιπόντες λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντας λιπόντες	λιπούσαι λιπουσῶν λιπούσαις λιπούσας λιπούσαι	λιπόντα λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντα λιπόντα
στάντε στάντων	στάσᾶ στάσαιν	στάντε στάντων	λιπόντε λιπόντων	λιπούσᾶ λιπούσαιν	λιπόντε λιπόντων

*Obs.* 1. The declension of πολὺς proceeds from a double root, ΠΟΛΥ and ΠΟΛΛΟ. In Epic πολὺς is declined regularly. In Homer we find the following forms:

S. N.	πολὺς and πολὺς	πολλή	πολύ πολὺ
G.	πολέος		
A.	πολύν .. πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P. N.	πολείες .. πολείς		
G.	πολέων		
D.	πολείσι, πολέεσσι and πολέεσσι		
A.	πολέας .. πολείς.		

Attic declension :

Sing.	πολὺς	πολλή	πολύ
	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ (πολεῖ Chorus, Æsch. Suppl. 745.)
	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ (πολλόν Chorus, Soph. Ant. 86. Trach. 1196.)
Plur.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
	πολλῶν		(πολέων Chorus, Eur. Hel. 1333.)
	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς (πολέων Chorus, Eur. Iph. T. 1263.)
	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά (πολέα Chorus, Æsch. Ag. 723.)

Πολὺς is also used as common by Homer; so Il. ε, 27.

The Ionic declines it regularly, πολλός, ἡ, όν.

*Obs.* 2. Μέγας also has a double root for its cases: ΜΕΓΑ and ΜΕΓΑΛΟ or ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. Æsch. S. c. Theb. 824 has the voc. ὦ μεγάλε Ζεῦ.

### Adjectives of two Terminations.

*Remark.*—These adjectives have two terminations only in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives, as the neuter form is the same as the masculine in the genitives and datives.

§. 127. *ος, ον*: ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, τὸ ἄλογον.

To this class belong (besides a few primitives, as ὁ ἡ βάρβαρος, λάβρος, ἡμερος, λοιδωρος, τιθασός, χέρσος, ἥσυχος, δάπανος, ξυλος, μάχλος, χαῦνος),

1. *α.* All compounds in *ος<sup>a</sup>, as*

ὁ ἡ ἀκόλαστος, ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, ὁ ἡ ἀργός (for ἀεργός), (but ἀργός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ εὐδοξος, ὁ ἡ εὐφώνος, ὁ ἡ πολυφάγος, ὁ ἡ πολυγράφος, ὁ ἡ πάγκαλος (καλός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ πάλλευκος (λευκός, ἡ, όν), θεόπνευστος, ον (πνευστός, ἡ, όν), ἀπαιδευτος, ον (παιδευτός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ ὑπέρδεινος (δεινός, ἡ, όν), ὁ ἡ διάφορος, ὁ ἡ ὑπερσυντελικός (f. συντελικός), ὁ ἡ ψευδάττικος (f. Ἄττικός), ὁ ἡ μισοπέρσικος (f. Περσικός).

*Obs.* 1.—Exceptions. *a.* Adjectives ending in *κός, τός, τέος*, derived from compound verbs, have three terminations; as, ἐπιδεικτικός, ἡ, όν, from ἐπιδείκνυμι: κατασκευαστός, ἡ, όν, from κατασκευάζω: ἀνεκτός, ἡ, όν, from ἀνέχω; though some such words in *τός* are considered as themselves compounds rather than derived from compound verbs, and have only two terminations;

<sup>a</sup> See R. P. Med. 822.

as, ὁ ἢ ἐξάιρετος, ἐπιληπτος, περιβόητος, ὑποπτος &c. Adjectives compounded with a compound derivative have only two terminations, as ἀκατασκεύαστος -ον.

*Obs. 2.*—Exception β. Some compounds of πᾶν have sometimes three terminations; as, παμβδελυρά, παμμυνσαρά, παγκάλη, παμπουκίλη.

*Obs. 3.* In poetry some adjectives of this class have a feminine in η, especially in Homer Il. σ, 45 ἀγακλειτή. Od. ζ, 108, ἀριγνώτη. Il. σ, 219, ἀριζήλη, &c., so ἀταυρώτη Arist. Lys. 217: πολυκλαύτην Æsch. Ag. 1526: ἀμφιβρότη Il. β, 389: αὐτομάτη Il. ε, 799.

δ. Most adj. with the derivative ending ιος (ειος) ιμος; as, ὁ ἢ δόλιος: ὁ ἢ βασιλεις: ὁ ἢ γνώριμος. Those in αιος are uncertain; as, ὁ ἢ ἀναγκαῖος and ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον: ὁ ἢ βέβαιος and βέβαιος, α, ον. Adjectives with the derivative endings ρος, λος, εος, have three terminations.

*Obs. 4.* There is great uncertainty in the adjectives in ιος: thus always, μέτριος, ἰα, ἰον; and these following have always three terminations, ἀλλότριος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, αἰτίος, ἀξίος, ἀνάξιος, ἀνόμοιος, δημόσιος, κύριος, μακάριος, ὄσιος, παράλιος; but some compounds of these words have only two terminations, as ὁ ἢ μεταίτιος, συναίτιος, ἀνάρτιος, ἐγκύκλιος, ἀποδήμιος: generally also, ὁ ἢ ἀνόσιος. Others have usually three terminations, but are sometimes found used as common; as, ἄγιος, ὀλιος, ἐνάλιος, δόλιος, ὑποχείριος, παραβαλάσσιος, παράκτιος, παραιτίος &c.; even in those in ιμος the usage is not invariable, as λογίμη, χρησίμη. In poetry there are many exceptions which are not admissible in prose, as ἀθανάτη.

*Obs. 5.* The comparative and superlative of all adj. have three terminations. There are a very few exceptions found in old writers: as, ἀπορώτερος ἢ λήψις, Thucyd. V. 110: δυσεμβολώτατος ἢ Λοκρίς, Thucyd. III. 101: ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς Plat. Rep. p. 518 A. So Od. δ, 442 δλωτάτος ὁδμή: Hom. Hymn. Cer. 157 κατὰ πρῶτιστον ὀπωπῆν.

*Obs. 6.* Of some adjectives usually of three terminations the nominative ος is used as feminine, mostly in single instances; so δήλιος Eur. Med. 1197, κοινός Soph. Trach. 207, ποθεινός Eur. Hel. 623, πικρός Od. δ, 406, φανερός Eur. Bacch. 892. 1012, μέλεος Id. Hel. 335: Herc. Fur. 877, γενναῖος Hec. 592, γεραίος Troad. 528, δίκαιος Iph. Taur. 1202, δρομαῖος Alc. 244, δῖος Bacch. 598, ἡλίθιος Hdt. I. 60: see also §. 356. *Obs.*

*Obs. 7.* So also verbals in τός, ἢ κλυτός Il. β, 742, πλαγκτός Æsch. Ag. 579, ἡλωτός Eur. Andr. 5.

*Obs. 8.* Compound adjectives in οος, οον are sometimes contracted into ους, ουν (§. 121. 2), as χειμάρρους, χειμάρρους.

§. 128. 1. ους, ουν: as ὁ ἢ εὔνους, τὸ εὔνουν:

These adjectives are all, α. compounds of νοῦς, and πλοῦς, which they follow in the declension of the masc. and femin. The neuter follows ὅστουν (§. 85.), except that the neuter plural is uncontracted, as τὰ εὔνοα.

*Obs. 1.* The Attics sometimes drop the contraction in the plural, as κακονόους for κακονοῦς.

b. Compounds of ποῦς: as, ὁ ἡ πολύπους, τὸ πολύπους, and these, like Οὐδῖπους, have a double inflexion; as, gen. πολύποδος and πολύπου, acc. πολύποδα and πολύπουν.

Obs. 2. The form πολύπου may perhaps be better referred to the common II. decl., as we find in Homer τρίπος, ἀλλόπος. Many compounds of ποῦς are declined only after the third declension, as ἄπους, βραδύπους, δίπους, ἀνιπτόπους.

2. ως, ων: ὁ ἡ ὤεω, τὸ ὤεων:

These adj. are declined like the Attic II. decl. (§. 86.).

Obs. 3. The regular acc. ends in ων, but in many compounds there is also a form in ω, as ἀξιώχρεω, ἀνάπλεω.

Obs. 4. Πλείω has three terminations:

	πλείω, πλέα,	πλέων,
G.	πλείω, πλέας,	πλείω,
Pl.	πλείψ, πλείαι (πλεία?*)	πλεία,

while its compounds are usually common, as ὁ ἡ ἀνάπλεω (but in Ionic there is a proper feminine, as ἔμπλεαι), and even the nom. pl. of the simple adjective πλείψ is used not unfrequently both for the masc. and fem. Eur. Alc. 728, has neut. sing. πλέων, Homer, Od. v. 355 has also a lengthened form πλείη. Plato, Phædo, p. 95 A, has ὤεα as the neut. pl. from ὤεω.

Obs. 5. From the old word ΣΑΟΣ (compare Epic Compar. σαώτερος) is formed by contraction ὁ ἡ σῶς, τὸ σῶν, as ἀγήρως from ἀγήρως. The acc. sing. σῶν is formed according to the Attic II. decl.; the plural is a mixture of forms from σῶς, according to the III. decl., and from σῶος:

Pl. N. σῶς (for σῶες) and σῶι, neut. σῶα, rarely σᾶ (for σᾶα).

A. σῶς (... σῶας) ... σῶους (masc. in Lucian), neut. σῶα, rarely σᾶ. In Epic occurs a shortened form of the nom., σῶος. This word is analogous to the Homeric ζῶς f. ζῶος, which in the common language became ζωός or ζοός (the latter exclusively in Attic Greek): compare αἰείων Æsch. Supp. 996: and αἰείως f. αἰείως Arist. Ranæ 146, instead of the common form αἰναος, αἰνναος.

Obs. 6. The compounds of κέρως and γέλως follow partly the Attic II., partly the III. decl.: as, ὁ ἡ χρυσόκερως, τὸ χρυσόκερων, gen. χρυσόκερω, and χρυσοκέρωτος: ὁ ἡ φιλόγελως, τὸ φιλόγελων, gen. φιλόγελω and φιλογέλωτος; βούκερως, gen. βούκερω and βουκέρωτος, so εὐκερως. A shortened form of these words is declined according to the common II. decl., as δίκηρον, νήκεροι, ἄκερα. Δύσερως is accented as if it belonged to the Attic II. decl., but it follows the III., as δυσέρωτος &c.

§. 129. 1. ων, ον: N. ὁ ἡ σῶφρων, τὸ σῶφρον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, σῶφρονος (see §. 95. 4. b.)

Obs. 1. So in Epic, γέρων, γέροντος, as an adj.: πίων ὁ ἡ, has a feminine πείρα, even in prose; and ὁ ἡ πρόφρων also, in Homer, has ἡ πρόφρασσα.

Obs. 2. Here also belong the comparatives in ων, ον, ῖων, ῖον, gen. ονος; these in the acc. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. pl. drop the ν, and are contracted; as καλλίω=καλλίονα, μέϊω=μέϊονες. In Attic the full forms in ονα, ονας, are often used, sometimes those in ονες: as, μέϊονα, ἐλάττονα, καλλίονα (Plat.), πλείονας (Thuc.), μέϊονες, ἥσσονες (Eurip.), βελτίονες (Aristoph.) &c.

\* Elms. Med. 259, note. Herm. Elect. 1397, and contra, Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad v. πλῆος.

2. ης, es: N. ὁ ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς (see §. 98. 2.).

When a vowel precedes the ending ῆς, έα is generally contracted into α̃ not ῆ, (comp. κλέος, κλέα §. 130. b.): as, ἀκλεής, ἀκλεέα = ἀκλεᾶ, ὄγέα = ὄγιά, ἐνδεέα = ἐνδεᾶ, ὑπερφυᾶ: though sometimes the contraction in ῆ is found, as ὄγιῆ, διφυῆ, ἀφυῆ.

Obs. 3. All these adjectives are contracted, except sometimes the gen. plur. of τρήρης, τριηρέων; but in Ionic the open forms are used. See §. 110. 4.

Obs. 4. The compounds of ἔτος frequently have a proper feminine in έτις, gen. έτιδος: έπέτις, fem. έπέτις, Aristoph.: σπονδαί τριακοντούτιδες, Aristoph., Thucyd.: μετὰ τὸν έξέτη καὶ τὴν έξέτην, Plat.: and in Hdt. τριακοντάετις σπονδάς. The Epic has a feminine form εια of compounds in ης, es: as μονογένεια, ἡριγένεια, ἡδυέπεια, Κυπρογένεια, Τριτογένεια; so θαμειαί masc. θαμείες.

Obs. 5. Accent in the Cases.—The neuters of paroxyt. in ήρης, ώδης, ώλης, are properisp. The contracted genitive pl. of the compounds of ήθος, and of the words αὐτάρεης, τριήρης, are paroxyton.

§. 130. 1. ην, εν: only N. ὁ ἡ ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρρεν (or ἄρσην, ἄρσεν)

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρρενος (ἄρσενος)

For the declension, see §. 95. 4. b.

2. ωρ, ορ: N. ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἀπατορ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀπάτορος.

only ἀμήτωρ, ἀμητορ. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. b.

3. ις, ι: α. N. ὁ ἡ ἰδρις, τὸ ἰδρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἰδριος.

Besides this, only νήστις and τρόφισ. These words have another, but a less common and only poetic, declension in ιδος: as

ἰδριδα, ἰδριδες, besides ἰδριες (Soph. Trach. 649.), νήστιδες (Æsch.).

b. N. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὐχάριτος.

c. Here belong the compounds of χάρις, πάτρις, ἑλπις, φρόντις, which are declined like their simple nouns: as, φιλόπατρις, gen. φιλοπάτριδος. The compounds of πόλις, when they are applied to persons, are declined in Attic in ιδος (Dor. and Ion. in ιος): as, φιλόπολις, gen. ιδος, acc. φιλόπολιν and ιδα (Dor. and Ion. φιλοπόλιος, &c.), but as epithets of cities &c. they retain the inflexion of πόλις, as καλλιπόλις, δικαιοπόλις, &c., gen. καλλιπόλεως, &c.

Obs. In Hdt. I. 41 we find ἄχαρι as dat. sing.; Bekker reads ἀχάρτι.

4. υς, υ: α. ὁ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

• So the compounds of δάκρυ, which form only the acc. sing. in υν:



as, ἄδακρυν, neut. ἄδακρυ. The other cases are supplied by ἀδάκρυτος, gen. ου, after II. declension.

δ. N. ὁ ἡ δίπηχυς, τὸ δίπηχυ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ διπήχεος.

Here belong the compounds of πῆχυς, declined like γλυκὺς, γλύκυ (§. 126.), except that the neut. pl. in εα is contracted, as διπήχη.

5. ους, ου: N. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ μονόδοντος.

So the compounds of ὀδούς: as, ὁ ἡ καρχαρόδους, neut. ὀδον. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. α.

### §. 131. Paradigm.

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν	Ἰεως	Ἰεων
G.	εὐπλου	Ἰεω	
D.	εὐπλω	Ἰεφ	
A.	εὐπλουν	Ἰεων	
V.	—	Ἰεως	Ἰεων
P. N.	εὐπλοι εὐπλοα	Ἰεφ	Ἰεω
G.	εὐπλων	Ἰεων	
D.	εὐπλοις	Ἰεφς	
A.	εὐπλους εὐπλοα	Ἰεως	Ἰεω
V.	εὐπλοι εὐπλοα	Ἰεφ	Ἰεω
D. N. A. V.	εὐπλω	Ἰεω	
G. & D.	εὐπλοιν	Ἰεφν	
S. N.	εὐδαιμων εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων ἐχθιον	μείζων μείζον
G.	εὐδαιμονος	ἐχθίονος	μείζονος
D.	εὐδαιμονι	ἐχθίονι	μείζονι
A.	εὐδαιμονα εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα ἐχθιον	μείζονα μείζον
V.	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίω ἐχθιον	μείζω μείζον
P. N.	εὐδαιμονες εὐδαιμονα	ἐχθίονες ἐχθίονα	μείζονες μείζονα
G.	εὐδαιμόνων	ἐχθίονος ἐχθίω	μείζονος μείζω
D.	εὐδαιμοσι(ν)	ἐχθιόνων ἐχθίοσι(ν)	μειζόνων μείζοσι(ν)
A.	εὐδαιμονας εὐδαιμονα	ἐχθίονας ἐχθίονα	μείζονας μείζονα
V.	εὐδαιμονες εὐδαιμονα	ἐχθίους ἐχθίω as nomin.	μείζους μείζω as nomin.
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαιμονε	ἐχθίονε	μείζονε
G. & D.	εὐδαιμόνοι	ἐχθιόνοι	μειζόνοι

S. N.	ἀληθής ἀληθές	ὑγιής ὑγιές
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οῦς	ὑγι(έ-ος)οῦς
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ι) εἰ	ὑγι(έ-ι)εἰ
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ ἀληθές	ὑγι(έ-α)ᾷ ὑγιές
V.	ἀληθές	ὑγιές
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εἰς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ες)εἰς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾷ
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων) ὦν	ὑγι(έ-ων)ὦν
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ὑγιέσι(ν)
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εἰς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ας)εἰς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾷ
V.	as nomin.	as nomin.
D.N.A.V.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ε)ῇ
G. & D.	ἀληθ(έ-οιν)οῖν	ὑγι(έ-οιν)οῖν

### Adjectives of one Termination.

§. 132. The adjectives of one termination are used only as masc. and feminine, since the notions which they express are for the most part applicable only to personal objects, or to neuter objects considered as persons. In poetry, however, we sometimes find an adjective of this sort in the genitive or dative agreeing with a neuter subst., expressed or implied; as, Eur. Orest. 264 *μανίαςιν λυσσήμασιν*: Id. Elect. 375 *ἐν πένητι σώματι*<sup>a</sup>: Id. Cycl. 250 *τῶν ἡθίδων*, cf. Arist. Eccl. 585 *τοῖς ἡθόσι*: Herc. F. 177 *γίγασι πλευροῖς*. In the other cases the neuter notion is expressed by some other adj. of the same meaning, as *λυσσήματα μανικά*; but very seldom have they a proper neuter form, as *ἐπὶ λυδα ἔθνεα*, Hdt. VIII. 73. Some are usually appropriated rather to masc., others to femin. subst.; as, *ὁ μούλας, ἐθελοντής* (ἀνὴρ), *ἡ μαινὰς* (γυνή), *ἡ πατρὶς* (γῆ).

### Endings.

1. *ας, gen. ου* (I. decl.): *ὁ μούλας, gen. μούλου*. These adj. are joined only to masc. substantives.

2. *ας, gen. αντος* (III. decl.): *ἀκάμας, gen. αντος*.

3. *ας, gen. εδος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ φυνγὰς, gen. φυνγᾶδος*.

These adj. are generally joined only to feminine subst.; but sometimes to masc. and neuter; as, Eur. Or. 835 *δρομάσι βλεφάρσι*: Id. Phoen. 1512 *τίς Ἑλλάς ἢ τίς βάρβαρος ἢ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐγενετῶν ἕτερος ἔτλα—τοιὰδ' ἄχρα φανερά*. They are often used as substantives, the real subst. being understood, as *ἡ Ἑλλάς* (γῆ), Greece, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Pors. Orest. 264.

4. *αρ*, gen. *αρος* (III. decl.): only *μάκαρ*, whereof a feminine form *μάκαιρα* is sometimes found.

5. *ης*, gen. *ου* (II. decl.): *ὁ ἐθελοντής*, gen. *ἐθελοντοῦ*.

These adj. are seldom joined to any but masc.; but some of them have a proper feminine form in *ις*, gen. *ιδος* (III. decl.), as *εὐώπης*, fem. *εὐώπις*.

6. *ης*, gen. *ητος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀργής*, gen. *ἀργήτος*.

Here belong all compounds in *-θνης*, *-δμής*, *-βλής*, *-πλής* and *-κμής*; and some simple words, as *γυμνής*, *χερνής*, *πέντης*, *πλάνης*.

*Obs. 1.* Of *πέντης* there is a rare feminine form *πέντησσα*.

7. *ήν*, gen. *ήνος* (III. decl.): only *ὁ ἡ ἀπτήν*, gen. *ἀπτήνος*.

8. *ώς*, gen. *ωτος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀγνώς*, gen. *ἀγνώτος*.

*Obs. 2.* The compounds of *κείας* in *ως*, *ωτος*, are, in poetry, also declined after the second decl.: *Æsch. Prom. V. 590 τῆς βούκερω*; *Od. κ. 153 ὀψίκερων ἑλαφον*.—*So* *εὐχρων* *Æsch. Arist. ἄχρων* *Plato Charm. 168 D*.

So all compounds ending in *βρώς*, *γρώς*, *χρώς*, and *ἀπρώς*.

9. *ις*, gen. *ιδος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀνάλκισ*, gen. *ἀνάλκιδος*. For another form of acc. in *ω*, see §. 109. 2.

These adj. are seldom joined with any but feminine subst., and like those in *ας*, *αδος*, are used as substantives, the subst. being understood; as, *ἡ πάτρις* (γῆ), *our country*.

10. *ύς*, gen. *υδος*: *ὁ ἡ νέηλυς*, gen. *νεήλυδος*.

So only a few more similar compounds.

11. *ξ*, gen. *γος*, *κος*, *χος*: *ὁ ἡ ἄρπαξ*, gen. *γος*,

*ὁ ἡ ἡλιξ*, ... *κος*,

*ὁ ἡ μῶνυξ*, ... *χος*.

12. *ψ*, gen. *πος*: *ὁ ἡ αἰγδιψ*, gen. *ιπος*.

13. Lastly, many compound adj. which end with an unchanged subst.; as, *ἄπαις*, *μακρόχειρ*, *αὐτόχειρ*, *μακραίων*, *μακραύχην*, *εὐρίν*, *εὐάκτιν*, *λεύκασπις*. They are declined like the subst. of which they are compounded; as, *μακραύχην*, *μακραύχενος*.

*Obs. 3.* Words ending in *τής*, *τηρ*, *τωρ*, &c., which properly are applied only to persons, are sometimes applied as adjectives to things; as, *μυλῆτης λίθος*, *a millstone*; *ἰπνίτης ἄρτος*, *baked bread*. In poetry these words are used as common, as *παμβώτορα γαῖαν*, *Ἑρίννες λωβητήρες*; and *αὐτοκράτωρ* was so used in prose, as *πόλις*, or *βουλή*, *αὐτοκράτωρ*.

*Obs. 4.* Many adjectives have a double form: *διάκτωρ* and *διάκτορος*: *δίονψ* and *διοπος*: *ἀστήν* and *ἀστηνος*: *βαθύβριξ* and *βαθύτριχος*: *δίπτυξ* and *δίπτυχος*: *δίζυξ* and *δίζυγος*: *εὐτριψ* and *εὐτριβής*: *ἐρίηρες* and *ἐρίηροι*: *ἐρυσάρματες* and *ἐρυσάρματοι*: *πηλογόνες* and *πηλόγονοι*: *πρωτόθρονες* and *πρωτόθρονοι*: *σῶες* and *σῶοι* (§. 126. *Obs. 5.*): *ἀριγῶτες* and *ἀρίγνωτοι*; as in Latin, *opulens* and *opulentus*: *πρᾶκος* and *πρᾶκογυνος*: *hilaris* and *hilaris*, &c.

*Comparison of Adjectives.—Forms of Comparison.*

§. 133. 1. The property expressed by an adjective may reside in one subject in a greater degree than in some other subject; or in the greatest degree of which it is capable.

2. A greater degree of any property is expressed by a form called the comparative (*more*); the greatest degree of any property by a form called the superlative (*most*); and the simple adjective, which expresses the property without any further notion of *more* or *most*, is called, in opposition to the comparative and superlative, the *positive*.

*Obs.* The superlative, as in Latin, may express a property existing in the highest degree compared with all others, or in a very high degree without any definite notion of comparison. In the latter case it is called the absolute superlative; as, "*the best man of all*," or "*a very good man*."

3. In Greek, adjectives and adverbs (see §. 141. 3.), and substantives (see §. 139. 5.), are capable of comparison. Participles, with the exception of some words which have an adjectival sense, as ἔρρωμένος, —έστερος, —έτατος, are not compared.

4. There are four forms of comparison:

1. The more usual in *τερος* (*tara* Sanscr.): *τατος* (*tama* Sanscr.<sup>a</sup>).

2. *ιον* (*iyas* Sanscr., *ior* Lat.): *ιστος* (*ista* Sanscr., *imus* Lat.<sup>b</sup>).

3. Compounded of the other two, *ισ-τερος* (as, *λαλ(ισ)τερος*), more commonly *έστερος*, *ισ-τατος*, more commonly *έτατος*<sup>c</sup>.

4. The form *αι-τερος αι-τατος* seems to be another combination of the Sanscrit *i(yas)*<sup>d</sup> with *tara* and *tama*.

§. 134. Comparative: *τερος*, *τέρα*, *τερον*.

Superlative: *τατος*, *τάτη*, *τατον*.

1. Adjectives in *ος*: (see also below 5. and §. 135. e. 2., d. 3., and §. 136. 2.)

Most of these adjectives drop the *σ*, and add the endings *τερος*, *τατος*, to the noun root, when the vowel is by nature or position long; as,

κοῦφ-ός,	Comp. κοῦφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κοῦφό-τατος,
ισχυρ-ός,	.. ισχυρ-ό-τερος	... ισχυρό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός,	... λεπτ-ό-τερος,	... λεπτό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ός,	... σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	... σφοδρό-τατος,
πικρ-ός,	.. πικρ-ό-τερος,	... πικρό-τατος.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 291.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Bopp Ibid. 295.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Ibid. 298.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. 70.

But if the vowel of the penultima is short, the *o* is lengthened to *ω*, as

σοφ-ός	Comp. σοφ-ώ-τερος,	Sup. σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἐχϋρ-ός,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,
ἄξι-ος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τερος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τατος.

*Obs. 1.* The Attic poets sometimes lengthen the *o* into *ω* when the preceding vowel stands before a mute and a liquid, as εὐτεκνέω-τατος, δυσποτμώ-τατος. So in Epic the *ω* is sometimes found even when a long vowel precedes; as, Od. v, 366 κακοφεινότερος: Od. β, 350 λᾶρότατος: Od. ε, 105, Il. ρ, 446 διζυρότερος, διζυρώτατος.

*Obs. 2.* Κενός and στενός form, according to the grammarians, κενότερος, στενότερος; this is a relic of the old forms κεινός, στεινός, but the readings are doubtful.

2. The endings τερος, τατος, are added to the noun root (as found in the neuter) of words in ύς, εῖα, ύ, in ης, ες (gen. εος), in as, αν, and in the word μάκαρ; as,

γλυκύς,	N. ύ	—	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής,	N. ές	—	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας,	N. αν	—	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
τάλας,	N. αν	—	ταλάν-τερος	ταλάν-τατος
μάκαρ		—	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος.

*Obs. 3.* Ἡδύς, ταχύς, πολύς, take the form in ιων and ων (see §. 136. 1.). From ἰδύς we find in Homer, Il. σ, 508, ἰδύντατα. The form μακαριστότατος in Xen. is the sup. of μακαριστός from μακαρίζω.—Thus also is formed ἀξιο-χρεώ-τερος (Xen. Cyr. VII. 5. 71), from ἀξιώχρεος: πεινέστερος from πείνης (ητος) follows the analogy of ἀληθής.

3. The compounds of χάρις insert ω, after the analogy of adjectives in os with short penultimates:

ἐπίχαρις,	G. ἐπιχάριτ-ος,
	C. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
	S. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος.

*Obs. 4.* In Homer, Od. v, 392, we find the comp. ἀχαρίστερος.

4. The contracts in εος naturally form their comparative in εώτε-ρος, but the ε and ω are contracted into ω:

P. πορφύρ-εος=πορφυρ-ούς,
C. πορφυρέωτερος=πορφυρ-ώ-τερος,
S. πορφυρέωτατος=πορφυρ-ώ-τατος.

*Obs. 5.* The words in οος have sometimes a regular open form in οώτερος, οώτατος; as, ἀπλωότερος (Thucyd.), εὐχροώτατος (Xenoph.) This form is peculiarly Ionic; as, εὐρωότερος, δυσπνωότερος, εὐπνωότερος, εὐχροώτερος, λευκοχροώτερος, ἀβρωότερος, Hippocrates.

5. Γεραίως, παλαιός, περαιός, σχολαῖος, and φίλος (see also §. 135. 3.),

are anomalous; they drop their final *os*, and take *τερος* and *τατος*;  
as,

γεραι-ός, C. γεραι-τερος, S. γεραι-τατος,  
φίλ-ος, ... φίλ-τερος, ... φίλ-τατος.

*Obs.* 6. Παλαιός and σχολαίος have also the usual form; so in Xenophon παλαιότερος and σχολαιότερος.

*Obs.* 7. Φίλος has four forms:

φίλτερος, φίλτατος, most usual.  
φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, frequent in Attic.  
φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος, rare.  
φιλίων, Hom., φίλιστος, only in Soph. Ajax 842.

*Obs.* 8. Μέσος and νέος have a (probably old) form μέσματος (μέσματος), νέματος; which however are only used when a notion of position in a series of persons or things, &c., is to be expressed: μέσματος, *exactly the middle point in a line*: νέματος, *quite the last*; while μεσαίτατος expresses the general notion of *middle*, and νεώτατος, of *young, new*. In prose, νέματος is only used of musical notes, as νέματος φθόγγος, and then the feminine is contracted, as νήτη. We also find μυχοίτατος Od. φ, 146: μύχματος Eur. Hel. 189, from positive μύχιος.

*Obs.* 9. Ἀγρότερος, δημότερος, θηλύτερος, θεώτερος, ὀρέστερος, are not comparatives, but the *τερος* is the derivative ending. Σαώτερος, Hom. Il. α, 32, and Xen. Cyr. VI. 3, 4, is a real comparative, formed from *σάος*: so ὀπλότερος from an obsolete positive ὀπλός, of which we find traces in ὑπέροπλος.

§. 135. 1. Comp. ἑστέρος, Sup. ἑστατος,  
or in certain cases,

Comp. στέρος, Sup. στατος.

a. Adjectives in *ων*, *ον* (gen. *ονος*), add ἑστέρος to the root (except πέπων, see *Obs.* 4.):

εὐδαίμων, N. εὐδαιμων,  
C. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος,  
S. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος.

*Obs.* 1. Aristophanes, Nub. 788, has ἐπιλησμότατος from ἐπιλήσμων. Comp. πίων, §. 137. 9.

b. Adjectives in *ξ* add ἑστέρος, or ἱστέρος to the root:

ἀφήλιξ, G. ἀφήλικ-ος, ἄρπαξ, G. ἄρπαγ-ος,  
C. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος, C. ἄρπαγ-ἱσ-τερος,  
S. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος. S. ἄρπαγ-ἱσ-τατος.

*Obs.* 2. From βλάξ we find, Xenoph. M. S. III. 13, 4, and IV. 2, 40, βλακώτερος and βλακώτατος, for which Buttmann wishes to read βλακικώτερος, ώτατος (from βλακικός).

c. The adjectives in *εις*, *εν*, add στέρος, στατος, to the simple root, the *ντ* being dropped for the sake of euphony (§. 91. II.).

χαρῆις, N. χαρίεν,  
C. χαριέ-στερος, S. χαριέ-στατος.

d. Contracts in *οος*, *-ους*, add *έστερος* to the root, the *οε* being afterwards contracted ; as,

P. ἀπλό-ος, ἀπλ-ούς,

C. ἀπλο-έστερος, ἀπλ-ούστερος,

S. ἀπλο-έστατος, ἀπλ-ούστατος.

So also the contracts in *ους*, *ουν* ; as, *εὖν-οος*=*εὖν-ους*, N. *εὖν-οον*=*εὖν-ουν*, C. *εὖν-ούσ-τερος*, S. *εὖν-ούσ-τατος*.

e. Ἐρρωμένος and ἀκρατός add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the crude root ; as, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τερος*, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τατος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος*. So also αἰδοίος, Superl. αἰδοι-έστατος, and αἰδοιότατος ; and sometimes also, ἀφθονός, σπουδαίος, and ἀσμενός : so ἀφθονέστερος, —έστατος, besides the usual forms in *ώτερος*, *ώτατος* ; from ἀσμενός, we find also ἀσμενέστερος, and the adverbial neuters ἀσμεναίτατα and ἀσμενέστατα ; in Hdt. I. 196. also ἀμορφέστατος. In poetry many other adj. are thus compared ; as, εὖζωρος, ἥδυμος, ἐπίπεδος ; this last also Xen. Hell. VII. 4. 13.

2. Comp. *ίστερος*, Sup. *ίστατος*.

α. The adj. in *ης* (gen. *ου*), of the I. declension add the compound suffix *ίσ-τερος*, *ίσ-τατος*, to their root ; as, κλέπτης, κλεπτ-ίσ-τερος, κλεπτ-ίσ-τατος, except ὀβριστής, οὐ, which has for the sake of euphony ὀβριστότερος. Ψευδής, though its genitive is *έος* (III. decl.) not οὐ (I.) follows this analogy, as *ψευδίστερος*, *-ίστατος*.

β. Analogously, λάλος, μονοφάγος, ὀψοφάγος, πτωχός, drop the *ος*, and add *ίστερος* to the crude root ; as,

λάλ-ος, C. λαλ-ίσ-τερος, S. λαλ-ίσ-τατος.

3. Εὐδῖος, ἥσυχος, ἰβῖος, ἴσος, μέσος (see §. 134. Obs. 8.), ὀρθῖος, ὀψῖος, παραπλήσιος, πρῶῖος, and φίλος, add *αίτερος*, *αίτατος*, to the root :

μέσ-ος, C. μεσ-αί-τερος, S. μεσ-αί-τατος,

φιλ-ος, ... φιλ-αί-τερος, ... φιλ-αί-τατος.

Obs. 3. The common form is sometimes found, as ἥσυχάτερος, Soph. Ant. 1089, παραπλησιώτατος Hdt. V. 87 : ἰδιώτερος -τατος (Attic) Arist.

Obs. 4. After this analogy πέπων, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.

§. 136. Comp. *ίων*, neut. *ῖον*, or *ων*, neut. *ον*.

Superl. *ωτος*, *ῖστη*, *ῖστον*.

Obs. 1. The *ι* of these forms in *ίων* is short in Ionic and old Epic, long in Attic Greek.

1. Some words in *us*, as ἡδύς (the other form *ύτερος*, *ύτατος*, being found only in un-Attic writers) :

ἡδ-ύς, C. ἡδ-ίων, N. ἡδ-ιον, S. ἡδ-ιστος,  
 ταχ-ύς, C. θάσσω, (Att. θάττω, ταχύτερος, Hdt.), N. θάσσω,  
 S. τάχ-ιστος. (Att. θάττω.)

*Obs. 2.* In many of these words in *vs* the *ι* of the comparative seems to have had a sound of *j*, to the sigma sound of which the radical consonant assimilated itself<sup>a</sup>; thus, ταχίων, ταχίων, τάσσω; and then to compensate for the loss of the aspirate, *τ* is changed to *θ*, θάσσω. When the aspirate returns in the superlative, the *τ* also returns to the beginning of the word, as τάχιστος. This ending *σσω* (Att. *ττω*), as a general rule, can only be used when the roots end in *δ*, *θ*, *κ*, *χ*; as, βροδύς, βροδίων and Hom. βρόσσω: βαδύς, βαδίων and Dor. βάσσω: γλυκύς, γλυκίων and poet. γλύσσω: μακ-ρός, μάσσω: παχύς, παχίων and Hom. πάσσω: ταχύς, θάσσω (Att. θάττω): ελαχύς in Homer, comp. ελάσσω; but also κρατύς in Homer, Ion. κρέσσω comparative (for κράσσω), Att. κρείσσω and κρείττω. In some words the *j* or *σ* is combined with the radical consonant, as μέγσω, μίζων, Att. μίζων.

*Obs. 3.* The other words in *us*, as βαρύς, βραχύς, δασύς, εὔρύς, ὀξύς, πρέσβυς, take the form ὑπερος, ὑτάτος, though in Attic poetry there occur some instances of the other form, as from βραχύς, πρέσβυς, ὀξύς, the superlatives βράχιστος, πρέσβιστος, ὀκιστος.

2. Some adj. in *ros*: αἰσχροός, ἐχθροός, κυδρόός (poet.), οἰκτροός, (compar. always οἰκτρότερος) form their comparatives from a form without the *ρ*, as found in the substantive, and take *ων*, *ιστος* (see §. 133. *Obs. 2.*); as,

αἰσχροός, C. αἰσχ-ών (neuter *ον*), S. αἰσχ-ιστος; so also καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιστος, and μέγ-as—μεγίων=μείζων. See above, *Obs. 2.*

*Obs. 4.* This form of these adjectives is the usual one in Attic, but sometimes they are formed in ὅτερος, ὅτατος, as ἐχθρότατος, Soph., Demosth.; (for the decl. of this form *ων* *ιον*, *ων* *ον*, see §. 129. *Obs. 2.* and §. 131.)

*Obs. 5.* From comparatives and superlatives adverbs may be formed.—See §. 141.

### Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 137. There are several forms whose positive is obsolete, as ἀμείνων (Lat. *amoenus*), and which are for that reason annexed to existing positives, with which they agree more or less in sense. When many forms are assigned to the same positive, it is clear that their meaning must more or less differ:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, (Sansc. <i>bala</i> , robur; cf. <i>de-bilis</i> .)	ἀμείνων, N. ἀμεινον, βελτίων, βέλτερος, poet.	βέλτιστος, βέλτατος, Æsch.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp. Vergl. Gramm. 300. So Lat. *major*.



<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
(κρατύς, Hom. Od. V. 49.)	κρατίων, κράσσων, κρείσσων, late Att. κρείττων	κράτιστος,
(λῶ, <i>I wish</i> ; λῳία Theocr.XXVI.32.)	λῶων,	λῶστος,
(φέρω, <i>I produce</i> .)	φέρτερος, poet.	φέρτατος and φέριστος, poet.
2. κακός, (χέρης <sup>a</sup> ,) (ἦκα,)	κακίων, χερείων, χείρων, ἡκίων, ἥσσω <sup>b</sup> , Att. ἥττων	κάκιστος, χείριστος,
3. ἀλγεινός, (ἀλγος,)	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγίων,	ἀλγεινότατος, ἀλγιστος,
4. μακρός, (μῆκ-ος,)	μακρότερος, μηκίων (Lat. <i>mag-jor</i> <i>ma-jor</i> ) μήσσω, poet. μάσσω,	μακρότατος, μήκιστος,
5. μικρός, (ἐλαχύς, Homer.)	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων,	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος,
6. ὀλίγος,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος,
7. πολύς,	πλείων, or πλέων, by attraction for πολλίων,	πλείστος, by attraction for πόλιστος.
8. ῥάδιος, (ῥῆ,)	ῥῶων,	ῥᾶστος,
9. πῶν (πίος poetic),	πίωτερος,	πίότατος.

*Obs.* In the Epic and other dialects, the following forms also occur :

1. ἀγαθός, Comp. (\**Αρης*) ἀρείων (*ἀρειότερος*, Theogn.), λῶϊων, λῶϊτερος, (Ion. κρέσων, Dor. κάρρων). Sup. κάρτιστος (cf. *κάρτα*, *valde*), (Dor. βέντιστος).
2. κακός, Comp. κακότερος: χειρότερος, χερειότερος, χερείων (Dor. χερήων, acc. sing. χέρεια, χέρηα, like πλέα Hom.): Dat. sing. χέρηϊ. Ion. ἔσσω for ἥσσω. Sup. κακώτατος, ἥκιστος.
3. ὀλίγος, ὀλίγων Alexandrin., but ὀπολίζωνες Il. σ, 519, (μῖστος Bion V. 10.).
4. ῥηϊδῖος Ion., comp. ῥηϊτέρος (Ion. ῥηίων), sup. ῥηϊτάτος and ῥηϊστός (from ΡΗΙΣ, old neutr. ῥῆ).
5. βραδύς, βράσσω, sup. βάρδιστος, from an old form, cf. Latin *tardus*.
6. παχύς, πάσσω.

### *Remarks on the Anomalous forms of Comparison.*

§. 138. 1. The different meanings of the various forms of Comparison assigned to one Positive may be seen from the derivation of each: so ἄριστος from \**Αρης* (like *ἀρι*, *ἀρετή*), *the boldest, most valiant, best*, according to the notions of an heroic age: κράτιστος and κρείσσω for κράσσω, from

<sup>a</sup> See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Id. ad ν. ἦκα.

κρατός (κάρα), *the highest, strongest*: ἀμείνων, Lat. Pos. *amēnus*, of outward beauty, *agreeable*: βελτίων, Lat. *melior*, Sansc. *bala*, *strong*: the poetic φέρτερος, φέρτατος, φέριστος *vigorous*, from φέρω (from bearing fruit, as Lat. *ferax*, *fertilis*). In Hom. and Hes. we find προφερέστερος, τατος; and in Soph. προφέρτερος, τατος. The poetic φέριστος is used by Plato in the address, ὦ φέριστε. The regular forms ἀγαθώτερος, τατος, belong to late writers.

*Obs. 1.* It should be remembered especially in reading Aristotle, that βελτίων frequently expresses the notion of ἀγαθώτερον, *more a good*.

*Obs. 2.* It is a curious fact that in almost all languages, the comparison of the word expressing the notion "*good*," is irregular; the reason of this may be that good, being an absolute idea, does not in reality admit of degrees. Cf. Arist. Eth. X. iii. 2.

2. Κακός: the forms χείρων, ἥσσων, imply the notion of *weakness*: χείρων (from χέρης, χεῖρ, *power*), *being in a person's power*: ἥσσων from ἥκα, *slightly*. The Epic superlative ἥκιστος is not used in good Attic prose, except in its adverbial neuter form ἥκιστα, which is very common.

3. Μικρός: ὀλίσσων gives the notion of *smallness*, and *fewness* (ὀλίγος): μείων of *fewness*, rarely *smallness*. The regular forms of μικρός, ὀτερος, ὀτατος, always express their primitive notion of *smallness*: ὀλίγιστος always that of *fewness*, though ὀλίγος is often (for instance II. β, 529.) used for *small*.

*Obs. 3.* The comparative μείων seems to belong to a radical MINY, as discernible in μινύθω, Lat. *minuo* and *minus*<sup>a</sup>, Slav. *mnii*, Goth. *minni*.

4. Πολύς, πλείων: these forms are derived from the root ΠΟΛ, with the endings *ίων, ιωτος*, whence by the attraction of letters comes πλείων, of which πλέων is an abbreviated form. The Attic prose writers use the long form πλείων generally, and almost invariably in the contracted forms τὸν πλείω, πλείους, τὰ πλείω: but the neuter singular is generally πλέον, and always when used adverbially. An especial Atticism is an abbreviated form of neut. sing. πλείν (from πλείον), as in the phrase πλείν ἢ μύριοι<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs. 4.* Hdt. and the Dorians contract the *eo* in the cases of πλέων into *eu*, as Neuter πλεῦν for πλέον, πλεῦνες, πλεῦνων &c.: so the adverb πλεῦνως.

*Obs. 5.* The positive of πῖότερος, —τατος (πίος), is poetic.

### Declension of πλέων.

#### Masculine and Feminine.

#### Neuter.

S. N.	πλέων, πλείων Att. usually . . . . .	{ πλέον, πλείον, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion., πλείν Att.
G.	πλέονος, πλείονος, πλεῦνος Ion. and Dor.	
D.	πλέονι, πλείονι	
A.	πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω Hdt., πλεῦνα Ion. and Dor. . . . .	{ πλέον, πλείον, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion.
Pl. N.	πλέονες, πλείονες, πλείους Att., πλεῦνες Ion. and Dor., πλείες Homer . . . .	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλεῦνα Dor. and Ion.
G.	πλεόνων, πλείωνων, πλεῦνων	
D.	πλεόνεσι, πλείοσι	
A.	πλέονας, πλείονας, πλείους Att., πλείους <sup>c</sup> , πλείας Hom., πλεῦνας Dor. and Ion.	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω <sup>d</sup> , πλεῦνα, πλεῦ Hdt. II. 82.

<sup>a</sup> Pott Indo-Germ. Sprach. ii. 69. Benfey Wurzel Lex. ii. 496, 470.

<sup>b</sup> See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Ellendt. ad voc. πείλεις.

<sup>d</sup> Hdt. viii. 66.

Other forms of Comparison<sup>a</sup>.

§. 139. 1. Another mode of expressing the existence of a property in a greater or the greatest degree is, by adding either before or after the positive, the adverbs *μᾶλλον*, *more*, *μάλιστα*, *most*: all adjectives are capable of this mode of comparison, as *θνητός*, *mortalis*; *θνητός μᾶλλον* (*magis mortalis*, not *mortalior*).

2. The notion of the superlative is sometimes increased by the addition of the superlatives *πλείστον*, *μέγιστον*, *μάλιστα*, to the superlative of the adjective: Il. β. 220 *μάλιστα ἔχθιστος*: Soph. O. C. 743 *πλείστον ἐχθίστης*: Eur. Med. 1323 *μέγιστον ἐχθίστη*: Thuc. VII. 42 *μάλιστα δεινότητας*: or by the addition of *ὄχα*, *ἔξοχα*: so Epic *ὄχ' ἄριστος*, *ἔξοχ' ἄριστος*.

3. Another form of expressing the superlative notion is, by a repetition of the positive, as Soph. O. R. 465 *ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων*: Id. Elect. 849 *δειλαιά δειλαίων*: Id. Philoct. 65 *ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακὰ*.

4. The words *ἐν τοῖς* are, in Hdt., Thucyd. and Plato, and late writers, joined with the superlative and give it emphasis: Hdt. VII. 137 *ἐν τοῖσι θειότατον*: Thuc. I. 6 *ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις*: Plat. Symp. p. 178 B *ἐν τοῖς πρεσβύτατον*, and Thuc. III. 81, with a feminine subst., *στάσις ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ*, III. 17 *ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις*. This idiom may be explained by supplying the dative of the superlative to *τοῖς*, as *ἐν τοῖς θειοτάτοις θειότατον*, cf. Plat. Cratyl. 427 E, or by taking *τοῖς* as a demonstrative, Homer, Il. ρ, 753. See §. 444. Obs. 1.

§. 140. 1. From some forms of comparison there proceed further forms, as *ἐσχατώτερος* Arist. Met. X. 4: *τὰ ἐσχατώτατα*, *the extremes*, Xen. Hell. II. 3, 49: *πρώτιστος*, often in Hom. and Aristoph. Also Aristoph. Equites 1165, ΚΑ. *ἐγὼ σοι πρότερος ἐκφέρω διφρόν*: ΑΛΛΑ. *ἄλλ' ἐγὼ προτεραίτερος* with a comic force: so poet. *ἄσσοτερος*, *ἄσσότατος*, from the compar. *ἄσσαν*. So G. T. 3 Epist. John 4 *μειζότεραν*: Ephes. iii. 8 *ἐλαχιστότερος*.

2. From *μόνος* we find, in poetry and even in prose, the superlative *μονώτατος*, and from *αὐτός* the comic notion *αὐτότερος*, and in Arist. Plut. 83 *αὐτότατος*.

3. Many adjectives which express the notion of order or succession or position occur only or mostly in their forms of comparison, as they are used only relatively in comparison to others. The root of most of these words is a local adverb, or preposition considered as an adverb.

(from *πρό*) *πρότερος* *prior*, *πρώτος* (contracted from *πρώτος*, Dor. *πρῶτος*) *primus*, *προτέρω* adv.

( .. *πᾶρος*) *παροίτεροι* Il. ψ, 459 *in front*.

( .. *ἐνερθε*) *ἐνέρτερος*

( .. *ὀπισθεν*) *ὀπίστατος*

( .. *κάτω*) *κατώτατος*

( .. *ἄνω*) *ἀνώτερος* *superior*, *ἀνώτατος* *supremus*.

( .. *ὑπέρ*) *ὑπέρτερος* *superior*, *ὑπέρτατος*, poet. *ὑκατος* *supremus*.

( .. *ὀπί*?) *ὀστέρος*, *posterior*, *ὀστατος* *postremus*.

( .. *ἐξ*) *ἐσχατος*, *extremus*.

( .. *πλησίον*, *prope*) (*πλησίος* Homer) *πλησιαιτερος* or *πλησιέστερος* *propior*, *πλησιαιτατος*, *-ίστατος* *proximus*.

( .. *ἀγχού*) *ἀγχοτέρη* Hdt. *propior*, *ἀγχωστος* Æsch. and Soph. *proximus*, *ἀγχι*, *ἄσσαν*, *ἄσσοτέρω* Hom., *ἀγχότατος* Eur.

( .. *πρόσω*) *προσώτερος*, *προσώτατος*.

<sup>a</sup> Cf. §. 783.

4. Many other forms of comparison, for which there exists no positive adjective form, are derived from adverbs; as, ἡρέμα, ἡρεμίστερος, ἡρεμίστατος : προύργου, προύργιαίτερος, προύργιαίτατος : πέρα, περαιτέρω adv., and περαιτέρος adj. in Pindar : so ἄφαρ, ἀφάρτερος ; ἐκάς, ἐκαστέρω, ἐκαστάτω ; τῆλε, τηλοτάτω Hom. : ἐγγύς, ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγύτατα (ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα).

5. Substantives also have forms of comparison:—*a.* When the substantive expresses an adjectival notion; as, βασιλεύς, king, βασιλεύτερος (Epic), *more a king—more kingly*; δοῦλος, slave (slavish), δουλότερος, *more slavish*; κλέπτης, thief, κλεπτίστατος, *a thorough thief*; κύων, gen. κυν-ός, dog, κύντερος (Epic), *more like a dog—shameless*: so ἐταιρότατος Plat. Phædo 89 D. *b.* When, the positive adjective being obsolete, the comparative and superlative forms are assigned to the substantive, and express the existence of the substantival notion in a greater or greatest degree in some subject. The poets, especially the Epic, furnish many examples of this form, as κέρδος, gain, κερδίων, *more profitable*; κέρδιστος, *very profitable*; κῆδος, relationship, κήδιστος, *nearest relation*, all Epic. Many forms of comparison which have no direct adjectival positive are to be explained in this way: so αἰσχίων, -ιστος—ἀλγίων, -ιστος—καλλίων, -ιστος from αἰσχος, ἄλγος, κάλλος: but see also §. 136. 2.

6. Nearly all the ordinal numerals, and many pronouns and pronominal adjectives, have the comparative or superlative form in their positive: so the Sanscrit joins to many of its pronominal adjectives the endings *tarās, ā, ām* (comp.), and *tamās, ā, ām* (superl.), and to many words which express number the ending *tas*. So the following numerals, pronouns and adj., in which is contained a notion of duality, have a comparative form: *ἑτερος* (from *ī, hic, and rēpos*), *hic de duobus, alter* (Sanskrit-*i-taras, is e duobus* from *aj-am, ij-am, id-am, is, ea, id*); *οὐδέτερος, neuter*; *δεύτερος, πότερος*, (Ion. *κότερος*, Ind. *kataras*, i. e. *quis e duobus, uter*, from *kas, quis* ?), *ὀπότερος, ἐκάτερος* (Sanskrit. *akataras, unus e duobus, f. akas, ā. am, unus, a, um*, Gr. *ἐκάς*); the adjectives which express opposition in space—duality of position—as *under and over, out and in, &c.*; as, *δεξιτερός, dexter, and ἀριστερός, sinister*; *ἐσώτερος and ἐξώτερος, ἐντερον from ἐντος, cf. inter(us) and exter(us)*; *ἀνώτερος and κατώτερος, προσώτερος, ὀπίστερος, ὑπέρτερος*: the pronominal adjectives *ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος* (clearly comparatives, from the obsolete pronominal forms *ἡμός, ὑμός, σφός*), which express personal opposition: so *noster, vester*.

7. Superlative forms:—*a.* All ordinal numerals (except *δεύτερος*), as referring to a greater number, *a.* ending in *ομος, imus*, as *πρόμος, primus, ἑβδομος, septimus, ὀγδοος for ὀγδομος, then ὀγδοφος, as octavus for octimus*; *b.* in *τος, tus, στος*, as *πρώτος, τέταρτος, quartus*, Ind. *tschaturthas, ἑκτος, sextus*, Ind. *schaschtas, εἰκοστός* (*τος* changed to *στος*, as *τόσος, ὅσος* for *τρός, ὄρος*). *β.* *Πόστος, ὀπόστος* (Ind. *jatamas, qui e pluribus*) *ἐκαστος* (Ind. *akaitamas, i. e. unus de pluribus*), when not two only, but a greater number are spoken of. *γ.* The adjectives which express a local opposition, when in reference not to two only, but a greater number; as, *ὑπατος, summus, ἐσώτατος, ἐνδοτάτος, intimus, ἀνώτατος, ὀπίστατος*<sup>a</sup>.

### Comparison of Adverbs.

§. 141. 1. We must distinguish herein between adverbs derived from adjectives, and primitive adverbs.

2. The compar. and superl. of adverbs derived from adjectives

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 292 sqq.

have generally no adverbial endings, but use for the comp. the neut. sing., for the superl. the neut. plural<sup>b</sup>, of the corresponding forms of comparison of their adjectives; as,

σοφῶς	(from σοφός)	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	(... σαφής)	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	(... χαρίεις)	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	(... εὐδαίμων)	εὐδαιμονέστερον	εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχροῦς	(... αἰσχρός)	αἰσχῖον	αἰσχιστα
ἡδέως	(... ἡδύς)	ἡδῖον	ἡδιστα
ταχέως	(... ταχύς)	θάσσον, ττον	τάχιστα.

3. Sometimes however the adverbial ending *ως* is retained in the comparative, as *χαλεπωτέρως*, *αγριωτέρως*, *ενδεεστερώς*, *αληθεστερώς*, *μοχθηροτέρως*, *φιλοτιμοτέρως*, *ἐχθιόνως*, *καλλιόνως*, especially *μειζόνως* &c.

*Obs.* 1. An adverbial superlative form in *ως*, in classical authors, is not sufficiently established.

4. All primitive adverbs in *ω*, as *ἄνω*, *κάτω*, *ἔξω*, *ἔσω*, regularly retain the *ω* in the ending of the forms of comparison; as,

ἄνω	Comp. ἀνωτέρω	Superl. ἀνωτάτω
κάτω	..... κατωτέρω	..... κατωτάτω

So also most other primitive adverbs; as,

ἀγχοῦ	ἀγχοτέρω	ἀγχοτάτω
πέρα	περαιτέρω	
τηλοῦ	τηλοτέρω	τηλοτάτω
ἐκάς	ἐκαστέρω	ἐκαστάτω
ἐνδον	ἐνδοτέρω	ἐνδοτάτω
μακράν	μακρότερον	μακροτάτω and μακρότατον
ἐγγύς	ἐγγυτέρω	ἐγγυτάτω
	ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα
	ἐγγῖον	ἐγγιστα
πρό	προτέρω	
ἄπο	ἄπωτέρω	ἄπωτάτω

*Obs.* 2. *Πρῶτ* and *ὀψέ* use in comparison the neuter forms of the adjectives formed from them, *πρώϊος*, *ὀψίος*, as *πρωϊαίτερον* or *πρωαίτερον*, *-τατα*—*ὀψιαίτερον*, *-τατα*. *Μάλα*, *ἄγχι*, and *ἐγγύς*, have no proper adverbial endings, but follow the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives; as, *μᾶλλον*, *μάλιστα*; *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχις*; *ἐγγιον*, *ἐγγιστα*: the two last forms are old, but not Attic; *ἄγχι*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄγγιστα*, are almost entirely confined to the poets, and only used by prose writers in certain phrases, as *ἄγγιστα γένους*, *nearest relations*.

<sup>a</sup> For the difference between neuter sing. and plur. of the superl. adj., see *Elms Ach.* 181.

*Obs.* 3. The comparative of μάλα would be μάλαιον or μάλαον: the α is transposed (μάαλον) and contracted; hence the circumflexed ā in μάλλον, the λ being doubled to compensate for the transposed α. An analogous transposition takes place in that of ι in τύπτεις (II. pers.) from τύπτεισι.

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Of the Pronoun.*

§. 142. 1. The pronoun is not, like the substantive, confined to the signification of some definite thing or things, as perceived objectively by the senses or the mind, but is universally applicable to, and may represent (*pro nomine*) any object or objects, as being the expression for certain abstract subjective relations or positions, in which any thing or person may be conceived for the time to stand. For instance, the personal pronoun expresses the relation in which an object stands to the principal subst. in the thought, whether it is the person speaking (*I*), or spoken to (*Thou*), or spoken of (*He, She, it*).

2. Pronouns are divided into five classes:

α. *Personal Pronouns*:—I. person ἐγώ, II. σὺ, III. αὐτός, and in the gen. οὗ. From these all other pronouns are, both in form and meaning, derived.

β. *Demonstrative Pronouns*, which express the relations (real or supposed) of proximity, so as to point out and bring an object into particular notice; as, ὅδε ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἄριστος, *the person I point out, this man here, is the best.*

γ. *Relative Pronouns*, which express the relations of an object spoken of, with reference to something before, whereby the thing spoken of is signified to be the same as that which was denoted by a preceding demonstrative pronoun; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, *the man before us is the same as the man you saw.*

δ. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which express the absence of relations to any thing else, denoting something without defining in any way who or what it is; as, οὗτις, *no one*—τι, *any thing*—τις, *any one.*

ε. *Interrogative Pronouns*, which express the relation in which the mind stands to something out of its cognizance; signifying something spoken of, but with the additional notion of ignorance of what it is, and a question as to who or what it is; as, τίς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἄριστος; *who is the best man?*

3. Objects may not only be represented independently as standing in certain relations or positions, but also as invested with these relations or positions as qualities, whence most pronouns are either adjectival both in sense and form, as *ἐμός*, *mine*, *belonging to me who am speaking*; or adverbial, when these relations express the mode and manner of the existence of such an object.

*Obs.* Supposing it were possible to conceive man without names for things, the pronouns would express the various relations of locality in which surrounding objects would first present themselves to the mind. Some philologists have treated pronouns on this assumption\*, with much ingenuity, but such theories depend on an arbitrary view of language as being the gradual creation of man.

4. As all pronouns represent either substantives or adjectives or adverbs, they are divided into *a.* Substantival pronouns; as, *αὐτός, οὗτος, τὸς, ταῦτα ἐποίησε, he, this man, some man has done this.* *b.* Adjectival Pronouns; as, *ἐμός, σός, οὗτος πατήρ, my, thy, this father has done something.* *c.* Adverbial Pronouns; as, *οὕτως, πῶς ἐποίησε; thus, how, has he done this?*

5. The Personal Pronouns occur only as substantival and adjectival, the Relative as adjectival and adverbial, the rest in all three forms.

### Table of the different Pronouns.

#### §. 143. I. Personal Pronouns :

*a.* Substantival:—*a.* *ἐγώ, σὺ, αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ*, and the obsolete *ἰς* or *ἱς*, gen. *οἰ* &c. Lat. *is, ea, id.*—*b.* Reflexive, *ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς—σεαυτοῦ, ἧς—ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἧς*, and the old *οἰ*.—*c.* Reciprocal, *ἀλλήλων*.

*b.* Adjectival (*Possessive Pronouns*): *ἐμός, ἡ, ὁ—σός, σή, σούν—δς, ἡ, δν—ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—δμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον—νῶτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον*.

#### II. Demonstrative Pronouns :

*a.* Substantival: *ὁ, ἡ, τό—δδε, ἧδε, τόδε—οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο—αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό*.

*b.* Adjectival: the same as the substantival, and the pronouns of quantity and quality, *τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, talis, —τόσος, τοσοῦτος, tantus*.

*c.* Adverbial: *τῇδε, ἐκεῖ, τότε, οὕτως, &c.*

\* Donaldson's New Cratyl. p. 158.

III. *Relative Pronouns* :

a. Adjectival: *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*, and its compounds, as *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, quicumque, οἷος, qualis, ὁποῖος, ὅσος, quantus*.

b. Adverbial: *ὅ, οὕ, ὥς*.

IV. *Indefinite Pronouns* :

a. Substantival: *τις, (alī)quis, τι, (alī)quid, οὗτις, οὗτι, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, quisque, ποτερός, πᾶς, ὃ ἢ τὸ δεῖνα, ἄλλος, alius*.

b. Adjectival: *τις*, e. g. *ἀνὴρ τις, οὗτις, οὗτι, ποιός, ποσός, ποστός, ποτερός, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, πᾶς, ἄλλος*.

c. Adverbial: *πῶς, πού, ποτέ, &c.*

V. *Interrogative Pronouns* :

a. Substantival: *τίς, quis? τί, quid? πότερος, uter?* in dependent questions, *ὅστις, ὁπότερος*;

b. Adjectival: *τίς, τί, πότερος, ποῖος, πόσος, πῶστος*; in dependent questions, *ὅστις, ὁπότερος, ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὁπῶστος*;

c. Adverbial: *πῶς, πού, πότε, πόθεν, πότε; in dependent questions, ὅπως, ὅπου, ὁπότε, ὅποι, ὅπη, &c.*

*Declension of Pronouns.*

§. 144. The forms marked with an asterisk are enclitic :

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	
G.	*μοῦ, ἐμοῦ	*σοῦ	*οῦ
D.	*μοί, ἐμοί	*σοί not enclit.	*οἶ
		Ep. and Ion.	
A.	*μέ, ἐμέ	*σέ	*ξ
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	(νῶϊ) νῶ	(σφῶϊ) σφῶ	*σφῶέ (see 4.)
G. & D.	(νῶϊν) νῶν	(σφῶϊν) σφῶν	*σφῶίν
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφεῖς, N. *σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	*σφίσι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, N. *σφέα.

*Remarks.*

1. The gen. sing. of the three pronouns is in Homer, and from him in the Attic poets, frequently *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν*. These forms do not throw back their accent, except *ἔθεν* from *οῦ*, which has an accent only when used as a reflexive.

2. The long dual forms *νῶϊ, νῶϊν* of *ἐγώ, σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν* of *σύ*, are Ionic; for them the Attic uses *νῶ, νῶν, σφῶ, σφῶν* Od. β, 62; *νῶ* and *σφῶ* are often written with ε subsc. as if contracted.



3. The dat. and acc. plur. in *iv*, *ds*, of pronouns of the I. and II. person are sometimes used as short by the poets, and then are written as oxytons, or perispomena, *ἡμιν* or *ἡμίν*, *ἡμας* or *ἡμάς*, *ὑμιν* or *ὑμίν*, *ὕμας* or *ὕμάς*, *ὀμιν* or *ὀμιν*.

4. The acc. of *οδ* in Attic poetry is *όν*, sing. for *ἐ*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *σφῶς*, *σφέα*, or for plur. *them*. The dual *σφῶε* is not used in Attic; it is found in Epic, but only as the accusative.

5. The dat. and acc. plur. of the III. person are found even in the Attic poets as well as others in an abbreviated form, dat. *σφί* or *σφίν*, for *σφίσι*: acc. *σφέ* for *σφῶς*; the tragedians probably always used *σφίν*, not *σφί*: *σφί* and *σφίν* are sometimes, but very seldom, used in poetry for the dat. sing., and also sometimes in Ionic prose<sup>b</sup>, and the form *σφε* more frequently as the acc. sing. for *αὐτόν*, *ήν*, *ό*, and also for the reflexive *ἐαυτόν*. Æsch. Sept. 617, Soph. Trach. 166.

6. In some fragments of Sappho and Alcæus we find a form *δοφε* for the dat. of *οδ*, and *δοφε* for the accusative<sup>c</sup>.

7. The terminations of the accusatives *ἐμέ*, *σέ*, find no analogy in any other language except Latin.

8. The *σφ* of the plural of *οδ* probably is a double relic of the digamma, which, as we have seen in §. 9, is replaced in some words by *φ*, in others by *σ*.

### §. 145. *Dialects*<sup>a</sup>.

#### *Singular.*

N.	<i>ἐγών</i> , Æol. and Epic; <i>ἐγώωγα</i> and <i>ἐγώωη</i> , Doric; <i>ἰών</i> and <i>ἰών-</i> <i>γα</i> , Bæotic.	<i>ρύ</i> , Doric; and <i>ρυγᾶ</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ρίνη</i> , besides <i>σύ</i> , Ep. ( <i>ρού</i> and <i>ρούς</i> , <i>ρούγα</i> , Bæotic, <i>ρουρή</i> La- con.).	
G.	<i>ἐμέο</i> , <i>ἐμεῦ</i> , * <i>μεῦ</i> , Ep. and Ion. <i>ἐμέιο</i> , Ep.	<i>τέο</i> , <i>τεού</i> <sup>k</sup> , <i>τεῦ</i> , Doric; <i>σέο</i> , * <i>σεῦ</i> Ep. and Ion. <i>εῖο</i> , Ep.; <i>τεῖο</i> , Il. θ, 37. <i>σίδεν</i> , poetic.	<i>έο</i> , * <i>εδ</i> , Ep. and Ion. <i>είο</i> , Ep.; <i>είιο</i> , late Ep.
	<i>ἐμέθεν</i> , Ep. <i>μέθεν</i> , Dor. <sup>o</sup> <i>ἐμεύνη</i> , Lac. <sup>f</sup> <i>ἐμεύς</i> , <i>ἐμούς</i> , Æol. and Dor.	<i>τεῦς</i> , <i>τεούς</i> , Æol. and Dor.	<i>έθεν</i> , Ep. (as reflexive, accented, §. 143.2.) <i>είυ</i> , Dor. <i>είους</i> , Æol. and Dor.
	<i>ἐμῶς</i> , Dor. <i>ἐμέος</i> , Dor. <sup>g</sup> <i>ἐμίο</i> , <i>ἐμῶς</i> , <i>ἐμῶ</i> , Dor.	<i>ρίος</i> , <i>ρίως</i> , <i>ρίω</i> , <i>ριούς</i> , Dor.	
D.	<i>ἐμοι</i> , Bæotic; <i>ἐμίν</i> , <i>ἑ-</i> <i>μινγα</i> , Dor.; <i>ἐμίνη</i> , Tarent. <sup>h</sup>	<i>ρίν</i> , Dor.; <i>ρεί(ι)</i> Dor. and Ep. (generally accented). <i>ρίνη</i> , Tarent. * <i>ροί</i> , Ep. and Ion.	<i>ίν</i> , Dor. (generally ac- cented). <i>σφί(ν)</i> Herod. and Poetry. <i>είοι</i> , Ep. (reflexive; accented).

<sup>a</sup> Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ἐγώ* et *σέ*.

<sup>b</sup> Herod. viii. 132. and (reflexively) 136.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens Dial. Æol. 125 p.

<sup>d</sup> See Ahrens Dial. Dor. et Æol.

<sup>e</sup> Ahrens 249 p.

<sup>f</sup> Herm. Opusc. i. 256. Donaldson's New

Crat. p. 163. Böckh Corp. Inscrip.

<sup>g</sup> Ahrens 248 p.

<sup>h</sup> Donaldson's New Crat. p. 163.

<sup>i</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. 248 p.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens 250.

*Singular.*

A.	ἐμεῖ, Dor. <sup>a</sup> (?)	<p>ρέ, Dor. and Ep. (accented).</p> <p>ρύ, Doric ; enclitic, Theocr. I. 56, Aristoph. Eqq. 1225.</p> <p>ρεῖ, Dor.<sup>b</sup>(?)</p> <p>ρίν, in Theocr.</p>	<p>ἱέ, Ep. (accented), or *ἱ, as neut., Il. α, 236. for pl. Hom. Hymn. Vener. 268.</p> <p>ἱν for αὐτόν, -ήν, Hesych. and in a Fragma. of Ibycus.</p> <p>*νίς, Dor. (and Att. poet.) <i>him, her, it</i> ; also sometimes for the plural : Soph. Elect. 436, Cē. T. 868, Eur. Med. 1312.</p> <p>*μίν, Epic and Ion. (<i>him, her, it</i> : also sometimes for the plural).</p> <p>*σφέ, Dor. (and Att. poet.)</p>
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*Dual.*

N.	νῶϊ, νῶϊν	} Ep.	σφῶϊν(σφῶϊ and σφῶ)	} Ep.	*σφῶϊν, *σφῶε, *σφῶ } Ep.
G.D.	νῶϊν		σφῶϊν		
A.	νῶϊ (and νώ)		σφῶϊ (and σφῶ)		

*Plural.*

N.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἄμέες, Dor. ἄμμες, Æol.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἡμέες, Dor. ἄμμες, Æol.	*σφέων, Ion. and Ep. σφέων, Ep. Æol.
G.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. ἡμείων, Ep. ἄμμέων, Æol.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. ἡμείων, Ep. ἄμμέων, Æol.	
D.	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. ἄμμέεσι, Æol. ἄμιν <sup>c</sup> .	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides ἡμίν).	
A.	ἡμέας, Ion. and Ep. (besides ἡμας). ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep. ἄμέ, Dor. ἄμέ, Byzant. decr. in Demosth. 256. 1.	ἡμέας, Ion. ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep., Æsch. Eum. 620. ἡμέ, Dor.	<p>σφί, Ion. sometimes accented as reflexive, Hdt. vii. 149 ; *σφίν, *σφί, and *σφίσι(ν), Ep. ; *φίν, in Callim. Dian. 125. 213 ; *ψίν, Dor. ἄσφιν. Æol.</p> <p>*σφέας, Ion. and Ep.</p> <p>*σφέ, Ep.<sup>d</sup> ; ἄσφε, Æol. ; *ψέ, Dor.</p>

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens 253.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 254 p.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 259 p.

<sup>d</sup> Attic Poetry, see 654. 1. δ.

*Obs. 1.* Bentley observed, that in certain passages in Homer the metre required a form  $\mu\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$  for  $\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$ , answering to the Latin *mei*<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* For some other very rare and doubtful dialectic forms of the pronouns, see Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 247 sqq. and Dial. Æol. p. 123.

*Further remarks on the three Personal Pronouns.*

§. 146. 1. <sup>b</sup>The following tables exhibit the forms in the Sanscrit and German, as far as they furnish roots for the Greek and Latin personal pronoun.

*I. Person.*

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>Ah-am</i>	<i>ἐ-γών</i> <i>ἰων-γα</i>	<i>e-go</i>	<i>i-ch</i>
G.	<i>mé</i>	<i>μοῦ</i>	<i>mei</i>	<i>mei-ner</i>
D.	<i>mé</i>	<i>μοί</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>mi-r</i>
A.	<i>mám, má</i>	<i>με</i>	<i>mehe=me</i>	<i>mi-ch</i>

*Dual.*

N.	<i>áva-dm áv-dm</i>	<i>ῥῶτ</i> <sup>c</sup>	<i>nos</i>
G.	<i>ἡδῦ</i>	<i>ῥῶτῃ</i>	<i>nos-tri</i>
D.	<i>ἡδῦ</i>	<i>ῥῶτῃ</i>	<i>no-bis</i>
A.	<i>ἡδῦ</i>	<i>ῥῶτ</i>	<i>nos</i>

*Plural.*

N.	<i>asmé</i>	<i>ἄμμες</i>
G.	<i>asmá-kam</i>	<i>ἄμμήων</i>
D.	<i>asmab-'yam</i>	<i>ἄμμιν</i>
A.	<i>asm-án, nas</i>	<i>ἄμμε</i>

2. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun are, as in all the Indo-Germanic languages, formed from roots differing from the nominative.

3. The  $\epsilon$  of the Greek *ἐγώ*, which is also the root of the personal verb *εἰμί*, and the  $\iota$  of *ἰων-γα*, and of *Ich*, seems to be a modification of the Sanscrit *ah*. The  $\gamma\acute{o}$  is a termination (as *am* in Sanscrit), strengthened by the guttural to compensate for the loss of an aspirate. In German this same guttural is retained in *ch*, and in Gothic in *k*.

4. The root of most of the cases seems to be  $\mu$ , which occurs again as the personal ending of the I. person of the verb, as *τίθη-μι*. The  $\epsilon$  in *ἐμοῦ*, &c. is a prefix, as in other Greek words, such as *ἐ-λαχύς*, *ἔ-νομα*, &c.

5. The dual *ῥῶτ* is from the root *na*, Lat. *nos*. The true nominative form, corresponding to *áv-dm*, seems to have been lost, and the acc. *ῥῶτ* (*ἡδῦ*) to have supplied its place.

6. The root of the plural is *asma*, whence also springs the Sanscr. subst. verb *asmi*, *I am*. The  $\sigma$  is dropped by assimilation.

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's New Crat. p. 165.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 326 sq. Benfey Wurzel Lexix. ii. 151.

<sup>c</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 82.

§. 147. II. *Person.*

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>tv-am</i>	τῦ, σύ, Æol. τοῦ-ν	tu	du
G.	<i>tava</i>	τεῦ	tui	dei-ner
D.	<i>tub'yam</i>	τεῖν	ti-bi	di-r
	<i>té</i>	τοί		
A.	<i>tv-dm</i>	τέ	te	di-ch
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.	<i>yuv-dm</i>	σφῶϊ	cf. Latin plu- ral, vos.	
G.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊν		
D.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊν		
A.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊ		
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	<i>yus'mé</i>	ὅμμε		
G.	<i>yus'mákam</i>	ὀμμέων		
D.	<i>yus'mab'yam</i>	ὀμμιν		
A.	<i>yus'mán</i>	ὀμμε		

*Obs. 1.* The σ in the dual σφῶϊ, &c. seems to be a prefix.

*Obs. 2.* The dative termination *ν* answers to the Sanscrit locative form in *ī* or *īn*.

*Obs. 3.* With regard to the ι of σφῶϊ, we may remark that the Sanscrit neuter dual ended in *ī*.

*Obsolete Pronoun of the Third Person, Is* (<sup>a</sup> see also §. 654).

§. 148. There is an old nominative of this person *Is* or *Is*, *I* or *I*, whence *Iva*, Lat. *is*, *is-te*, Angl. *it*. Besides the nom. given by grammarians, we find the dat. *iv* for ἀντὶ Hesych., and *iv* acc. Hesych., and in a fragment of Ibycus; Hermann reads *iv* as the dat. and acc. in several passages of Pindar. The acc. μίν and νίν belong doubtlessly to this root. In some dialects we find compounds of this pronoun, as ἰγνητες Rhod. for αὐθιγενεῖς, *hoc in loco nati*; ἰθαγενεῖς (*Iθα* like *ἔθα*).

*The use of Reflexive Pronoun οὔ, οἱ, ἐ, for the III. Person.*

§. 149. 1. The pronoun οὔ, οἱ, ἐ, was originally and properly only reflexive, but as the real pronoun of the third person (*Is*) was not in use, it supplied its place, except in the nom. sing. and dual, where the demonstrative pronoun αὐτός was used as the pronoun of the III. person. In the nom. plural σφέις, properly the reflexive form, was in time used for the third person; it is first found Hdt. VII. 168.

2. The root of this pronoun began with Σφ, or Σf, as may be seen from the Sanscrit *svayam*, as *svas*, Lat. *suus*; and from its being a digam-mated word; and this original termination is represented in the forms οὔ &c. by the aspirate; (comp. ἡδύς,) Sanscr. *svadas*, Lat. *suavis*. Probably there was originally only a singular form of this pronoun, as in Latin; for σφίς, σφέ, σφός, are clearly singular in their form, answering to ἐμῖν, ἐμέ, ἐμός.

<sup>a</sup> Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad v. I.

3. The Doric forms  $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\psi\acute{\iota}$ , are transpositions of  $\sigma\phi$ ; so in Latin, *ipse*, from *is* and *pse*.

*The Reflexive Pronouns, ἑμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ.*

§. 150. 1. The reflexive  $\sigma\delta$  being also used for the third personal pronoun, the reflexive relation (that is, when the subject of the verb is also its object, as *I blame myself*), is generally signified by a pronoun compounded of the acc. of the three pronouns,  $\epsilon\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\xi$ , and  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , *self*. The nominative is wanting, as a reflexive pronoun properly signifies only the object of the verb, referred it to a preceding subject.

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a neuter and a plural, as well as a singular, form, while in that of the first and second person the two elements are in the plural declined separately, as  $\eta\acute{\mu}\omega\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\upsilon\acute{\mu}\omega\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ , &c., but  $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ , although Herodotus and the good Attic writers use  $\sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota\omega\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ , for  $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ , &c.

<i>Singular.</i>			
G.	$\epsilon\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ , $\eta\varsigma$	$\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ , $\eta\varsigma$ , or $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ , $\eta\varsigma$ ,	$\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ , $\eta\varsigma$ , or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ , $\eta\varsigma$ ,
D.	$\epsilon\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\hat{\omega}$ , $\hat{\eta}$ ,	$\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\hat{\omega}$ , $\hat{\eta}$ , or $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\tau\hat{\omega}$ , $\hat{\eta}$ ,	$\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\hat{\omega}$ , $\hat{\eta}$ , or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\hat{\omega}$ , $\hat{\eta}$ ,
A.	$\epsilon\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , $\eta\acute{\nu}$	$\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , $\eta\acute{\nu}$ , or $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , $\eta\acute{\nu}$	$\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , $\eta\acute{\nu}$ , $\acute{o}$ , or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , $\eta\acute{\nu}$ , $\acute{o}$ .
<i>Plural.</i>			
G.	$\eta\acute{\mu}\omega\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,	$\upsilon\acute{\mu}\omega\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,	$\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ , or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,
D.	$\eta\acute{\mu}\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ , $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ,	$\upsilon\acute{\mu}\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ , $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ,	$\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ , $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ , $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ,
A.	$\eta\acute{\mu}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,	$\upsilon\acute{\mu}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}$ , or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}$ .

*Obs.* 1. Homer does not use the compound forms, but always  $\epsilon\acute{\mu}'\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , ( $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\nu\sigma\epsilon$  sometimes),  $\sigma\omicron\iota\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{o}\iota\epsilon\acute{o}\iota\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\xi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$ , &c.; and even separates them by another word, as  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\eta}\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ . The enclitic pronouns are accented in these combinations.

*Obs.* 2. The Ionic form was  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omega\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\omega\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ .

*Reciprocal Pronouns.*

§. 151. To signify the notion of interchange, *each other*, the Greeks used an abbreviated compound pronoun,  $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\upsilon\alpha\iota$ , &c. (for  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , the second  $\acute{\alpha}$  being softened to  $\eta$ , and the last  $\lambda$  dropped for euphony) expressing two parties,

both affecting each other as objects. It has no nominative case or singular number.

	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων, αιν, οιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις, αἰς, οἰς	
A.	ἀλλήλους, ας, α	ἀλλήλω, ᾱ, ω.

### *Adjectival Personal Pronouns.*

§. 152. The notion of personal possession, *mine, thine, his, &c.*, is expressed by the following forms, derived from the genitive of the substantive pronouns :

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *meus, a, um*, from ἐμοῦ

ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *noster, nostra, um*, from ἡμῶν

νωττερος, τέρα, τερον, *of us two*, (only Epic) from νῶϊν

σός, ἡ, ὄν, *tuus, a um*, from σοῦ

ὑμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *vester, vestra, um*, from ὑμῶν

σφωττερος, τέρα, τερον, *of you two*, (only Epic) from σφῶϊν

ἐός, ἐή or ἐά, ἐόν, *belonging to him*, Dor. and Ep. ; ες, ἡ, ὄν, Dor.,

Ep. and Att., *suus, a, um*, from οὖ (but the Attics generally use the genitives, *ἐαυτοῦ* and *αὐτοῦ*).

σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *belonging to them, suus*, from σφῶν, generally only in the plural.

*Obs. 1.* In Doric and Epic we find ἐμός or ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *ours* : ὑμός, ἡ, ὄν, *yours* : σφός, ἡ, ὄν, *his* : τεός, ᾶ, ὄν, for σός ; ἐμός and ὑμός are found sometimes in tragedy, but generally only in the singular sense of *ours* for *mine*.

*Obs. 2.* On the use of these pronouns, see the Syntax.

### *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

§. 153. They are all of three terminations, but differ from adjectives of this class by having a neuter form in ο. The same forms are used both as substantival, as ὅδε ἦλθεν, *he came*, and adjectival pronouns, as ὅδε οἶκος, *this house*.

*Obs. 1.* The primitive characteristic of most of them is τ, as τὸ, τοῦτο, τότε &c., as in Sanscrit, Latin and English, (in German the *t* becomes *d* ;) as, *tad*, gen. *tasja*, *tasjās*, *tasja*, acc. *tam*, *tām*, *tad*, *this* ; Latin *tam*, *tum*, *tantus*, *talis* ; English *this*, *that*, &c. ; German *dann*, *da*, *damals*. The τ is often changed to σ or the rough breathing, (the Latin *h* ;) as, σήμερον, σῆτες, ὁ ἡ οἱ οὗτος, αὕτη, Lat. *hic*, Sanscrit *sās*, *sā*, Lat. *hic*, *hæc*, Germ. *hier*, *her*, Eng. *here* : lastly, the τ may be changed to κ, as seen by comparing τῆνος and κείνος.

*Obs. 2.* They are all formed by composition of the III. personal pronoun with τ, a rough breathing, or κ.

*Obs. 3.* The *relative*, *indefinite* and *interrogative* pronouns are modifications of the demonstratives. They severally have the characteristic of

their respective demonstratives; *as*, τοῦ, (demonst.) *of this man*; οὗ, *of this whom*; *κού, any where*; *κοῦ, where?*—τόσος, (demonst.) *so much*; ὅσος, *as much as*; *κόςος, Attic πόσος; how much?*

## Singular.

	<i>the</i>			<i>this</i>			<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

## Plural.

N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

## Dual.

N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τούτοιιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

*Obs.* 3. The Attic poets rather preferred the masculine dual τῷ instead of the feminine τά. *Œd. Col.* 1600. *Electr.* 975. See 388. 2. 6.

Like ὁ ἡ τό—ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῖδε, τῆσδε, plur. οἶδε, αἶδε, τάδε :

.. οὗτος—τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν);  
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν);  
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο :  
 .. αὐτός—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that*;  
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *alius*.

## Dialects.

a. ὁ ἡ τό: Dor. δ for ἡ; gen. τῷ Dor., τοῖο Ep., τῆς Dor.; dat. τῇ Dor.; acc. τάν Dor.; plur. τοί and ταί Dor. and Ep., rare in Attic, τοί Soph. Aj. 1404.; gen. τάνων Ep., τῶν Dor.; dat. τοῖσι, ταῖσι, τῆσι and τῆς Ep.; acc. τῆς, τῆς Dor. Æol.

b. ὅδε: Ep. dat. plur. τοῖσδεσσι and τοῖσδεσσι for τοῖσδε, both the elements being declined. The Epic dat. τοῖσδε for τοῖσδε is found also in tragedy.

c. In οὗτος and αὐτός, the Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; *as*, τούτέου, ταυτέης, ταυτέω, ταυτέους, ταυτέων—αὐτέη, αὐτέων, αὐτέοισι.

d. ἐκεῖνος (the ε does not belong to the root) is in the Ionic dialect and also in Attic poetry κείνος, Æol. κῆνος, Dor. τῆνος.

## Remarks on the Demonstrative Pronoun.

§. 154. 1. Ὁ, ἡ, τό, had originally a proper demonstrative force (see §. 444.), but in the Attic æra of the language it sank for the most part to the definite article. As this article always implies a relative either expressed or understood, *this*, *which*, and the two together link into one another as the parts of a joint, they are called by the old grammarians *ἄρθρα*, *articuli*, and by the latter grammarians distinguished as *articulus præpositivus*, ὁ, ἡ, τό, and *postpositivus*, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

2. ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, is formed from the union of δ, ἡ, τό, with the enclitic δε.

3. Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, is formed from δ-τός, á (ἡ) τή, το τό, the υ being merely euphonic: the former part of the compound agrees in its declension with the article, as οὗτος=δ, αὕτη=ἡ, τοῦτο=τό. From the composition of τοῖος, τόσος, τηλικός, with οὗτος, arise the pronouns τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, which differ from the declension of οὗτος only in having ου as well as ο<sup>a</sup> in the neuter.

4. Αὐτός, ἡ, ό, is formed from αὖ andρός (see §. 656.), Ion. αὐτός.

Obs. Of the forms of ό αὐτός, arising from crasis, ταῦτά &c., (see §. 14. 3.) τό αὐτό, in its crasis ταῦτό, generally takes the υ, as ταῦτόν.

### §. 155. Relative Pronoun.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
N.	ὅς	ἡ	ό	οἱ	αἱ	ά	ὧ	ἄ	ῶ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὔ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
D.	φί	ῇ	φί	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
A.	δν	ῆν	ό	οὗς	ἄς	ά	ῶ	ἄ	ῶ

*Dialects*:—δ Dor. and Homer. for ός, so Eur. Hipp. 525; οἴο Ion. and Ep. for οὗ; οὖν sometimes in Epic; ἧς Il. π, 208. All its forms (except ός, ἡ) are supplied in Doric and the old language by the article, as τό for ό, τοῦ for οὗ, τῆς for ἧς &c.; as also occasionally in the tragedians<sup>b</sup>.—(See §. 445.) Both are used in Epic as the metre requires.

### Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

§. 156. 1. The indefinite and interrogative pronouns are expressed by the same forms, but are distinguished by *accent*, the former being enclitic; and by *position*, the former being placed after the word to which they belong: the identity of form is accounted for by the similarity of meaning, both having reference to an uncertain object.

Obs. 1. When the interrogative pronouns are in a dependent sentence, the relative ό is prefixed to them, but this relative is not (except in όστις) declined; as, ό ποῖος, ό πόσος, ό πότερος, the accent remaining the same as in the simple word.

### Declension of τίς, τις, όστις.

2. The indefinite τίς, τι, *any one*, has its accent on the ultima of the cases and is enclitic throughout: the interrogative τίς, τί, *who? what?* has the accent throughout on the ι.

3. In the gen. and dat. sing. masc. and neut. both these pronouns are replaced by the forms of the article τοῦ, τῷ, and these, when indefinite, are enclitic, when interrogative, perispomena.

<sup>a</sup> See Elms. Med. 254.

<sup>b</sup> Ellendt ad voc. ii.



For the neut. plur. *τινά*, the Attics use *ἄττα*, Ionic *ἄσσα*, (*ἄττα* is for *ἄτινα*) which is often joined to adjectives to give them a slight degree of definiteness; as, *δευὰ ἄττα*, *μικρὰ ἄττα*, *certain, some dangers*. This form is not enclitic.

4. *ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὃ τι*, has a double inflexion, and the *τίς* being considered as enclitic, the accent is the same as the simple *ὅς*; in the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. it sometimes has a shorter form, the relative *ὅς* not being declined.

Sing. N.	τίς	N. τί	τίς, <i>quis?</i>	τί, <i>quid?</i>
G.	τινός or τοῦ		τινός or τοῦ	
D.	τινί - τῷ		τινί - τῷ	
A.	τινά	N. τί	τίνα	τί
Plur. N.	τινές	N. τινά and ἄττα	τινές	τίνα
G.	τινῶν		τινῶν	
D.	τισί(ν)		τίσι(ν)	
A.	τινάς	N. τινά ... ἄττα	τίνας	τίνα
D. N. A.	τινέ		τινε	
G. D.	τινοῖν		τινοῖν	

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὃ τι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἄτινα or ἄττα
G.	οὗτινος or ὅτου, ἡστίνος			ὧτινων	or (seldom) ὅτων	
D.	ὧτινι - ὅτῳ, ἡτινι			οἷσιν(ν) or (seldom) ὅτοις, αἰσιν- σι(ν), οἷσιν(ν)		
A.	ὅτινα	ἡτινα, ὃ τι		οὗσιν(ν)ας	ἄσιν(ν)ας, ἄτινα or ἄττα.	

*Obs. 2.* The long forms *ἡστίνος*, *οἷσιν(ν)*, *ὧτινι*, are used but rarely by the Attic writers. The negative compounds of *τίς*, *οὗτις*, *μήτις* &c., are declined like the simple *τίς*, as *οὗτινος*, *οὗτινες* &c.

*Obs. 3.—Dialects:* *a.* *τίς*, *τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., Dat. *τέῳ*, *τῷ* Ep. and Ion., Plur. gen. *τέων* Ep. and Ion., Dat. *τέοισι* Ep. and Ion. (Soph. Trach. 984 τοῖσι for *τίσι*).

*b.* *τίς*, *τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., *τέῳ* Ionic.

	Singular.	Plural.
c. <i>ὅστις</i> :	N. <i>ὅστις</i> , Neut. <i>ὅστι</i> Ep. G. <i>ὅτεν</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ὅττεο</i> , <i>ὅττεν</i> Ep. D. <i>ὅτεω</i> , <i>ὅτῳ</i> Ep. and Ion. A. <i>ὅτινα</i> Ep., N. <i>ὅστι</i> Ep.	<i>ὅτεων</i> Ep. and Ion.  <i>ὀρέοισι</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ὀρέησι</i> Hdt. <i>ὀρίνας</i> Ep., <i>ἄσσα</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ἄττα</i> Att.

*Obs. 4.* The form *ἄσσα* is formed from *ἄ* and *σά* Doric and Megaric for (*τά*) *τινά*<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 5.* An old Ionic form of *τίς* was *ἀμός*; whence *οὐδαμός*=*οὐδεῖς* (*οὐδαμοί*, *οὐδαμῶν*, Hdt.) and the adverbs *ἀμόθεν*, *ἀμη-γένη*, *οὐδαμῶς*, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Eustath. p. 143.

§. 157. Declension of *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, δεῖνα*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα, any one</i>	<i>οἱ δεῖνες</i>
G.	<i>τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δεῖνος</i>	<i>τῶν δεῖνων</i>
D.	<i>τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δεῖνι</i>	<i>wanting</i>
A.	<i>τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δεῖνα</i>	<i>τοὺς δεῖνας</i>

*Obs. 1.* Sometimes, but rarely, *δεῖνα* is used as indeclinable, as *τοῦ τῷ τὸν δεῖνα*.

*Obs. 2.* This pronoun was not generally used till Plato and Demosthenes, and was never admitted into poetry, except Arist. Aves 648; Ranæ 918, and Thesm. 622. The derivation of it is a matter of mere conjecture.

## Correlative Pronouns.

§. 158. 1. Co-relation in its widest sense signifies that two words correspond to one another; as, *οὗτος, he, ὅς, who: τίς; who?*

2. But those pronouns are properly termed correlatives, when they are different modifications of the same form; the relations both of adjectival and adverbial pronouns are four, viz. *interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative and relative*. The same word is the root of all the four forms, which are distinguished partly by a difference of accent, partly by a different initial letter, the interrogative and indefinite beginning with *π*, the demonstrative with *τ*, the relative with the rough breathing.

3. The strictly correlative adjectival pronouns express correlative notions of quantity and quality; they are

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relat. &amp; Depend. Interrogative.</i>
<i>πόσος, η, ον; quantus?</i>	<i>ποσός, ἡ, όν, aliquantus</i>	<i>τόσος, η, ον, tantus τοσόςδε, τοσῆδε, τοσόνδε, gen. τοσοῦδε, τοσῆςδε τοσοῦτος, -αὐτη, -οὔτο(ν)</i>	<i>ὅσος, η, ον ὅπόσος, η, ον quantus</i>
<i>ποιός, α, ον; qualis?</i>	<i>ποιός, ά, όν, of such a character</i>	<i>τοίος, α, ον, talis τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αὐτη, -οὔτο(ν)</i>	<i>οἷος, α, ον, qualis ὁποιός, α, ον</i>
<i>πηλίκος, η, ον; of what size?</i>	<i>πηλίκος, η, ον, of any size</i>	<i>τηλίκος, η, ον, of such a size τηλικόςδε, ἡδε, όνδε τηλικούτος, -αὐτη, οὔτο(ν)</i>	<i>ἡλίκος, η, ον, of what size ὀπηλίκος, η, ον</i>

*Obs. 1.* Τόσος and τοίος are mostly poetic, and used in prose only when they answer to their proper relatives, or when the demonstrative sense is to be especially brought out, as *ἐκ τόσου, so long since: τόσος καὶ τόσος* Demosth. in Phorm. p. 914, so τοίος καὶ τοίος Plato. The ending of τοίος is *ιος*, as in *ἑτεροίος*.

*Obs. 2.* The following are correlative, but do not occur in all four forms: *ποδαπός<sup>a</sup>; ὀποδαπός; κυίας?* where born? *παρτοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός,*

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 323. Lobeck Phryn. p. 66.

*nostras*, ὁμαδαπός, *vestras*, ἀλλοδαπός, ἄλλος ἀλλοῖος, ἕτερος ἑτεροῖος, πῶς παντοῖος. The words τύννος, τυννοῦτος, τυννουτοσί, *tam parvus*, have no correlatives.

§. 159. The correlative pronominal adverbs express the relations of place, time, mode, or property :

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Dependent Interrogative.
ποῦ ; <i>ubi</i> ?  (ποῦθι ; poet.) πόθεν ; <i>unde</i> ? ποῖ ; <i>quo</i> ? (πόσσε ; poet.)	ποῦ, <i>any where</i>  (ποῦθι poet.) ποθεν, <i>alicunde</i> ποῖ, <i>aliquo</i>	wanting ( <i>hic</i> , <i>ibi</i> ) (τόθι Homer) (τόθεν Apoll.) wanting	οὗ, <i>ubi</i>  (δοθι poet.) δοθεν, <i>unde</i> (οἶ poet.)	δοῦ  (δοῦθι Ep.) δοθεν δοποι (δοῦσσε Hom.)
πότε ; <i>when</i> ? πηνίκα ; <i>quo</i> <i>temporis puncto</i> ? <i>quota hora</i> ?  —	ποτέ, <i>aliquando</i> wanting   (οὗ) πώ, <i>πάνποτε</i>	τότε, <i>then</i> (τηνίκα Theocr. and Apollon.) τηνι- } <i>hoc</i> κάδε, } <i>ipso</i> τηνι- } <i>tem-</i> κάυτα, } <i>pore</i> —	δοτε, <i>quum</i> ήνίκα, <i>quo ipso</i> <i>tempore</i>  —	δοῦτε δοπηνίκα  —
πῶς ; <i>how</i> ?   πῇ ; <i>whither</i> ? <i>where</i> ? <i>how</i> ?	πῶς, <i>in some</i> <i>way</i>  πῇ, <i>aliquo</i>	(πῶς Hom. and Soph. Aj. 841.) οὕτω(ς), ὥδε— (ὥς almost en- tirely poet.) (τῇ poet.)  τηῶδε or ταύτῃ	ὥς, <i>as</i>   ῆ, <i>where</i>  (ῆχι or ῆχι Ep.)	δοπως, <i>as</i>   δοπῇ, <i>where,</i> <i>whither</i>

*Obs.* 1. Here also belong the following, which stand only in a certain degree of correlation, and are mostly poetic : ἐκεῖ (*ἐκεῖθι* and *κεῖθι* poet.), ἐκεῖθεν (*κεῖθεν* poet.), ἐκεῖσε (*κεῖσε* poet.) ; and the Epic τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημούτος, *tum*, ἦμος, *quum* (δοπῆμος Arat. 566.), ὅφρα τόφρα, *quamdiu tamdiu* ; τείως poet., τείως Ep., *tam diu*, ἕως (*εἰως*, *eios* Ep.), *quam diu*.

*Obs.* 2. The notions of *here*, *there*, are expressed in the common language by ἐνθα, (*ἐνθάδε*), ἐνταῦθα (Ion. ἐνθαῦτα) ; of *hence*, *thence*, by ἐνθεν, (*ἐνθένδε*) ἐντεῦθεν (*ἐνθεῦταν*, Ion.) : ἐνθα and ἐνθεν, in the old and the poetic dialects, have a demonstrative as well as a relative force ; in prose only a relative, except in certain combinations, as ἐνθα μὲν—ἐνθα δέ, ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, and when they express time, as ἐνθα λέγει, *then says he* ; ἐνθεν, *thereupon*.

*Obs.* 3. Homer frequently uses ὥδε to express position, *here*, *hither* ; so Theocr. frequently ; occasionally Æsch., Soph., Aristoph., and Ionic prose.

*Obs.* 4. Ὡς for οὕτως occurs in prose only in certain phrases : καὶ ὥς, *vel sic*, οὕδ' ὥς, *μηδ' ὥς*, *ne sic quidem*, or in relation to a preceding ὥς ; in other relations very rarely.

## Lengthening of Pronouns.

§. 160. There are certain small words which are attached so closely to certain pronouns for the purpose of increasing their force, that they form but one word and express but one peculiar pronominal relation: they are,

a. The enclitics γέ (γά Dor. and Æol.) with the I. and II. personal pronoun, to bring the person prominently forward. The accent of ἐγώ is drawn back, except in the gen. ἐμοῦ, as being a contraction from ἐμέο, ἐγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἔμεγε, σύγε.

b. The particles δὴ (very commonly in δῆποτε) and οὖν, with ὅστις and the relatives of size, or quantity, or quality, (not with the simple ὅς, though ὅθεν δὴ, *undecunque*, Plat. Phædr. p. 267 D), to extend the relation to all the objects which the pronoun can comprehend; as, ὅστιςδὴ, ὅστιςδῆποτε, ὅστιςοὖν, ἥτιςοὖν, ὅτιοὖν, *quicunque* (gen. οὐτινοςοὖν or ὅτουοὖν, ἥστιν-νοσοὖν, dat. ᾧτινιοὖν or ὅφουοὖν &c.);—ὅποσοςδὴ, ὅποσοςοὖν, ὅσοσδὴ, ὅσοσδῆποτε, *quantuscunque*;—ὅπηλικοςοὖν, *of what age soever*, ὅπηοὖν, ὅπουοὖν, ὅπωςοὖν, ὅπωςτιοὖν (especially with a negative, as οὐδ' ὅπωςτιοὖν, *ne minime quidem*), ὅπουδὴ, ὅπουδῆποτε.

c. The enclitic δέ, with certain demonstratives, to strengthen their demonstrative force; as, ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε; τοῖόςδε; τοσόςδε; τηλικόςδε; τοῖος, τόσος, τηλικός, the accent being changed when this δέ is attached to them.

d. The enclitic πέρ is attached to all the relatives to strengthen the reference to the preceding demonstrative, *just who*; as, ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ (gen. οὗπερ &c.); ὅσοςπερ; οἷόςπερ (gen. ὅσουπερ, οἷουπερ &c.); ὅτιπερ, ὅθενπερ.

e. The inseparable *ī demonstrativum* (ī *hic*) is, though not till the Attic æra, attached to the demonstratives and certain other small adverbs, to strengthen the demonstrative notion. It has always the acute, and absorbs the preceding short vowel, and shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong:

οὗτοσί (hicce, *celui-ci*) αὐτῇ, τοῦτί,

Gen. τοῦτοῦτί, ταυτησί, dat. τοῦτωτί, ταυτῇ,

Pl. οὗτοῖτί, αὐταῖτί, ταυτί,

ὅδῑ, ἥδῑ, τοδῑ from ὅδε; ᾧδῑ from ᾧδε; οὗτωσί from οὗτως,

ἐκεινοσί (in Aristoph. and Lucian), ἐκείνωσί &c.,

τοσουτονί, τοσονδί, *as large as he who is before you*;

So ἐνταυθενί from ἐντεῦθεν; ἐνθαδί from ἐνθάδε; νυνί from νῦν; δευρί from δεῦρο; in the common Attic dialect νυνμενί (Aristoph.) for νυνί μέν; likewise ἐν γε ταυθί (from ἐνταυθί) Aristoph. Thesm. 646.

Obs. 1. If σ precedes the *ī*, ν is sometimes added to the *ī* before a vowel, as οὗτοσίν, ἐκεινοσίν, οὗτωσίν.

Obs. 2. The comedians, to the cases of οὗτος which end in a short vowel, add γί and δί, formed from γεῖ, δεῖ, as τουτογί, ταυταγί, τουτοδί.

Obs. 3. The Æol. and Dor. add νη to the personal pronouns to increase their personality, as ἐγώνη, ἐμεώνη, ἐμίνη. The Epic adds τέ to all the relatives, as ὅστε, *just who*; this was retained in the common language in ἐφ' ᾧτε, οἷόςτε, αἵτε, ὅστε.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the Numerals.*

§. 161. 1. The Numerals express the relations of number and quantity.

2. They are divided into

I. *Cardinal*, which signify a definite number, as *δέκα*, *ten*.

II. *Derivatives* from the cardinal, which signify a definite number, but in its relation to other persons or things; as, *τρίτος*, *the third*, *τρίς*, *thrice*.

3. Numerals are either substantival, as *ἡ δύος*, *duality*; adjectival, as *τρῆς*, *three*; or adverbial, as *τρίς*, *thrice*.

4. The four first cardinals and the round numbers from 200 (*διακόσιοι*) to 10,000 (*μύριοι*) and its compounds, are inflected like adjectives. To express *thousands*, *χίλιοι* is joined with the numeral adverbs, as *τρισχίλιοι*, *three thousand*.

5. The derivatives are divided into

*a. Ordinals*, which implies that the object occupies a particular position in a succession of numbers; as, *δέκατος*, *the tenth*. They are declined with three terminations *ος, η, ον* (but *δευτερος, α, ον*). Up to 20 they end in *τος* (except 2, 7, 8), and have the accent as far back as possible; from 20 upwards they end in *τής*: they are all derived from the corresponding cardinal, except *πρώτος* from *πρό*, *foremost, first*. The neut. is used adverbially, as *πρώτον*, and sometimes we find regular adverbs in *ως*, as *πρώτως*.

*b. Multiples*, which signify the number of parts of which a whole is composed—*how many?* They are compounded of *πλός* and are declined with three terminations *ός, όν, όον*. A more rare form, but especially used in Ionic, ends in *φάσιος*, as *διφάσιος*, *double*.

The adverbial multiples are formed from the cardinals by the addition of *χᾶ, χῆ* or *χῶς*, as *πένταχᾶ, πενταχῆ, πενταχῶς*.

The adverbs expressing *how often?* are (with the exception of the three first) formed from the cardinals by dropping the final letter and adding *άκις*, as *πεντάκις*.

*c. Proportionals*, which express the relations of number or quantity in which one thing stands to another. They are all compounds of *πλάσιος, ία, ιον*; as, *διπλάσιος*, *twice as many*; rarely with the ending *πλασίων, ον*, as *ἐκατονταπλασίων*.

*Obs. 1.* A peculiar sort of numeral exists in Greek, ending in *αῖος*, which signifies the day on which any thing happened; as, *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*: *πεμπταῖοι ἀφίκοντο*, *they arrived on the fifth day*. Eur. Elect. 171 *τριταῖον θυσίαν*. Homer uses *πεμπταῖος* Od. ξ. 257.

*Obs.* 2. There are no distributive numerals in Greek, but they use instead, either the cardinals compounded with σύν, or, which is more usual, the cardinal with ἀνά, εἰς, κατὰ, as σύνδυο, σύντρεις ἦσαν, *bini, terni, ἀνὰ δέκα ἀφίκοντο, they came in number ten.*

6. The substantival numerals, expressing abstract numbers, are all, except the first, formed from the cardinals, with the ending ἄς, gen. ἄδος, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*, but ἡ μονάς, *an unit*.

7. There are also other numerals which express only an indefinite quantity or indefinite number, as ἔνιοι, *some*; πάντες, *all*; πάντα, *all things*; πολλοί, *many*; πολλά, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*; ὀλίγον, *little*; οὐδείς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*, &c. So adverbs, as πολλάκις, see §. 167.

### Signs of Number.

§. 162. For this purpose the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are used, and the three obsolete letters in their proper places, as Ϝ (ϝ) 6, Ϛ 90, ϛ 900. Up to 900, a stroke is placed above the letter, afterwards below, as ϡ 1000, ϣ 100, Ϟ 100,000. (See the Alphabet.)

*Obs.* Another mode of expressing number is the old Attic, which is found in old inscriptions: 1 Ι (the first letter of ἶος, the old form of εἶς), 2 ΙΙ—3 ΙΙΙ—4 ΙΙΙΙ—5 ΙΙ (the first letter of Πέντε)—6 ΙΙΙ (5 and 1)—7 ΙΙΙΙ &c.—10 Δ (δέκα)—11 ΔΙ &c.—15 ΔΠ—20 ΔΔ—21 ΔΔΙ &c.—30 ΔΔΔ—40 ΔΔΔΔ—100 Η (ἑκατόν according to the old mode of writing the aspirated ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ &c.—1000 Χ (χίλιοι)—2000 ΧΧ—10,000 Μ (Μύριοι).—50, 500, 5000, 50,000, are expressed by placing the letters Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000), within the ΙΙ (5), to signify that the numbers so placed are to be multiplied by 5; as, [Δ] πεντάκις δέκα, 5 times 10=50: [Η] =500: [Χ] ΔΔ=520: [Μ] Χ=5000: [Μ] =50,000—thus 3650 may be written XXX [Η] Η [Δ] =3650.

### §. 163. Numerals.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1 α' εἰς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>primus</i>
2 β' δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3 γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ον
4 δ' τέσσαρες, α, ον τέτταρ.	τέταρτος, η, ον
5 ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6 ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7 ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8 η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον
9 θ' ἐννέα	ἐννατος, η, ον
10 ι' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον

11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	ιγ' τρικαίδεκα	τρισκαίδέκατος, η, ον
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαίδέκατος, η, ον
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαίδέκατος, η, ον
16	ις' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαίδέκατος, η, ον
17	ιζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαίδέκατος, η, ον
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαίδέκατος, η, ον
19	ιθ' ἑννεακαίδεκα	ἑννεακαίδέκατος, η, ον
20	κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ή, όν
21	κά εἴκοσιν εἰς, μία, ἕν	εἰκοστός πρώτος, η, ον
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός, ή, όν
40	μ' τεσσαρᾶκοντα οἱ τετταρ	τεσσαρακοστός, ή, όν
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ή, όν
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ή, όν
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ή, όν
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, ή, όν
90	ς' ἑνενήκοντα	ἑνενηκοστός, ή, όν
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ή, όν
200	σ' διακόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός, ή, όν
300	τ' τριάκόσιοι, αι, α	τριάκοσιοστός, ή, όν
400	υ' τετρακόσιοι, (ποῦ τεσσαρακ.), αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός, ή, όν
500	φ' πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός, ή, όν
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
800	ω' ὀκτακοσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
900	θ' ἑνακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστός, ή, όν
1000	,α χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, ή, όν
2000	,β δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
3000	,γ τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
4000	,δ τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α	τετρακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
5000	,ε πεντακισχίλιοι, αι, α	πεντακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
6000	,ς ἑξακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑξακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
7000	,ζ ἑπτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
8000	,η ὀκτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
9000	,θ ἑννακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑννακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
10,000	,ι μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ή, όν
20,000	,κ δισμύριοι, αι, α	δισμυριοστός, ή, όν
100,000	,ρ δεκακισμύριοι, αι, α	δεκακισμυριοστός, ή, όν.

## Dialects.

§. 164. 1. *Cardinal*.—Εἷς is lengthened by Hesiod (Theog. 145.) into *ζεῖς*. An Epic form of *μία* is *ἰα*, *ἰῆς*, *ἰῆ*, *ἰαν*; in the masculine, this form occurs only in *ἰῆ* for *ἐνὶ*, Il. ζ, 422. For *εἷς* Theocrit. XI. 33, uses *ῆς* (al. *ῆς*). For dialectic forms of *δύο*, see §. 166. *Τέσσαρες* Ion. *τέσσαρες*, Dor. *τέτορες* and *τέττορες*, Æol. (also Ep.) *πίσυρες*; from *τέσσαρες* Homer forms dat. pl. *τέττασιν*—*πέμπε*, ζ, Æol.—*δωδέκα* and *δυοκαίδεκα* for *δώδεκα*, Ep., Ion., and poet.—*εἰκοσι*, 20, Ep., *εἰκατι*, Dor., *τετράκοντα*, 40, Dor., *ογδώκοντα*, 80, Ion., *ἐννήκοντα*, 90, Ep., *διακάτιοι*, 200, &c., Dor.: *εἰνακόσιοι*, 900, Ion. for *ἐννακόσιοι*. The long *a* in the forms in *άκοντα* and *ακόσιοι*, as *τριάκοντα*, *διακόσιοι*, *τριακόσιοι*, is in Epic and Ionic *η*, as *τρίῃκοντα*: so also *τεσσερήκοντα*, although the *a* in *τεσσεράκοντα* is short. Homer uses *ἐννεάχιλοι* and *δεκάχιλοι* Il. ε, 860, ξ, 148.

2. *Ordinal*.—*Πρῶτος*, Dor. *πράτος*; an Epic form is *πρόμος*, *primus*. Epic forms of *τρίτος*, *ἑβδομος*, *ογδοός*, are *τρίτατος*, *ἑβδόματος*, *ογδόατος*: also of *τέταρτος*, *τέτατος* (*per metathes.*, as *τέττασιν*, above). For *ἑνατος*, Homer uses *ἑνατος* and *εἰνατος*; so in some other words from the same root, as *εἰνάκις*, *εἰνάφυες*, &c.

## Observations.

§. 165. 1. The forms *δεκατρεῖς*, N. *δεκατρία*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c., are less common than *τρισκαίδεκα*, *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, &c.

2. In *τριάκοντα* and *τεσσαράκοντα*, the antepenultima is usually *a* and not *η*, as in the other numerals, on account of the *ι* and *ρ* preceding. (Comp. I. decl.)

3. Other forms of *τρισκαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, are *τριακαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but all four are generally indeclinable.

4. In the compound numerals the smaller number with *καί* is generally prefixed to the larger, though the larger not unfrequently stands first without *καί*, and sometimes with it; as,

25: *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*(ν), or *εἴκοσι πέντε*, or (rarely) *εἶκ. καὶ πέντε*.

345: *πέντε καὶ τεσσεράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι*, or *τρ. τ. π.*

5. The same rule holds good in the ordinals; as, *πενήκτος καὶ εἰκοστός*, or *εἰκοστός πενήκτος*. Sometimes the place of *καί* is supplied by *ἐπὶ*, the smaller number being placed first; as, *πέντε ἐπὶ εἴκοσι*, *πενήκτος ἐπὶ εἰκοστῇ*. The numbers compounded of 8 or 9, are frequently expressed by a subtraction from the following ten: two forms of expressing this are in use:

a. 49: *ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοντα*, *undequingaginta*.

48: *δυοῖν δέοντων πενήκοντα*, *duodequingaginta*.

39: *νῆς μᾶς δέουσας τεσσαράκοντα*, *naves undetriginta*.

b. 48: *δυοῖν δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες*.

49: *ἐνὸς δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες*.

39: *νῆς μᾶς δέουσai τεσσαράκοντα*.

So in the *Ordinals*, as *ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοστός ἀνὴρ*, or *ἐνὸς δέων πενήκοστός ἀνὴρ*, *undequingagesimus vir*.

6. Fractions are expressed thus:

1. Simple fractions:

a.  $\frac{1}{2}$  by the adj. *ἡμίς*, and when applied to magnitudes, weights, mea-



tures, &c. by adding the inseparable word *ἡμι*, *half*, to the whole substantive, which takes the ending *ον* or *ιον*; as, *ἡμιτάλαντον*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  talent: *ἡμιμναῖον*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mina.

b.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. by compounding the ordinals *τρίτος*, &c. with the subst. *μόριον*; as, *τρίτημόριον*  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *τεταρτημόριον*  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *πεμπτημόριον*  $\frac{1}{5}$ , &c.

Obs. *Τρίτημόρον*, *τρίτημόριον* is also used for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an obol.

## 2. Mixed numbers:

a. When the whole number is 1, the preposition *ἐπί* is prefixed to the ordinal of the denominator of the fraction; as, *ἐπίτρίτος*  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , *ἐπιτέταρτος*  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , &c.

b. When the whole number is greater than 1, and the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a. *ἡμι* is compounded with the name of the sum, weight, measure, &c., and an ordinal is prefixed signifying one more than the whole number, from which ordinal the  $\frac{1}{2}$  is to be subtracted, as *τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  talents, the third being a half, the other two whole talents; (so in Germ., *dritte halb Stund*, 2 miles and a half): β. But less frequently the cardinal is used with *ἡμισυ*; as, *αἱ δύο καὶ ἡμισυ δραχμαί*, the two drachms and a half: or, γ. The whole is divided into halves, and the word compounded with *ἡμι* is in the plural, as *τρία ἡμιτάλαντα*, 3 half talents =  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

## §. 166. Declension of the four first Cardinals

N.	εἷς	μία	ξν	δύο and δύο Epic.
G.	ένός	μῆς	ένός	δνοῖν, Att. δυεῖν
D.	ένί	μῆ	ένί	δνοῖν, more rarely δυσ(ν)
A.	ένα	μίαν	έν	δύο

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N.	τρεις, Neut. τρία	τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, Neut. α
G.	τριῶν	τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί(ν)	τέσσαρσι(ν) (poet, τέτρασι)
A.	τρεις, Neut. τρία	τέσσαρας, Neut. α

οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
οὐδενός	οὐδεμῆς	οὐδενός
οὐδενί	οὐδεμῆ	οὐδενί
οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Plur. οὐδένες, οὐδένας, *nobodies*, Eur. Andr. 700. Iph. in Aul. 371<sup>1</sup>.

Obs. 1. The accent of the gen. and dat. of *μία* is anomalous, *μῆς*, *μῆ*, as if the nom. were an oxyton of the I. decl. The accent of *οὐδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς* follows that of the simple form *εἷς*, &c.; the forms *οὐθείς*, *μηθείς* for *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς* are not older than Aristotle, and probably arose from an incorrect pronunciation of the *δ* before the rough breathing, whence the *δ* was in time changed to the aspirate; so, *ἔθ' Ἑρμῆς* for *ἐθε*, Böckh Corp. Inscr. I. 12.

Obs. 2. *Δύο* is often used as an indeclinable for all cases; the dat. *δυσί* is very seldom found in the old Attic writers; whether *δυεῖν* is ever used as a dat. is very uncertain. *Ἄμφω* has in the gen. and dat. *ἀμφοῖν*, the acc. is *ἀμφω*, and it is sometimes indeclinable. For *δύο* and *τρεις* the poets use *δισσός*, *τρισσός*, Ion. *διξός*, *τριξός*.

Obs. 3. The Epic and later writers use *τέτρασιν* as the dat. of *τέσσαρες*.

\* οὐδέων Demosth. 23. 6.

*Dialects.*

- a. There is an Æolic form *δεῖς* for *εἰς*.  
 b. The Æolic uses *ἰα* for *μία*. The gen. and dat. of *μία* is Ion. *μῆς, μῇ*.  
 c. Of *δύο* there is an Ion. gen. *δυῶν*, dat. *δυοῖσιν*. The Epic forms of *δύο* are:

N.	δύω, δύο — <i>δοίω</i> — <i>δοιοί, αἱ, ἄ.</i>
D.	<i>δοιοῖς, δοιοῖσι.</i>
A.	δύω, δύο — <i>δοίω</i> — <i>δοιούς, ἄς, ἄ.</i>

§. 167. *Numeral Adverbs.*

1 <i>ἅπαξ, once.</i>	18 <i>ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις</i>
2 <i>δῖς, twice.</i>	19 <i>ἐννεακαιδεκάκις</i>
3 <i>τρίς</i>	20 <i>εἰκοσάκις</i>
4 <i>τετράκις</i>	30 <i>τριακοντάκις</i>
5 <i>πεντάκις</i>	40 <i>τεσσαρακοντάκις</i>
6 <i>ἑξάκις</i>	50 <i>πεντηκοντάκις</i>
7 <i>ἑπτάκις</i>	60 <i>ἑξηκοντάκις</i>
8 <i>ὀκτάκις</i>	70 <i>ἑβδομηκοντάκις</i>
9 <i>ἐννεάκις, ἐννάκις</i>	80 <i>ὀγδοηκοντάκις</i>
10 <i>δεκάκις</i>	90 <i>ἐννεηκοντάκις</i>
11 <i>ἐνδεκάκις</i>	100 <i>ἐκατοντάκις</i>
12 <i>δωδεκάκις</i>	200 <i>διακοσιάκις</i>
13 <i>τρισκαιδεκάκις</i>	300 <i>τριακοσιάκις</i>
14 <i>τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάκις</i>	1000 <i>χιλιάκις</i>
15 <i>πεντεκαιδεκάκις</i>	2000 <i>δισχιλιάκις</i>
16 <i>ἑκκαιδεκάκις</i>	10,000 <i>μυριάκις</i>
17 <i>ἑπτακαιδεκάκις</i>	20,000 <i>δισμυριάκις</i>

*Multiple Adjectives.*

1 <i>ἁπλός, ἀπλοῦς, single.</i>
2 <i>διπλοῦς, double.</i>
3 <i>τριπλοῦς</i>
4 <i>τετραπλοῦς</i>
5 <i>πενταπλοῦς</i>
6 <i>ἑξαπλοῦς</i>
7 <i>ἑπταπλοῦς</i>
8 <i>ὀκταπλοῦς</i>
9 <i>ἐννεαπλοῦς</i>
10 <i>δεκαπλοῦς</i>
100 <i>ἐκατονταπλοῦς</i>
1000 <i>χιλιαπλοῦς</i>
10,000 <i>μυριαπλοῦς</i>

*Proportional Adjectives.*

<i>διπλάσιος</i>
<i>τριπλάσιος</i>
<i>τετραπλάσιος</i>
<i>πενταπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἑξαπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἑπταπλάσιος</i>
<i>ὀκταπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἐννεαπλάσιος</i>
<i>δεκαπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἐκατονταπλάσιος</i>
<i>χιλιοπλάσιος</i>
<i>μυριοπλάσιος</i>

*Substantival Numerals.*

1 μονάς, sometimes ἐνός,	10 δεκάς
2 δυάς	20 εικάς
3 τριάς	30 τριάκας
4 τετράς	40 τεσσαρακοντάς
5 πεντάς, πεμπτάς	50 πεντηκοντάς
6 ἑξάς	100 ἑκατοντάς
7 ἑβδομάς	1000 χιλιάς
8 ὀγδοάς	10,000 μυριάς
9 ἑννεάς	20,000 δύο μυριάδες.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Of Verbs<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 168. 1. There are three forms termed *voices* :

- a. Active, for transitive and neuter verbs, as *τύπτω, I beat* ; *ἀνθῶ, I flourish*.
- b. Middle, for neuter, reflexive, or reciprocal verbs, as *ἔπομαι, I follow* ; *ἡδομαι, I am pleased* ; *βουλευέσθαι, to deliberate*.
- c. Passive, for passive verbs, as *ἐδιώχθησαν, they were pursued*.

2. The original form of the Greek verb was in *μ*. This may be seen from the substantive verb and copula *εἰμι*, and the older forms of the verb yet retained in the *Æolic* dialect<sup>b</sup> compared with the Latin *sum*, &c., and from a comparison with the Sanscrit verb ; as for instance, *δάμναμι* (Dor. for *δάμνημι*) with the Sanscrit *damjami*, and the Latin *inquam* :

δάμνα-μι	<i>damjā-mi</i>	<i>inqua-m</i>
δάμνα-ς	<i>damja-si</i>	<i>inqui-s</i>
δάμνα-τι	<i>damja-ti</i>	<i>inqui-t</i>
	<i>dajā-was</i>	
δάμνα-τον	<i>damja-thas</i>	
δάμνα-τον	<i>damja-tas</i>	
δάμνα-μες	<i>damjā-mas</i>	<i>inqui-mus</i>
δάμνα-τε	<i>damja-tha</i>	<i>inqui-tis</i>
δάμνα-ντι	<i>damja-nti</i>	<i>inquiu-nt.</i>

<sup>a</sup> For the sorts of verbs, and the power, primary and secondary, of their voices, see *Syntax*. <sup>b</sup> Greg. Corp. p. 619. Leunep. Anal. p. 173. Ahrens. Dial. *Æol.* p. 134.

*Relations of Verbs.*

3. *a.* The relation of *time* is expressed by the *tenses* (*tempora*).
- b.* The relation of *mood*, that is, the way in which an action or state is spoken of, is expressed by the *moods* (*modi*).
- c.* The relation of *Person* and *Number* is expressed by the *persons* (singular and plural) of the tenses<sup>a</sup>.

*Conjugation of Verbs.*

§. 169. 1. The Conjugation, or Inflexion, of verbs to denote the above relations properly belongs only to the *Verbum Finitum*: it is however extended to a portion of the *Verbum Infinitum*, viz. to the Participials formed from the *Verbum Finitum*.

The Verb in those forms, in which the notion is completely defined by mood, tense, number, person, is called *Verbum Finitum*, in distinction to *Verbum Infinitum*, which comprehends those forms, in which mood and person are not defined.

2. The personal forms declare whether the subject of the verb is the *speaker* (*I do*), or the person *spoken to* (*thou doest*), or the person *spoken of* (*he does*); and also the relation of number, whether the subject is an individual (singular), or two (dual), or many persons (plural).

3. Every form of the *verbum finitum* expresses a variety of relations, each of which must be distinguished, and which, beginning from those of person, may be considered in the following order; *τύπτω, I beat*; *a.* first person: *b.* singular: *c.* present: *d.* indicative: *e.* active.

*Obs.* The Greek conjugation is particularly copious in its distinct forms of expression for each relation, and in only a few cases employs the auxiliary verb.

4. There are two sorts of conjugation: 1. the form in *ω*, which includes by far the greater number of verbs; 2. the older form in *μι*, as *ἵστημι*.

*Of the Root of Verbs.*

§. 170. 1. In every verbal form we must distinguish between the *Radical* syllables, which contain the primitive notion of the verb, and the *Formal* syllables, which express the various relations of the verb.

2. The root is contained in one or more syllables, as *λύ-ω*,

<sup>a</sup> For the powers of the moods and tenses, see *Syntax*.

παθεῖ-ω. The formal syllables are either prefixed to the root (augment or reduplication), or affixed to the end of it (inflexive termination):

ἐ-λυ-ον, λῶ-σα, ἐ-λο-σα, πε-παθ-σο-μαι.

3. Besides the formal syllables, the relations of the verb are sometimes signified by the change of the component letters; as,

τρέπ-ω, τέ-τροφ-α, ἐ-τρέπ-ην.

4. The final letter of the root is called the characteristic (the distinguishing letter) of the verb; and the verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, or *liquid*, as the characteristic is either a *vowel*, a *mute*, or a *liquid*; as,

λῶ-ω, τιμῶ-ω; τρίβ-ω; φαίν-ω.

The two last are comprehended under the term *impure*.

5. The root of mute verbs in ω is found by taking from the aor. II. the augment and tense ending, or the reduplication and tense ending from pft. II.; as,

ἐ-τυπ-ον or τέ-τυπ-α gives us the root of τύπτω, τυπ,

ἐ-παθ-ον, the root of πάσχω, παθ,

and of *pure* and *liquid* verbs, which have no aor. II., by cutting off the tense ending from the future, as κριν-ῶ gives us the root of κρίνω.

*Obs. 1.* The Latin derivatives, which, it must be remembered, represent very ancient forms of the Pelasgic tongue, retain the simple form, as ἱ-παθ-ον, *pat-i*, ἱ-λαθ-ον, *lat-ere*, φυγ-εῖν, *fug-ere*.

*Obs. 2.* Where the aor. II. is obsolete, the simple substantive of the verb will frequently give the root, as βήξ = βήχς of βήσσω, καλίβη of καλύπτω, ἀφή of ἄπτω.

### *Of the Formal Syllable.*

#### *Augment and Reduplication.*

§. 171. 1. The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the historic tenses, that is, the imperfect, aorist and pluperfect.

There are two augments, *the Syllabic* and *the Temporal*.

#### *Syllabic Augment.*

2. The syllabic augment is ε, and is prefixed to verbs whose root begins with a consonant,—to the root in the second aorist; to the strengthened root in the imperf. and first aorist; and to the

reduplication in the plpf., so that each form is increased by a syllable; as,

*βουλεύω*, impf. *ἔ-βούλευον*, aor. *ἔ-βούλευσα*, plpf. *ἔ-βε-βουλεύκειν*.

3. When the root begins with *β*, the *β* is doubled; as,

*ρίπτω*, *ἔρριπτον*, *ἔρριψα*.

### Dialects.

*Obs. 1.* The three verbs, *βούλομαι*, *δύναμαι*, *μέλλω*, take in the Attic dialect (but mostly in the new Attic only), *η* as the augment instead of *ε*<sup>a</sup>; as, *ἐβουλόμην* and *ἡβουλόμην*, aor. *ἐβουλήθην* and *ἡβουλήθην*: *ἐδυνάμην* and *ἡδυνάμην*, aor. *ἐδυνήθην* and *ἡδυνήθην* (but always *ἐδυνάσθην*): *ἔμελλον* and *ἡμέλλον*: so in G. T. This augment *η* is rare in the Epic and Ionic dialect. The tragedians generally used the simple *ε*, and always with *βούλομαι*; and so almost always the old Attic writers and Aristophanes. The aorist of *μέλλω* is always *ἐμέλλησα*, which has only the sense of "delay."

*Obs. 2.* All poets (except the Attic) were allowed to drop the augment for the metre, as *λύσε*, *στεῖλαντο*, *θίσαν*. Hdt. drops the syllabic augment in the words *διατάττω*, *διατήθη* II. 112: *ὑποδεκάτω* IV. 167: *κατέατο* (from *κάθημαι*) IX. 90.

*Obs. 3.* The augment of the imp. and aor. is sometimes dropped in tragedy<sup>b</sup>, but only in the narratives of messengers and at the beginning of trimeters, or if in the middle of the verse, at the beginning of a new sentence; but in many apparent omissions of the augment it is in reality an elision after a long vowel. (See §. 18. 11.) The imp. *χρῆν*<sup>c</sup> is usually used instead of *ἐχρῆν*, even in prose.

*Obs. 4.* The plpf. is found sometimes in Attic Greek without the augment *ε*<sup>d</sup>; as, *γεγένητο* Thucyd., *ἀποπεφύεγν*, *διαβίβληντο*, *πεπόνθειμεν*, *δεδῖε*, *πεφύκει* Plat., *πεπύσμεν* Arist., *καταλείπετο*, *ἀποκέκοπτο*, *προκεχωρήκει*, *διαπεπόμφει*, *τετελευτήκει*, *ἀποδεδράκει* Xen., *πεπόνθεισαν* Æschin. So in G. T. *δεδώκει* &c.

*Obs. 5.* The forms in *σκον* have no augment<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs. 6.* The Epic poets dropped the reduplicated *ρ* for the metre, as *ἔρεξας*; and for the same reason doubled the other liquids and *σ*, as *ἔσσεννα*, *ἐλλίσσεντο*, *ἔλλαβε*. (So also in G. T. occasionally, as 2 Cor. xi. 21 *ἐραβδίσθη*.)

### Temporal Augment.

§. 172. The temporal augment is used with verbs beginning with a vowel, and consists in the reduplication of that vowel, so that the two vowels coalescing into one long vowel, the time or quantity is increased:

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Corp. p. 109.

<sup>b</sup> On this disputed point, see R. P. Pref. Hec. p. iii. Elms. Bacch. 1132. Oed. Col. 1606. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488—591. Valck.

Ph. 856. Herm. El. Metr. 33. 77.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvii. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

<sup>d</sup> Moeris p. 194.

<sup>e</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211.

αᾶ becomes	η,	as ἄγω	Imp. ἦγον	Pf. ἦχα	Plpf. ἦκειν
εε	-	η, - ἐλπίζω	- ἤλπιζον	- ἤλπικα	- ἤλπικειν
ἢ	-	ι, - ἵκετεύω	- ἵκέτευσον	- ἵκέτευκα	- ἵκετεύκειν
οο	-	ω, - ὁμιλέω	- ὠμίλεον	- ὠμίληκα	- ὠμιλήκειν
ῶῶ	-	υ, - ὑβρίζω	- ὑβρίζον	- ὑβρισμαι	- ὑβρίσμεν
αι	-	η, - αἰρέω	- ἦρεον	- ἦρηκα	- ἦρήκειν
αυ	-	η, - αὐλέω	- ἠέλεον	- ἠύληκα	- ἠυλήκειν
οι	-	φ, - οἰκτίζω	- ᾔκτιζον	- ᾔκτικα	- ᾔκτίκειν.

## Remarks.

§. 173. 1. The augment is not admitted in the verbs which begin with η, ι, υ, ου, ω, ει (except εικάζω, which in Attic is sometimes, though rarely, augmented<sup>a</sup>); as,

ἡττάομαι, impf. ἡττώμεν, pf. ἡττήμαι, plpf. ἡτήμην: ἵπνω, aor. ἵπνωσα: ὀπνώ, aor. ὀπνωσα: ὠφελῶ, impf. ὠφέλιον: οὐτάζω, impf. οὐταζον: εἰκω, impf. εἰκον, aor. εἶξα: but,

εἶδω, (prose καθεύδω,) impf. καθεύδον and καθυῖδον.

εὐχομαι, impf. Att. εὐχόμεν, aor. Att. εὐξάμην.

εἰκάζω, aor. εἶκασα, and Att. ἦκασα, pf. εἶκασμαι, and Att. ἦκασμαι.

2. Those beginning with ευ in the common dialects have not the augment, but in Attic take it (except εὐρίσκω, and even of this the forms ηὐρίσκον, ηὐρέθη<sup>b</sup> are, though but rarely, found; the perfect is always εὐρηκα).

3. Ἑλληνίζω and ἔζομαι are also unaugmented; and in tragedy the forms ἄνωγα, καθεύδον, καθήμην, have not the augment<sup>c</sup>.

4. The verbs beginning with ἄ, followed by another vowel, retain α instead of changing it to η, the α however being lengthened; as,

ἄλω, audio (poet.), impf. ᾗων, but in Ionic ἐπήϊσα (Hdt.) from ἐπαῖα. ἀηθέσσω, impf. ἀήθεσσον.

Except:

αἶδω (ᾄδω), impf. ᾄδον (ᾄδον).

αἶρω (αἶρω), aor. ᾄρω and αἶρω. Epic III. pl. pf. pass. ᾄρωτο.

αἶσσω (Att. ᾄσσω), aor. ᾄξα (Att. ᾄξα).

5. Verbs beginning with ᾠ, αυ, οι, followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment; as,

αἰδῶ, impf. αἰδωνον: ἐξηύνη and ἐξανάνθη, from ἐξαναινω.

οἰακίζω, impf. οἰάκιζον.

But οἶομαι (οἶμαι), impf. οἶομεν (οἶμεν), aor. οἶσθην (inf. οἶσθηναι).

6. Many verbs beginning with οι<sup>d</sup> and a consonant follow this analogy, and take no augment; as,

οἰκουρέω, aor. οἰκούρησα.

οἰνώ, part. pass. οἰνωμένος and φηνωμένος.

οἰστρέω, aor. οἰστρησα Eurip.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Ph. 165. Moeris p. 182.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Her. 305. Lobbeck Phryn. p. 140. Buttm. Lexil. p. 29. note. Elms. CEd. Tyr. 9.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvi. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

<sup>d</sup> Lobbeck Phryn. p. 153. Elms. Bacch. 686. <sup>e</sup> Elms. Bacch. 32.





may be dropped; so by Hdt. *regularly* in verbs beginning with αι, ει, ευ, ου, and *generally* in those beginning with οι, and even in some beginning with a simple vowel; and in Ionic prose even in the perfect, as ἀμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἰκημαι, ἀγωνίδαται: in the common dialect this happens only in οἶδα, in the Epic writers only in ἄνωγα.

4. The Epic and Ionic dialects also drop the augment ε prefixed by the other dialects to some verbs beginning with a vowel; as, ὄθει Homer, οἶκα Hdt., so ὄρακα, ὄρέων Ion., (but always ἔολπα, ἔοργα.)

5. In Epic the following digamated verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment; as, ἀνδάνω, aor. ἄνδον—ἄπτω, aor. pass. ἰάφθη—εἶδομαι, ἐισάμην, ἐισάμενος—εἶμι, εο, aor. ἐισάμην—εἶλω, ἐείλεον, perf. ἔελμαι, aor. ἐάλην, ἐάλην, plpf. ἐόλει, ἐόλητο—εἴρω, ἔερμαι, ἐέρμην—εἴσω, ἐέσατο—ἔννυμι, ἔετο, ἐεσάμην—ΕἰΠΩ, aor. ἔειπον.

6. Many Epic digamated verbs have a quasi-augment ε in the present tense, and retain it throughout their whole forms, as ἐέλδομαι—ἐίσκω—ἐέλπομαι—ἐέργω—ἐέργνυμι.

### Reduplication.

§. 175. 1. The reduplication, which is the augment of the perfect, consists in the repetition of the first letter of the root with ε: if the first letter is an aspirate it is changed into its corresponding tenuis. It marks a completed action, and is therefore used with the perfect, fut. III. or exactum, and plpf., which as being the historic tense of the perfect has the augment also; as, βε-βούλευκα—κε-κοσμήσομαι—ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν. The reduplication remains through all the moods and participials.

2. The reduplication is used with all verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), or with a mute and liquid except γν, βλ, (but βέβλαμμαι, from βλάπτω, and βεβλασφήμηκα, Dem. pro Cor. 228. 14.) and mostly γλ. All verbs beginning with a double consonant, or with two consonants, not a mute and liquid, or with ρ, γν, βλ, and some with γλ, have only the simple augment; as,

λύω	Pf. λέ-λυκα	Plpf. ἐ-λε-λύκειν
θύω	- τέ-θυκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θύκειν
φυτεύω	- πε-φύτευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν
χορεύω	- κε-χόρευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν
γράφω	- γέ-γραφα	- ἐ-γε-γράφειν
κλίνω	- κέ-κλιμαι	- ἐ-κε-κλίμην
κρίνω	- κέ-κρικα	- ἐ-κε-κρίκειν
πνέω	- πέ-πνευκα	- ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν
θλάω	- τέ-θλακα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θλάκειν
ρίπτω	- ῥριφα	- ῥρίφειν
γνωρίζω	- ἐ-γνώρισμαι	- ἐ-γνωρίσμην

βλαστάνω	Pf. ἐ-βλάστηκα	Plpf. ἐ-βλαστήκειν
ἐκγλύφω	- ἐξ-ἐ-γλυμμαι	- ἐξ-ε-γλύμμην
ζηλόω	- ἐ-ζήλωκα	- ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ξενόω	- ἐ-ξένωκα	- ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω	- ἔ-ψαλκα	- ἐ-ψάλκειν
σπείρω	- ἔ-σπαρκα	- ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω	- ἔ-κτισμαι	- ἐ-κτίσμην
πτύσσω	- ἔ-πτυγαί	- ἐ-πτύγμην.

*Obs. 1.* The two verbs *μυμήσκω* (root *MNAΩ*) and *κτάομαι*, though not beginning with a mute and liquid, take the reduplication, as *μύμνημαι*, *κέκτημαι* : *έμεμνήμην*, *έκεκτήμην* : and, after this analogy *μεμνηστευμένην*. The regular form *έκτημαι* is Ionic, and sometimes Attic. Many forms in which apparently the first of two consonants is doubled in the perfect, as *βέβληκα*, *δέδμημαι* &c., are really syncopated forms from *βάλλω*, *δέμω*, &c. It is remarkable that the excepted combinations *βλ*, *γλ*, *γν*, are also exceptions to the general rule in the prosody, of a vowel before a mute and liquid being short.

3. Five verbs, beginning with a liquid, do not repeat that letter, but take for their reduplication the lengthened augment *ει*, the *ι* supplying the place of the second consonant, as may be seen in *έμμορα* and *είμαρμαι*.

λαμβάνω	Pf. <i>είληφα</i> , <i>είλημμαι</i>	Plpf. <i>είλήφειν</i> , <i>είλήμμην</i>
λαγχάνω	- <i>είληχα</i> ( <i>είληγμένος</i> )	- <i>είλήχειν</i>
λέγω ( <i>I collect</i> )	- <i>είλοχα</i> ( <i>συνείλοχα</i> )	- <i>είλόχειν</i> ( <i>συνειλόχειν</i> )
	- <i>είλεγμαι</i>	- <i>είλέγμην</i>
΄ΡΕΩ	- <i>είρηκα</i> ( <i>είρηται</i> )	- <i>είρήκειν</i>
μείρομαι	- <i>είμαρται</i> ( <i>aspirated</i> ) but II. perf. act. <i>έμμορα</i> .	

*Obs. 2.* In the Attic poets we sometimes find the regular reduplication, as *λελήμεθα*, *ξυλλελεγμένος*; but *λελογχα* for *είληχα* is not pure Attic. The perfect of *διαλέγομαι* is *διείλεγμαι*, though *λέγω* in the sense of "*I say*," has the regular reduplication, as perf. pass. *λέλεγμαι* (the perf. act. is wanting). The plpft. of *ίστημι* also takes *ει*, as *είστήκειν*.

*Obs. 3.* Beyond the systematic exceptions given above, the reduplication is never omitted in classic Greek, except Hdt. I. 118 *επαλιλλόγητο* from *παλλιλογέω*, to avoid the inharmonious reduplicated form. The Homeric forms *δέγμαι*, *δέχαται*, are syncopated presents, *εδέγμην*, *πέρθαι*, aorists, *γεύμεθα* in Theoc. XIV. 51, is imperf., *έλαιπτο* in Apoll. I. 45, is either imp. or Epic aorist. It must however be denied that these forms may be considered as instances of the omission of the reduplication.

*Obs. 4.* The reduplication of the perfect is retained in several Latin verbs, *do*, *de-di*, *mordeo*, *mo-mordi*, &c.

*Obs. 5.* In late Greek the augment of the perfect *ει* passes into the aorist, as *παρειλήφθην*.

*Dialects.*

§. 176. 1. The reduplication is used with  $\rho$  only in the Homeric perfect, *βερυτωμένος* Od. ζ, 59, *βερίφθαι* Pind. Frag. 281, *βεραπισμένος* Anacreon; while the poetic perfects *ἐμμορα* from *μείρομαι*, and *ἐσσυμαι* from *σύνω*, are formed after the analogy of the verbs beginning with  $\rho$ .

2. In the Epic dialect the aor. II. act. and mid. frequently have the reduplication, and retain it through all the moods; and sometimes, though rarely, the augment is added to the reduplication in the indicative; as,

κάμνω, conj. aor. κεκάμω.

κέλομαι, ἐκεκλόμην.

κεύθω, κέκυθον, besides *ἐκυθον* and *ἔκευσα*.

κλύω, κέκλυθι, κέλυτε imper.

λαγχάνω, λέλαχον.

λαμβάνω, λελαβίσθαι.

λανθάνω, λείπο, λέλαβον, -όμην.

λάσκω, λελάκοντο.

μάρπτω, μέμαρπον, and  $\rho$  being dropped *μεμάποιεν*, Hes. Scut. 252.

πάλλω, ἀμ-πεπαλόν.

πεπαρεῖν, = *σημήναι*, Pind. Pyth. ii. 57.

πέιθω, πέπιθον, -όμην.

πλήσσω, (ιτω), πέπληγον, -όμην.

πυνθάνομαι, πεπύθοιτο.

ΤΑΓΩ, τεταγόν.

ΤΕΜΩ, τέτμον, ἔτετμον, conj. τέτμηε, τέτμη.

τέρπω, τεταρπόμην.

τυγχάνω, τετυκέν, -έσθαι.

φείδομαι, πεφιδέσθαι.

ΦΕΝΩ, ἔπεφρον, πέφρον.

φράζω, πέφραδον, and with syllabic augment *ἐπέφραδον*.

χαίω, κέκαδον, κεκάδοιτο.

χαίρω, κεχάροντο, κεχάροιστο.

3. The reduplication takes  $\epsilon$  instead of  $\epsilon$  in the Epic perf. of *δείδω* and *δείκνυμι*, as *δειδοικα*, *δειδεγμαι*.

4. Some of these reduplicated forms have a reduplicated future formed, and even an aorist I., from them.—See §. 267.

*Attic Reduplication.*

§. 177. 1. Many verbs beginning with  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $\omicron$ , which were not digammated\*, repeat in the pft. and plpft. the first two letters of the root before the temporal augment, and this is called the Attic reduplication.

2. This is used in the following verbs:

$\alpha$ . Verbs whose second radical syllable is short by nature:

ἀλέω, ὦ

ἐμέω, ὦ

(ἀλ-ήλεκα) ἀλ-ήλεσμαι

ἐμ-ήμεκα ἐμ-ήμεσμαι

(ἀλ-ηλέκειν) ἀλ-ηλέσμην

ἐμ-ημέκειν ἐμ-ημέσμην

ἀρόω, ὦ

ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω)

(ἀρ-ήροκα) ἀρ-ήρομαι

ἐλ-ήλακα ἐλ-ήλαμαι

(ἀρ-ηρόκειν) ἀρ-ηρόμην

ἐλ-ηλάκειν ἐλ-ηλάμην

ὀμοῶ, δμνυμι

ὀλεῶ, δλλυμι

ὀμ-ώμοκα ὀμ-ώμοσμαι

ὀλ-ώλεκα pf. II. ὀλ-ῶλα (ὀλῶ)

ὀμ-ωμόκειν ὀμ-ωμόσμην

ὀλ-ωλέκειν ὀλ-ώλειν

\* Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.

ἐλέγχω!	δρύττω		
(ἐλ-ήλερχα)	ἐλ-ήλεγμαι	δρ-ώρυχα	δρ-ώρυνγμαι & ὠρυνγμαι
(ἐλ-ηλέγχευ)	ἐλ-ηλέγμην	δρ-ωρύχειν	δρ-ωρύγγμην, ὠρύγγμην.

So also ἐλίσσω (ἐλ-ήλιχα), ἐλ-ήλιγμαι (the aspirate being dropped) and ἐλίσγμαι; ὄζω ('ΟΔΩ), ὄδ-ωδα; φέρω ('ΕΝΕΚΩ), ἐν-ήνευμαι; ἐσθίω ('ΕΔΩ), ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, pf. ἤχα, ἀγήσοχα (from ἀγήγοχα, a lengthened form of ἀγηχα).

β. Verbs, whose second radical syllable, being by nature long, is shortened after the reduplication, (except ἐρεῖδω):

ἀλείφω	ἀκούω		
ἀλ-ήλိφα	ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀκ-ήκῶ	ἤκουσμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν	ἀλ-ηλίμμην	ἠκ-ηκόειν	ἠκούσμην
ἔλεετο, ἔρχομαι	ἐρεῖδω		
ἐλ-ήλῦθα	ἐρ-ήρεικα	ἐρ-ήρεισμαι	
ἐλ-ηλύθειν	ἐρ-ηρείκειν	ἐρ-ηρείσμην	
ἀγείρω	ἐγείρω		
ἀγ-ήγερκα	ἀγ-ήγερμαι	(ἐγ-ήγερκα)	ἐγ-ήγερμαι
ἀγ-ηγέρκειν	ἀγ-ηγέρμην	(ἐγ-ηγέρκειν)	ἐγ-ηγέρμην
	ἐγρήγορα	ἐγρηγόρειν.	

Obs. 1. The forms in brackets are not found in old writers.

Obs. 2. The plpft. with the Att. reduplication very seldom takes a new augment, though we always find ἡκηκόειν: so διωρόρυκτο Xen. The

### Dialects.

§. 178. The following forms of these perfects and pluperfects are found in the Dialects:

- αἰρέω, Ion. ἀρ-αίρηκα, ἀρ-αίρημαι.  
 ἄκω, αἰωο (cf. ἀκή), Ep. ἀκ-αχμένος.  
 ἀλάομαι, Ep. pres. perf. ἀλ-άλημαι, ἀλ-άλησθαι, ἀλ-αλημένος.  
 ἀλυκτέω, pres. pft. ἀλ-αλύκτημαι.  
 ἄνεθω, Ep. ἀν-ήνοθα.  
 ἄρω (ἀραρίσκω) poet. ἀρ-ᾶρα (ᾶ for η, probably on account of the ρ), intrans. Ion. ἀρ-ηρα (ἀρ-αρῖα Ep.) ἀρ-ήρεμαι, ἀρ-ηρεμένος.  
 ἄχω (ἀκαχίζω), Ep. and Ion. ἀκ-ήχημαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; Ep. ἀκ-ηχ'ιδαται, ἀκ-ηχημένος, ἀκαχημένος, ἀκάχησθαι.  
 ἐγείρω, Ep. ἐγρηγόρθαι, ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρηγόρθαι.  
 ἔδω (ἐσθίω), Ep. ἐδ-ηδώς, ἐδ-ήδομαι.  
 ἐλάω, ἐλάυνω, un-Attic ἐλ-ήλασμαι; Ep. ἐλ-ηλαμένος, ἐλ-ηλάδατο, ἐλ-ηλέδατο.  
 ἔνεθω<sup>a</sup>, Ep. ἐπ-εν-ήνοθε, κατ-εν-ήνοθε.  
 ἐρεῖδω, Ep. ἐρ-ηρέδαται.  
 ἐρείκω (trans.), Ion. ἐρ-ήριγμαι.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. ad voc. ἐνένοθε.

ἐρείπω, poet. ἐρ-ήριπα; Ep. ἐρ-έριπτο (ει being shortened into ι, cf. ἀρᾶνεια, and above §. 177. b.), later ἐρ-ήρειπτο.

ἐρίζω, Ep. ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

ἔχω, Ep. συνοχ-ώκοτε, from ὄχα (hence ἡ ὀχή), ὄχα, ὄκ-ωχα (hence ἡ ὀκωχή).

ἡμύω, Il. χ. 491 ὑπεμνήμυκε—ἡμυκε—ἐμ-ἡμυκε, then strengthened ἐμνήμυκε (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλαμή, νόνυμνος from ὄνομα, διδυμνος for διδυμνος).

δδύσασθαι, poet. δδ-ᾠδυσμαι.

οἶχομαι, Ep. παρφόχεν; Ep. and Attic poet. οἶχωκα (οἶχα, οἶαφχα, then, ι being omitted for euphony, οἶκ-ωχα.)

ὄπτω (ὄρᾶω), Ion. ὄπ-ωπα.

ὀρέγω, porrigo, poet. ὀρ-ώρεγμα, III. pl. ὀρ-ωρέχεται.

ὄρνυμι, poet. ὄρ-ωρα; Ep. ὀρ-ώρεται, conj. ὀρ-ώρηται.

*Obs.* The augment is used in these Epic pluperfects or not, as the metre requires, as ἡλ-ήλατο, ἡρ-ήρειστο, ἡρ-ήρει, ὤρ-ῶρει.

### Attic Reduplication in Aorist II.

§. 179. 1. In the Epic dialect some verbs form the aor. II. with the Attic reduplication, the reduplicated vowel, and not the vowel of the root, being augmented in the indicative; a trace of this formation yet remains in the Attic dialect in two aorists:

ἄγω, aor. II. ἤγ-αγον, infin. ἀγαγεῖν.

φέρω, (root ἔΓΚΩ,) aor. II. ἤν-εγκον, infin. ἐν-εγχεῖν.

2. The following are Epic aorists:

ἄλκω (ἀκαχίζω), ἤκ-αχον, Part. ἀκαχών, ἤκ-αχόμεν, Opt. ἀκαχοίμην.

ἀλέξω, ἤλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκεῖν, ἀλ-αλκόν.

ἄρῳ (ἀραρίσκω), ἤραρον, Part. ἀρ-αρών, conj. ἀράρη.

ἄφῳ (ἀπαφίσκω), ἤπ-αφον, ἀπ-άφοιτο.

ἐνίπτω, ἐν-ἐνίπον.

ὄρνυμι, ὄρ-ορε.

Comp. the reduplicated present forms δνίσμι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπτεύω and ιτηγέον.

3. In two Epic aorists the reduplication takes place in the middle of the word, ἐνίπτω, ἡνίπαπεν, ἐρύκω, ἡρύκακον.

### Augment and Reduplication in Composition.

§. 180. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment and reduplication of the simple verb between the preposition and the verb; the prepositions ending with a vowel are elided before the augment, except περί and πρό, whereof the latter generally forms a crasis with the augment into προῦ: and ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been dropped or assimilated in composition; as,

ἀπο-βάλλω	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
	προῦβαλλον		προῦβεβλήκειν

ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι	ἐν-εγιγνόμην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
συν-σκεύαζω	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευάκειν
συν-ρίπτω	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
συν-λέγω	συν-έλεγον	συν-έλοχα	συν-ειλόχειν.

*Obs.* 1. In later Greek the augment is prefixed to the whole word, as *ἐπρόσθηκαν*, *ἐσυμβούλευον*. So in G. T. we find *ἐπροφήτευσαν* (Lachm. Tisch.), and Jude 14 *προεφήτευσε*.

2. Verbs compounded with *δύς* and *ἐν* take the augment,

a. before the whole compound verb, when the simple verb begins with a consonant or immutable vowel: *ἐν* however, generally, is not augmented. In G. T. the augment is used and omitted even in the same verb.

ἐν-δοκίμew	—	ἡν-δοκίμουν	—	ἡν-δοκίμηκα	—	ἡν-δοκίμηκειν
ἐν-ωχέομαι	—	ἐν-ωχούμην				
δυσ-τυχew	—	ἐ-δυστύχουν	—	δε-δυστύχηκα	—	ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν
δυσ-ωπέw	—	ἐ-δυσώπουν;				

β. in the middle before the simple verb when it begins with a vowel capable of the temporal augment; as,

ἐν-εργετew	—	ἐν-ηγρέτουν	—	ἐν-ηγρέτηκα
δυσ-αρεστew	—	δυσ-ηρέστουν	—	δυσ-ηρέστηκα.

But even here the augment is omitted in several compounds of *ἐν*: so almost always *ἐνεργετew*, aor. *ἐνεργήτησα*. The form *προενηγγέλσατο* occurs in G. T., Gal. iii. 8.

3. In all other compounds the augment is prefixed to the whole compound; as,

μυθολογew	ἐμυθολόγουν	μεμυθολόγηκα
οἰκοδομew	ἑκοδόμουν	ἑκοδόμηκα.

*Obs.* 2. The general principle of these rules (independently of euphony, as in the compounds of *δύς* and *ἐν*) seems to be, that when the compound verb is only a slight modification of the simple (as is generally the case in compounds of prepositions), the augment naturally belongs to that which is in reality the verb, and not to that which modifies it; but where there is no original verb, or where it is not in use, or where the compound verb is not merely a modification of the simple, but itself a new verb, expressing by the union of the two elements of which it is composed a new notion, the whole compound is treated as a simple verb with an independent meaning, and therefore has the augment. The accidental usages of dialects, the uncertain application of recognised, though as yet undefined, analogies in speaking the language, the peculiarities of certain writers, and in some cases probably the laws of euphony, have produced many anomalies, as will be seen in the following remarks.

## Remarks.

§. 181. 1. The following six verbs take the augment both before the preposition and the verb :

ἀμπεχόμεαι	ἡμπειχόμεην	ἡμπεσχόμεην and ἡμπισχόμεην, Aor. II.
ἀμφιγινώσκω	ἡμπεργινώσκουν and ἡμφιγινώσκουν	
ἀνέχομαι	ἡνειχόμεην	ἡνεσχόμεην, Aor. II.
ἀνорθόω	ἡνάρθουν	Pf. ἡνάρθωκα Aor. ἡνάρθωσα
ἐνοχλέω	ἡνώχλουν	.. ἡνώχληκα .. ἡνώχλησα
παρουσίζω	ἐπαρσύνουν	.. πεπαρσύνηκα .. ἐπαρσύνησα <sup>a</sup> .

Obs. 1. So G. T. ἀπεκατεστάθη St. Matt. xii. 13. It occurs also in Lucian, Ducas, Theophan.

2. This analogy is followed by three verbs, derived from words which are compounded with prepositions :

διαιτῶ (from διαίτα), ἐδιήτων and διήτων, pf. δεδιήτηκα, plpf. M. ἐξεδεδιήτητο.

διακονέω (from διάκονος), impf. ἐδιηκόνουν and διηκόνουν, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα<sup>b</sup>.

ἀμφισβητέω (from ἄμφισβήτης), impf. ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἀμφεσβήτουν.

Obs. 2. It would seem in all these verbs that there was a doubt whether they were to be considered as independent compounds, or as modified simple verbs; and the augment being used by some in one place, and others in another, in course of time common usage assigned them a double augment. The derivation of διαίτα and διάκονος<sup>c</sup> from prepositions is doubtful.

3. Exceptions to §. 180. 1.—Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before the preposition, as by virtue of their independent meaning they have the character of simple verbs. In some of them the position of the augment varies :

ἀμφιγινώσκω (νοέω)	Impf. ἡμφιγινώσκουν or ἡμφεργινώσκουν (see the rest in paragraph 1.)
ἀμφιέννυμι	Aor. ἡμφίεσα, pf. ἡμφίεσμαι
<sup>d</sup> ἐπιστάμαι	Impf. ἡπιστάμην, Aor. ἡπιστήθην
ἀφίημι	.... ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
καθίζω	.... ἐκάθιζον (old Att. also καθίζε) pf. κεκάθικα
καθίστομαι	.... ἐκαθεζόμεην and καθεζόμεην (without augm.)
κάθημαι	.... ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
καθεύδω	.... ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθηῦδον.

4. The following verbs (though their simple forms are either obsolete, as ἀπολαύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, or exist only in poetry or some dialects,) have the augment between the preposition and the verb; as,

ἀφικνέομαι	Impf. ἀφικνούμην	Perf. ἀφίγμαι
ἐξετάζω	.... ἐξήταζον	
ἀποδιδράσκω	.... ἀπέδιδρασκον	
ἀπαντάω	.... ἀπήντων	Aor. ἀπήντησα
ἀπολαύω	.... ἀπέλαυον and ἀπήλαυον	Perf. ἀποέλαυκα
	Aor. ἀπέλαυσα, sometimes also ἀπήλαυσα.	

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 154. Damm. Lex. Hom. ii. 914.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 561. Valck. Dialect. 278. <sup>c</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 232.

<sup>d</sup> Schweigh. Hdt. iii. 15.

5. An apparent exception to §. 180. 1. is formed by those verbs which, though apparently compounded with prepositions, are really only derived from words so compounded; as,

ἐναντιοῦμαι	(f. ἐναντίος)	Impf. ἠναντιοῦμην
ἀντιβολέω	(f. ἀντιβολή)	.... ἠντιβόλουν
	Aor. ἀντιβόλησα, ἠντιβόλησα and (old Attic)	ἠντεβόλησα
ἀντιδικέω	(f. ἀντίδικος)	.... ἠντιδίκουν
ἐμπεδός	(f. ἐμπεδος)	.... ἠμπέδουν
ἐμπολέω	(f. ἐμπολή)	... ἠμπόλων
	Aor. ἠμπόλησα, pf. ἠμπόληκα and (in Lucian) ἐμπεπόληκα.	
προοιμιάζομαι,	(f. προοίμιον)	Pf. πεπροοιμίασμαι
ἐγγυός	(f. ἐγγύη),	impf. ἡγγύων, aor. pass. ἡγγυήθην,
	pf. ἐγγέγυκα, ἐγγέγυμαι (generally), and ἡγγύηκα, ἡγγύημαι.	
	There is also a formation without the augment, as ἐγγυήσατο, ἐγγυηκώς &c.: also ἐνεγγύων, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγυησάμην <sup>a</sup> .	

Obs. 3. Homer and the tragedians avoid the augment before the preposition. Hence in Homer we find ἀντεβόλησα not ἠντεβόλησα.

6. Many verbs however, which are clearly only derivative, are augmented in the best writers according to the rule in §. 180. 1., as if they were compounded of a preposition and verb: so παρανομέω, παρηνόμουν and παρενόμουν, παρηνόμησα, pf. παρανενόμηκα, though not formed from παρά and νομέω or ἀνομέω, but derived from παράνομος: so,

διακονέω (f. διάκονος),	aor. διακόνησα,	ἐπιτηδεύω (f. ἐπιτηδές),	pf. επιτετή-
pf. δεδιακόνηκα and δεδιακόνηκα.		δευκα, aor. ἐπετήδευσα.	
ἐγκωμιάζω (f. ἐγκώμιον),	impf. ἐνε-	κατηγορέω (from κατηγορός),	impf.
κωμιάζον.	καμιάζον.	κατηγόρουν, and pf. κατηγόρηκα.	
ἐγχειρέω (f. ἐν and χεῖρ, not χειρέω),	ἐνεχειρίζον: so ἐγχειρίζω, aor. ἐνε-	προθυμοῦμαι (πρόθυμος),	impf. προ-
χειρίζομαι.	χειρίζομαι.	θυμούμην and ἐπροθυμούμην.	
ἐκκλησιάζω (f. ἐκκλησία),	impf. ἐκ-	προξενέω (πρόξενος),	impf. προὔξέ-
κλησιάζον (without augm.),	aor. ἐξεκλησίασα.	νουν, aor. προὔξηνσα.	
ἐνεδρεύω, insidiar (f. ἐνέδρα),	aor. παρρησιάζομαι.	προφητεύω (from προφήτης),	aor.
pass. ἐνηδρεύθην Demosth. p. 836, 2.		προεφήτευσα.	
ἐπιθυμέω (f. ἐπιθυμία),	aor. ἐπεθύ-	συνεργέω (σύνεργος),	impf. συνήρ-
μησα.	μησα.	γουν.	
		ὑποπτεύω (ὑποπτος),	aor. ὑπό-
		πτευσα.	

7. Verbs compounded of a noun and verb are very seldom augmented in the middle: like ἱπποτροφέω (f. ἱππότροφος), pf. ἱπποτετρόφηκα Lycurg. p. 167, 31.

### Of the Inflexive Endings.

§. 182. 1. The Inflexive endings correspond to the three relations of Time, Mode and Person:—1. The Tense Characteristic.—

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 155.



2. The Modal Vowel.—3. The Personal ending—as *παύεισ-ο-μαι*: and this last is divided into the Active, Passive and Middle Ending.

*Obs.* Whatever convenience there may be to beginners in the forming the tenses from the present, it must not be forgotten that they are, the present as well as most of the rest, formed from the root. (See next sect.)

### *Of the Relation of the Tenses to the Root.*

§. 183. I. Taking the root of the verb as the principle of formation, tenses may be divided into

1. Tenses derived from the pure root of the verb, by merely adding the tense termination, and if the tense admits it, the augment or the reduplication :

Aor. II. *ἔ-τυπ-ον, ἔ-τυπ-όμην*

Fut. *τύπ-σω=τύψω, τύπ-σομαι=τύψομαι*

Pft. II. *τέ-τυπ-α, plpft. ἐ-τε-τύπ-αυ*

Aor. II. pass. *ἐ-τέπ-ην, fut. II. pass. τυπ-ήσομαι*

Aor. I. act. *ἔ-τυπ-σα=ἔτυψα*

Fut. III. *τε-τέπ-σομαι=τε-τύψομαι.*

2. Where the root has undergone some euphonic changes :

Pft. act. *τέ-τυφ-α*

Aor. I. pass. *ἐ-τύφ-θην*

Fut. I. pass. *τυφ-θήσομαι*

Pft. midd. or pass. *τέ-τυμ-μαι*

Plpft. . . . . *ἐ-τε-τύμ-μην.*

3. Where the root has been strengthened, to express present time :

Pres. *τύπτ-ω*, to express time *now* present.

Impft. *ἔ-τυπτ-ον* . . . . . which *was* present.

Fut. *τυπτ-ήσω* . . . . . which *will be* present.

### *On the Relation of the Tenses to each other.—Tempora, Prima and Secunda.*

II. The aor. II. is the oldest form of the verb, the active form for the transitive, the passive for the intransitive meaning. In the earlier stages of a language, when its forms corresponded to the simple requirements of social life, the tense most commonly required would be one which should communicate past events. In course of time, as the want was felt, the definition of present time would naturally be expressed by a more emphatic form of the root, that is, the strengthened form; and then the notion of time present being embodied in this form, a past tense might be formed from this present, to express something which was present in past time; and, further, new past tenses might be formed from the old root by new-fashioned additions or inflexions (as in the aor. I.) to express rela-

tions of past time, already expressed more or less exactly by the tenses in existence. So that two sorts of tenses were developed, of which the (so called) *tempora secunda* are the ancient, and the *tempora prima*, the recent formation; as,

Old formation, ἔ-τυκ-ον, τέκ-σω, ἐ-τυκ-όμεν, τέκ-σομαι, ἐ-τέκ-ην, τυκ-ήσομαι, τέ-τυκ-α.

New formation, τυφ-θήσομαι, τέ-τυφ-α, ἔ-τυκ-σα, ἐ-τυκ-άμεν, ἐ-τέκ-θην, ἐ-τέκ-ον, τυκτ-ήσω.

Obs. 1. No verb has the whole of these tenses; pure verbs have only the *tempora prima*; mute and liquid verbs may have *tempora prima* and *secunda*; but of no verb do we find all the forms in use. The fut. III. is altogether wanting in the liquid verbs, and in some of the other classes.

Obs. 2. That which is generally called the fut. primum of the active voice, is in reality formed in most verbs directly from the root by adding the future termination, as τέκ-σω, like as in the pass. II. fut. τυκ-ήσομαι, but as there is generally no fut. formed directly from the present root, this has assumed the name of fut. primum, and is classed with the *tempora prima*, while the grammarians invented a second fut. after the analogy of liquid verbs, by adding έσω to the root, abbreviating and contracting it, as τυπείω, τυπείω, τυπώ; and this, though not found in the language, has found its way into grammars as the II. future active. In some verbs we find a real I. future, formed by adding the future ending ήσω to the present root, as τυκτ-ήσω.

### The Tense Characteristic, the Tense Ending, and the Tense Root.

§. 184. 1. The tense characteristic is the consonant which stands immediately after the root of the verb. So the tense characteristic of the perfect and plpf. is κ or the aspirate; as,

πε-παίδευ-κ-α

τέ-τριψ-α (for τέ-τριψ-ά)

ἐ-πε-παίδεῦ-κ-ειν

ἐ-τε-τριψ-ειν :

That of the future and aor. I., act. and midd., and fut. III. is σ; as,

παίδεῦ-σ-ω

παίδεῦ-σ-ομαι

ἐ-παίδευ-σ-α

ἐ-παίδευ-σ-αμεν.

That of the aor. I. passive is θ. The fut. I. pass., besides the charact. σ, has also the θ of the aor. I., as θησ :

ἐ-παίδεῦ-θ-ην

παίδευ-θ-ήσομαι.

The Futures, First Aorists, and First Perfects alone have a tense characteristic.

2. The characteristic joined to the personal ending which follows it forms the Tense Ending; so in παίδεῦσα, σ is the characteristic, ω the personal ending, σω the tense ending.

3. Lastly, the root of the verb with the characteristic and the

augment is called the Tense Root, as *ἐπαίδεω*- is the tense root of the aor. I. active.

*Obs.* In the tenses which have no tense characteristic, tense-ending and personal-ending exactly coincide. Either name will be used as it is by the context opposed to the other tenses or to the other persons.

*4. Table of the Endings of I. Pers. Ind. of all the Tenses in the three voices.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Pres.	ω		ομαι
Impf.	ον		όμεν
Perf. I.	κα or χα (ἀ), see below 7.		μαι
Perf. II.	α		wanting
Plpf. I.	κειν (ειν)		μεν
Plpf. II.	ειν		wanting
Aor. I.	σα (α)	σάμεν (άμεν)	θεν
Aor. II.	ον	όμεν	ην
Fut. I.	σω (ῶ)	σομαι (οῦμαι)	θήσομαι
Fut. II.	wanting	wanting	ήσομαι
Fut. III. (exactum)	wanting		σομαι

5. The future termination in *σω* and *ω* seems to be derived from the addition of the future (*ἔσω, ἔσομαι*) of *εἶναι* to the root of the verb, as in *μαχ-έσομαι*: so in Latin *pot-ero, fac-so (faro)*. In most cases however, the *έσω* undergoes some change; either, 1. the *ε* coalesces with the preceding short vowel, as *τιμα-έσω, τιμήσω—φιλε-έσω, φιλήσω*; or, 2. the *ε* is wholly lost, which is the case, *a.* with all verbs which retain a short vowel in their conjugation, as *σπάω, σπάσω*, and all whose root ends in a diphthong or long vowel, as *παύω, παύσω—β.* with those whose root ends in a P or K letter. as *τρίβω, τρίψω—or, γ.* sometimes in a T letter, as *σπεύδ-σω*, for euphony, *σπεύσω*; or, 3. *έσω* is lengthened into *ήσω*, as in verbs ending in *ξω* or *ψω*, as *ἔψω, ἐψήσω, &c.* (see §. 259.); or, 4. the *σ* is dropped and *έω* contracted to *ῶ*, as in all liquid verbs, *στέλλω, στέλλω, στέλλω*; thus is formed the Attic fut. in many pure verbs.

6. The aor. I. is also derived from the aor. of *εἶναι, ἔσα*, in retaining or modifying which it follows the future of its verb: the full form is very seldom found, as in *ἐμαχεσάμεν*. The lengthening of the penult. of the aor. I. in liquid verbs seems to arise from a transposition and contraction analogous to that in *μείζων* from *μεγίον, ἀμείνων* from *ἀμερίων*: so *ἐτένεσα, ἐτένεα, ἐτένεα, ἔτεινα*.

7. The perfect seems to be formed from the proper perfect of *εἶμι, ἦκα*, but the *η* is always dropped, except where it has been retained in the future; the *κα* is sometimes aspirated into *χα*, as *ἔλτοχα*, and the aspirate *χ* is sometimes replaced by an aspirated *ἀ*, which is thrown upon the preceding letter, as *ἔτρυφα*.

§. 185. 1. The iterative form of the imperf. and aor. in *σκον*<sup>a</sup> is used in the Ionic, Epic, and after them sometimes in tragic<sup>b</sup> authors, to signify a frequently repeated action; it is confined however to the ind. mood, and is declined as the imperfect:

ἔσκον	ἔσκες	ἔσκε(ν) &c.	ἔσκόμην	ἔσκου (εο, ευ)	ἔσκετο &c.
ἄσκον	ἄσκες	ἄσκε(ν) &c.	ἄσκόμην	ἄσκου	ἄσκετο &c.

2. It is formed by adding *σκον*, generally with the vowel *ε*, instead of *ον*, to the tense root of the imperf. and aor. II., and *ασκον* to that of the aor. I. instead of *α*.

a. Impft. *θέλ-εσκον* &c. In verbs in *άω*, *άεσκον* is contracted to *ασκον*, which is lengthened to *άασκον* for the metre. Verbs in *έω* have *εσκον* and *έεσκον*, and for the metre *είεσκον*: the termination *εσκον*, of verbs in *έω*, is found only in *κάλεσκε*, *καλέσκειτο*, *οίχνεσκε*, *πωλέσκειτο* Hom., *ἤχεσκε* Hdt. The verbs in *ώω* have, in the old writers, no iterative form. In verbs in *μι* the modal vowel is dropped, as *τίθεσκον*, not *τίθησκον*, *δίδοσκον* &c. In the following verbs, *ασκον* is used instead of *εσκον*: *ρίπτ-ασκον*, *κρύπτ-ασκον*, *ἀνασεί-ασκε*, *βοιζ-ασκε* from *ρίπτω*, *κρίπτω*, *ἀνασείω*, *βοιζέω*.

b. Aor. II. *βάλεσκε* &c.: in the verbs in *μι* the modal vowel is dropped, as *στάσκον*, not *στήασκον*, *δόσκον*.

c. Aor. I. *ἔλασασκεν*, *θρέξασκον* II. σ, 599: in *ἀγνώσασκε* for *ἀγνόησ-ασκε*, *ση* is contracted to *ω*, as in *ἔβωσα*.

Obs. 1. The iterative forms are not usually augmented<sup>c</sup>, perhaps as being originally Ionic<sup>d</sup>, though II. ρ, 423 *ᾤρσασκεν*, Od. ν, 7 *ἔμιογέσκοντο*, II. λ, 125 *εἶασκε*, II. β, 271 *εἵπασκεν*.

Obs. 2. The aorist iterative forms are rare. The aor. I. is not found in prose.

### The Personal Ending and the Modal Vowel.

§. 186. There are two elements in the tense ending — α. The Immutable, the tense characteristic, which remains through all the moods and participials, as *σ* of the aor. I., and is only found in those tenses which have a tense characteristic.—β. The Mutable, which is composed of, 1. The Personal ending, which signifies the person and number of the verb, and naturally changes to express these varying relations; 2. The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly; thus

1. Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.	βουλεύ-ο-μαι	Conj. βουλεύ-ω-μαι
3. ... Fut.	βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-οι-το
1. ... Plur. ... Pres.	βουλευ-ό-μεθα	Conj. βουλευ-ώ-μεθα
2. ... ...	βουλεύ-ε-σθε	... βουλεύ-η-σθε
1. ... Sing. ... Aor. I. Mid.	ἐβουλευ-σ-ά-μην	... βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι
3. ... ...	ἐβουλεύ-σ-α-το	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το.

Obs. 1. In these forms *βουλευ* is the verbal root; *βουλεν*, *βουλενσ*, *ἐβουλενσ*,

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 209. Fisch ad Well. ii. 340.

<sup>b</sup> Soph. Antig. 963.

<sup>c</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211. Etym. Mag. v. δμολήσασκεν.

<sup>d</sup> Buttm. Gr Gr. 382.

are the *tense roots*, of the present, fut., aor. I. ; the vowels  $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ , the modal vowels ; and  $\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\alpha$  etc. the personal endings. The modal vowel varies not only with the moods, but in the ind. and conj. with the persons ; for the I. person it is generally  $\alpha$  (conj.  $\omega$ ), for the others  $\epsilon$  ( $\eta$ ).

*Obs. 2.* In the present tense of verbs in  $\omega$ , the  $\omega$  practically represents the personal ending, and the tense ending, and the modal vowel.

*General remarks on the Personal Ending and Modal Vowel.*

§. 187. 1. There seem to be three stages marked out in the form and derivation of the verb.

$\alpha$ . When the form was  $\mu$  and the modal vowel  $\epsilon$ , which before  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  after impure roots became  $\alpha$ , as  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\mu$ . In pure roots in  $\epsilon$  the modal vowel  $\epsilon$  coalesced with the  $\epsilon$  of the root into  $\eta$ , as  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$  or into  $\epsilon\iota$ , as  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ . After a root in  $\alpha$ , it formed  $\eta$ , as  $\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ . In roots in  $\alpha$  the  $\epsilon$  coalesced with the  $\alpha$  in  $\omega$ , as  $\delta\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$ .

$\beta$ . Where the form  $\mu$  was dropped, and the modal  $\alpha$  of the impure verb lengthened to  $\omega$ , which became thus the personal ending, the tense ending, and modal vowel ; and this was recognised in course of time as the proper ending for an active verb.

Hence in pure roots (which evidently were the last to yield, as we may see from those which kept their place in the language) when the  $\mu$  was dropped, the verbal termination  $\omega$  was substituted, as  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ .

$\gamma$ . Where verbs were formed from substantives or adjectives by the addition of the modal-personal ending  $\omega$  to the noun root, as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\omega$ .

$\delta$ . These were sometimes in the Bæotic or Æolic dialects formed into verbs in  $\mu$ , after the analogy of the old forms, as  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu$ .

§. 188. 1. The personal ending and modal vowel are generally pronounced as one syllable, as  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$  not  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\text{-}\varsigma$ .

2. We may observe generally that in the principal tenses the III. plur. is formed from the original form by an euphonic change, as  $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$  for  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$  : in the historic tenses by dropping the  $\tau$ , as  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ .

3. The pft. and plpft. midd. have no modal vowel, but the personal ending is affixed immediately to the root, as  $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$ . The aor. pass. follows the aor. II. of verbs in  $\mu$ .

4. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is the  $\alpha$  or  $\epsilon$  of the ind. lengthened into  $\omega$  or  $\eta$ .

5. The modal vowel of the optative is  $\iota$ , added to the modal

vowel of the ind. of the hist. tenses,  $\alpha = \alpha$ . The opt. plpf. which has  $\epsilon$  in the ind., takes the same modal vowel as the opt. impf.

6. The modal vowel of the imperative is the same as the original indicative  $\epsilon$ , except aor. I. act. and middle, where it is  $\alpha$ , as  $\piαι-δευσάτω$ , which however is changed to  $\alpha$  in the II. sing. imp. act., as  $\piαιδευσον$ .

7. The principal tenses have their II. and III. dual in  $\alpha$ , and the III. plur. in  $\sigma$  ( $\sigma\omega$ ) in the act., in  $\nu\alpha\iota$  in the middle. The historic tenses have their II. dual in  $\alpha$ , the III. in  $\eta$ , and the III. pl. in  $\nu$  in the act., in  $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  in the middle. The conjunctive follows the principal, the optative the historic tenses; and the analogy between the personal endings of the principal and historic tenses in the indicative and the subjunctives is very remarkable, especially in the middle voice:

## Principal Tense.

S. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha$	} $\mu\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\omega$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\eta$	
D. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\alpha}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\alpha$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\alpha$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\eta$	
P. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\alpha}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha$	} $\nu\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\omega$	

## Historic Tense.

S. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\alpha}$	} $\mu\eta$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\tau\alpha$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$	
D. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\alpha}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\eta$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\eta$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$	
P. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\acute{\alpha}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha$	} $\nu\tau\alpha$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon-\alpha\iota$	

Obs. 1. There is some variation in the termination of the II. and III. dual of the historic tenses. In the old Epic dialect  $\alpha$  as well as  $\eta$  is found in the III. dual<sup>a</sup>; and in the Attic writers  $\eta$  instead of  $\alpha$  is the more usual termination of the II.<sup>b</sup>; as,

Common dialect	$\alpha$ , $\eta$	
Epic	.. $\alpha$ , $\alpha$	} as well as $\alpha$ , $\eta$ .
Attic	.. $\eta$ , $\eta$	

Obs. 2. The first dual does not exist in the active voice; its place is supplied by the first plural. In the middle voice it does not very often occur in the older writers<sup>c</sup>; II.  $\psi$ , 485: Soph. Phil. 1079: Id. El. 950.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. i. 342. Irreg. Lennep Anal. p. 320. Dindorf. Arist. Vesp. Verbs, p. 239. 867. Stallb. ad Plat. Symp. p. 189 C.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Ach. 733. 1041. Herm. Ced. Col. 1381. Monk Alc. 282. 677. Buttm. Gr. Gr. i. 342; see also Valck. Phoen. 1310. <sup>c</sup> Elms. Ach. 733. Iph. Taur. 777. Herm. Elect. 933. Athen. p. 98 A.

Table of the Modal Vowels.

Person.	Indicative.		Conjunct.		Opt.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Imp. Aor. II. Act. & Mid. Pres. & Fut. Mid.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	-	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	-	ο	-	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

Person.	Indicative.			Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.
	Pf. pl.	Aor. I. Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Perf. Act.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.
S. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	α
2.	ει	ᾷ	ῥ	αι	ο α	Participle.
3.	ει	ᾶ	ε	αι	α	Aor. I. Act. & Mid. & Perf. Act.
D. 1.	-	ᾶ	-	αι	-	α
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
P. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει, ε	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	

## Active Voice.

## Indicative.

Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ο-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-ε-σι	λέγ-εις
λέγ-ε-τι	λέγ-ει
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον
λέγ-ο-μες	λέγ-ο-μεν
λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-ε-τε
λέγ-ο-ντι	λέγ-ουσι

## Conjunctive.

Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ω-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-η-σι	λέγ-ης
λέγ-η-τι	λέγ-η
λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ω-μες	λέγ-ω-μεν
λέγ-η-τε	λέγ-η-τε
λέγ-ω-ντι	λέγ-ω-σι.

§. 189. 1. Present and Future.—α. The modal vowel of the I. sing. and I. and III. plur. ind. is ο, which is lengthened into ω in the sing. to compensate for dropping the μ: that of the other persons, is ε except in the II. and III. sing., where it is ει. The modal vowel of the I. sing. conj. pres. is ω, of the other persons η; whence it may be seen that the modal vowel of the indic. is properly short, that of the subjunctive long.

β. Personal Ending.—I. Sing.: the original  $\mu$  is lost, except in the verbs in  $\mu$ , and certain dialectic conjunctives (§. 190. 1.); the  $\mu$  being dropped, the modal vowel  $\sigma$  is lengthened into  $\omega$ .

2. II. Sing.: the original personal ending is  $\sigma\iota$ , as in Doric  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ . The  $\iota$  is dropped, to compensate for which the modal vowel  $\epsilon$  is lengthened into  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ; or it may be that the  $\iota$  is transposed.

*Obs. 1.* There are two pronunciations of  $\varsigma$ —one without a vowel after it, when it must have a vocalic sound before it—the other with a vowel after it, in which case the vocalic sound before it is not required: hence when the after vowel is dropped, its power is often transferred to the other side of the  $\varsigma$  to produce the proper vocalic sound, so that  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\varsigma\iota$  becomes  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , as  $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon\upsilon$  becomes  $\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\upsilon$ . Hence also the  $\iota$  subscript in the final  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$  of the conjunctive.

3. III. Sing.: the original personal ending is  $\tau\iota$ , (Latin  $t$ );  $\tau\iota$  is dropped, and the modal vowel  $\epsilon$  coalesces with  $\iota$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau-\epsilon\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota$ .

4. I. Plural: the original form was  $\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ , which becomes  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ , but is retained in the dialects.

5. III. Plural: the original form  $\nu\tau\iota$  (Latin  $nt$ ), becomes  $\nu\sigma\iota$ , and (according to §. 34.)  $\sigma\iota$ ,  $\sigma\iota\nu$ ; the omission of the  $\nu$  being compensated by lengthening the modal vowel into  $\sigma$ , as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ .

6. Future Optative.—See Imperfect Opt.

*Obs. 2.* For the modal vowel and personal ending of the pure primitive verbs in  $\mu$ , see under verbs in  $\mu$ .

### *Dialectic forms of the Ind. Pres. and Future.*

§. 190. 1. I. Sing.: The Æolic, as the dialect which underwent fewest changes, and its derivatives the Epic and Doric, retain many verbs in  $\mu$ , and even have this form in the I. sing. of several conjunctives, as  $\epsilon\delta\omega\mu\iota$ ,  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\mu\iota$ , &c.

*Obs.* In the Ionic conjugation in  $\mu$  of pure verbs the  $\epsilon$  of the root is lengthened sometimes to  $\eta$  after the analogy of the older verbs, as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ , in the Æolic dialect to  $\epsilon\iota$ , as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ : hence the form  $\alpha\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , Arist. Ach. 914<sup>a</sup>.

2. The Ionic dialect inserts an  $\epsilon$  before the ending of mute and liquid verbs, as  $\beta\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\epsilon\omega$ , &c.; but only when a long syllable precedes. This is also found in late Attic writers.

3. II. Sing.: The Doric, Æolic, and Epic use the lengthened form  $\sigma\theta\alpha$ , as  $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha$  (Theoc. XXIX. 4.) for  $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ . This form in the Ind. is almost entirely confined to verbs in  $\mu$ , as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\sigma\theta\alpha$  &c. It is frequently found in the conjunctive, as  $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  Il. a, 554, more rarely in the optative, as  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$  Il. ω, 619.

*Obs. 2.* There are four instances of this form in the common dialect,  $\omicron\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$  or  $\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  ( $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ ),  $\epsilon\phi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ; Epic  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$  ( $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ ), and Megaric in Arist. Ach. 778  $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  for  $\epsilon\chi\rho\eta\varsigma$ . In Theocritus XXII. 116 we find the form  $\omicron\sigma\theta\alpha\varsigma$  in some editions, but  $\omicron\sigma\theta\alpha$  is the proper reading.

4. The Doric uses  $\epsilon\varsigma$  instead of  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , as  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$  Theocr.; the Æolic  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$ ; and the Ionic  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\iota$  in the future.

5. III. Sing.: The old form  $\tau\iota$  is retained in the conjunctive of some verbs in Doric, as  $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\lambda\eta\tau\iota$ , Theocr. XVI. 28. The  $\tau\iota$  was softened into  $\sigma\iota$ , as in the regular conjugation of verbs in  $\mu$ ; and this  $\sigma\iota$  is found in the

\* Ahrens Dial. Boeot. 210.



conjunctive, as ἀγγοι &c.; and sometimes, though but rarely, in the optative, Il. ε, 346, παραφθαίησι. The supposed present indicative forms in Homer, as παμφαίνησι (Il. ε, 6.), should be written as conjunctives (παμφαίνησι).

6. For ε in III. sing. Ind. pres. the form η occurs in Doric, though but rarely, as διδάκη Decret. Laced. c. Timoth.<sup>a</sup>

7. III. Plur.: The original termination ντι is retained in the Doric; the ν parag. is not allowable here. The ου also is naturally replaced by the short vowel ο, as τύποντι, τύποντι. The Ionic ending έοντι, in III. plur. fut., is contracted in Doric to εύντι, as μενέοντι=μενεύντι, Ion. μενέουσι, Att. μενούσι. The form οισι is also used by the Æolic and Doric instead of ουσι, as ναλοισιν for ναλουσιν. The Æolic has a form ονθι, and conj. ωνθι.

8. The Doric has a future of mute verbs as if contracted from -σεω, -σεόμαι, in σῶ and σῶμαι, in declining which εο is usually contracted into εῦ and not οῦ: thus ἀρξῶ, ἀρξεις, ἀρξει—ἀρξεῦμεν, ἀρξεῖτε, ἀρξευντι, ἀρξεῦμαι—ἀρξῆ, ἀρξεῖται—ἀρξεύμεθα, ἀρξεῖσθε, ἀρξεύντι: but Theocr. XVIII. 10 has ἀρψούμεσ. The common future is also found.

### §. 191. Perfect Active.

Ancient Form.	Modern.
τετυφ-α-μι	τετυφα
.. .. α-σι	.. .. ας
.. .. α-τι	.. .. ε
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-μεν	-
.. .. α-τε	-
.. .. α-ντι	.. .. ασι.

#### a. Observations.

1. The modal vowel in the ind. is ε, except in the III. sing., where for the sake of distinction it is ε; in the conj. it is the same as the present conj.

2. The tense ending μι is altogether obsolete in the indicative. In the III. plur. αντι is softened to ασι, the α being lengthened to compensate for dropping the ν, as in the pres. ουσι for οντι.

Obs. The perf. conj. does not often occur, but is expressed by the part. and conj. of εἶναι, as πεφιλῶς εἰ, *amaverim*. The plpft. opt. is expressed generally by the participle and εἶην. The perfects which have these moods are mostly used as presents; as, πέποιθα, Conj. πεποιθῶ,—ἐπεποιθειν, Opt. πεποιθοῖην: τέθνηκα, τεθνήκω—ἐτεθνήκειν, τεθνήκοιμι.

#### b. Dialectic Forms.

1. The Alexandrine dialect abbreviates the III. pl. ασιν into εἰν, as εἶρηκαν: so also G. T., John xvii. 7 εἶγνωκαν: Ibid. τετῆρηκαν: Acts xix. εἶρηκαν, &c.

2. The ε of ασι(ν) is occasionally short, as, Od. λ, 304, λελόγχασιν ἴσα θεοῖσι: where another reading is λελόγχασ'.

<sup>a</sup> Salmas. de L. Hell. p. 82.

## Historic Tenses.

## §. 192. Imperfect and Aorist II.

Indicative.		Optative.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
ἐλέγ-ο-μι	ἐλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-μι	λέγ-οι-μι
ἐλέγ-ε-σι	ἐλεγ-ες	λέγ-οι-σι	λέγ-οις
ἐλέγ-ε-τι	ἐλεγ-ε	λέγ-οι-τι	λέγ-οι
ἐλέγ-ε-τον	ἐλέγ-ετην	λέγ-οι-τον	λεγ-οι-την
ἐλεγ-έ-την	ιλεγ-έτην	λεγ-οί-την	λέγ-οί-την
ἐλέγ-ο-μες	ἐλέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-οι-μες	λέγ-οι-μεν
ἐλέγ-ε-τε	ἐλέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-οι-τε	λέγ-οι-τε
ἐλέγ-ο-ντι	ἐλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-ντι	λεγ-οι-εν

1. In the indicative the modal vowel of the I. sing. and of the I. and III. pl. is *ο* (this being the form which the modal vowel *ε* assumes before *ν*), of the other persons *ε*; the personal ending is *ν*, formed from *μ* by the omission of *ι* and the euphonic change of *μ* (which never stands at the end of a word) to *ν*: in the II. sing. *ι* of *σι* is dropped: in the III. sing. the *ι* of *τι* is dropped, and then the *τ* also, which never ends a word in Greek, though it is retained in the Latin.

2. The III. pl. *ντι* is abbreviated to *ν*: this appears in the Æolic of III. plur. the aor. of verbs in *μι*, *ἔθεν*, *ἔσαν*, &c., which was commonly lengthened in those verbs into *εσαν*; and this lengthened form occurs in the Alexandrine writers in verbs in *ω*, as *ἐσχαλίσσαν* for *ἐσχαζον*.

3. A second ending of the I. person impft. and of past tenses generally (as retained in the aorist I.) seems to have been *α*; which was contracted with the old modal vowel *ε*, as retained in the II. and III. person, into *η*, as *ῆ* impf. I. sing. from *εἰμί*: so *ἐνείχεε* from *ἐνείχεα* for *ἐνείχον* Hdt. I. 118.

4. In the common optative, the modal vowel *ι* added to the modal vowel of the ind. becomes *οι*, and this is retained throughout the persons.

5. There must also have been a bye form of the impft. and aor. II. in *ην* (retained in the primitive verb in *μ* with pure roots, as *ἐτίθην ἴστην*, and in *ῆν* the imperfect of *εἰμί*.) This is a mixture of the tense endings *α* and *ν*.

*Obs.* 1. For the II. and III. persons dual of the opt., see §. 188. *Obs.* 1.

6. Optative. The proper personal endings are *οιμ*, *οισι*, *οιτι*. The *ι* is dropped in the II. sing., *τίποις*; in the III. the *τι* is dropped, whence the *οι* of the opt., not being originally a termination, forms an exception to the general short quantity (for the purposes of accentuation at least) of the ending *οι*, *αι*. The softened form of *τι*, is sometimes retained, see §. 190. 5. From the old bye form in *ην* (see above 5.), was formed by insertion of the optatival *οι*, which was retained in the Attic dialect an optative in *οίην*; from this comes the III. plur. in *οίεν* for *οίησαν*, which completely superseded the other form *οιντι*.

## Dialectic Forms.

7. The so called Attic optative terminations *ην*, *ης*, *η*, and that of the III. plur. *εν*, are used in all verbs in *μι*, and in the following verbs in *ω*:

*a.* Imperf. of contract verbs, as *φιλοῖην*. Very generally in the sing. of verbs in *έω* and *ώω*; almost exclusively in sing. of verbs in *άω*. The III.

plur. has almost universally the common ending *οίεν*, but *δοκοίησαν* Æschin. In the other persons of the plur. this form is little used in verbs in *έω* and *ώω*, oftener in those in *άω*. It is only found twice in Homer, *φιλοίη* Od. δ, 692, and *φοροίη* Od. ι, 320.

b. All futures in *ώ*, as *άγγελοίην* from *άγγελώ*.

c. Plpft., as *έκπεφυγοίην* Soph. &c.

d. In the aor., *σχοίην* (from *έσχον*, *έχω*) invariably.

*Obs.* 3. A form of the optative *οιν* in which the tense ending of the indicative *ν* is joined immediately to the modal vowel *οι<sup>a</sup>*, is found in the word *τρέφειν* in a verse of Euripides, *άφρων άν είην εί τρέφειν τά τών πέλας*, preserved in Etym. Magn. (693), corresponding exactly to the hist. ind. *ον*, as the *ω* of the conj. passive does to the *ο* of the ind.

8. The aor. II. has often or generally in I. sing. and II. pl. and III. plur. in the Alexandrine writers, the termination of the aor. I.: *είλα*, *έλαι*, *είλάμην* f. *αίρώ* (ΕΑΩ)—*έκβάλαι* f. *βάλλω*—*ήλθατε* f. *έρχομαι*—*έφάγαμεν*—*εύρα* f. *εύρίσκω*—*έλαβαν* f. *λαμβάνω*—*έλιπαν*, III. pl. f. *λείπω*—*είδα* f. *ΕΙΔΩ*, *video*. Ionic: *έπαύρασθαι* for *έσθαι*—*όσφραντο* for *ώσφροντο*. So in G, T. and LXX. So in the latter we find *έλθάτω*.

9. In G. T. the III. pl. ind. sometimes ends in *οσαν*: John xv. 22 *είχοσαν* for *είχον*. (Lachm. Tisch.) 2 Thess. iii. 6 *παρελάβοσαν* (Gries. Tisch. &c.) So in LXX.: Exod. xv. 27 *ήλθοσαν*. Cf. Josh. v. 11, &c. Exod. xvi. 24; xviii. 26<sup>b</sup>.

### Pluperfect.

§. 193. 1. The modal vowel is *ει*, originally *ε*, which is retained in the III. plur.: the personal ending of I. sing. *ειν* is a mixture of the old tense ending *α* of the historic or past tenses with the later one *ν*, the *ε* being lengthened to compensate for the dropping of the *α*. The third sing. is generally *ειν* from *ειν*. The termination *εισαν* is occasionally found even in Attic writers<sup>a</sup>, Dem. *διηπάκεισαν*.

2. In the opt. the modal vowel is *οι*, the personal ending *μι*. The plpft. opt. does not often occur (§. 191. *Obs.*), but is generally expressed by the part. and opt. of *είναι*, as *πεφίληκώς είην*, *amavisset*. This periphrasis is found sometimes in the ind. mood, as *ήν άπεκτονός* Lys. And. 24, and even where the perf. has a present sense, as *ήν δεδορκός* Eur. Alc. 121.

### Dialectic Forms.

3. The modal vowel was originally *ε*, whence *ήδετε* Eur. Bacch. 1343, *έπεπόνθεμες* Aristoph. Lysistr. 1098, Elms., Dind.; and the full Ionic ending was *εα*, the *α* being an early tense ending for all the historic tenses (see §. 191. *Obs.* 1.), as *έτετύφεα*; so *πεποιθεα* Hom. Od. δ, 432, and this Ionic form is found in other persons than the I., as Od. ω, 90, *έτεθήπεις*, very commonly in the III., as Hdt. I. 11, *έγεγόνες*; after this analogy *ένείχες* Hdt., &c.: Hdt. IX. 58 *συνηδέατε*. The contracted form of this *εα* into *η*, is the I. sing. in the old Attic, as *έπεπαιδεύκη* for *-ειν*, and in the later writers is used for the common III. sing. (see §. 306.)

*Obs.* Theocritus uses *ης* and *η* in II. and III. sing. 1<sup>er</sup> f. act., as *πεπόνθης*, *δπώπη*.

<sup>a</sup> Dobree ad Eccles. 607.

<sup>b</sup> Cf. Winer I. p. 71.

## §. 194. Aorist I.

Indicative.		Optative.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Bye form.
ἔλεξ-α-μι	ἔλεξ-α	λέξ-αι-μι	....	λέξει-α &c.
ἔλεξ-α-σι	.... ας	λέξ-αι-σι	αις	Aor. Æol.
ἔλεξ-α-τι	.... ε	λέξ-αι-τι	αι	....
ἔλεξ-ά-την	.... άτην	λέξ-αί-την	....	....
ἔλεξ-ά-την	.... άτην	λέξ-αί-την	....	....
ἔλεξ-α-μεν	.... αμεν	λέξ-αι-μεν	....	....
ἔλεξ-α-τε	.... ατε	λέξ-αι-τε	....	....
ἔλεξ-α-ντι	.... αν	λέξ-αι-ντι	αιεν	....

1. The modal vowel is *a* except in III. sing., where (after the *μ* of the I., and the *ν* of the third person had been dropped) it became for distinction sake *ε*.

2. The *μ* is altogether dropped in the active voice, and the modal vowel *a* becomes also the tense ending.

*Obs.* In the optative *μ*, and the middle *μην*, there seem to be traces of *μ* having been the original ending of the first Aorist, but supposing this tense to be so late a formation that it belongs to a stage of the language when the *μ* was no longer a voice in general use, it may have from the first ended in *a* and formed its moods and voices after the analogy of other tenses. The Æolic optative *εια* seems to favour this view.

3. The optative was formed by adding *ι* to the modal *a*, and the III. pl. is *αιεν* after the analogy of the impft. and aor. II. (See §. 192. 6.)

4. The conjunctive follows the analogy of the present conjunctive.

5. The Æolic dialect uses the I. pers. opt. *εια*.

6. From the Æolic aor. I. opt. the following personal endings of the opt. passed into common use, and especially in the Attic dialect:

II. Pers. Sing. *ειας* for *αις*, as *παιδεύσ-ειας* for *-σ-αις*

III. - - *ειε(ν)* - *αι* - *παιδεύσ-ειε(ν)* - *-σ-αι*

III. - Plur. *ειαν* - *αιεν* - *παιδεύσ-ειαν* - *-σ-αιεν*.

7. The G. T. also has this form.

8. The less usual modal vowel *ε* is used in the Epic dialects instead of *a* - *άγω, άξετε, άξέμεν, -φέρω, οίσε, οίσετε, οίσέτω, οίσέμεν, οίσέμεναι*—*οίσε* is also Attic.

*Obs.* We may observe that the aor. imperatives (see §. 195.) and the infinitive act. (§. 198,) are anomalous, which seems to point out that they belong to a different æra of the language.

## §. 195. Imperative.

λέγ-ε-θι	λέγε
λεγ-έ-τω	
λέγ-ε-τον	
λεγ-έ-των	
λέγ-ε-τε	
λεγ-έ-τωσαν	

The modal vowel is *ε*, except in the aor. I. act. where it is *ο*, and aor. I. midd. where it is *α*. The personal ending in the act. was originally *θι*, which is altogether lost, except in verbs in *μι* and the aor. pass., and some old forms (see *Obs.* 2.). The aor. I. act. has *ν*, as *παιδευσ-ο-ν*: the personal ending of the pass. was *σο*, and the *σ* being dropped (see §. 196. 3.) the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ο* into *ον*. In the aor. I. midd. *ε* is added to the modal vowel, as *βούλευσαι*.

*Obs.* 1. The pft. imper. act. is very seldom used, and only in present perfects; as, *ἄνωγε* from *ἄνωγα*: *γέγωνε* Eur. Or. 1220: *κεκράγετε* Aristoph. Vesp. 415, from *κράζω*, and *κεχήνετε* (from *χάσκω*). Aristoph. Acharn. 133, *ὑμεῖς δὲ πρᾶσβεύσθε καὶ κεχήνετε*, where some MSS. read *κεχήνατε*: *βεβηκέτω*, *δοικέτω* Lucian.

*Obs.* 2. The ending *θι* was retained in some perfects, being added, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root: as, *ἄνωγθι*, *ἄνωχθι*; so *κέκραχθι*, *πέπεισθι*.

*Obs.* 3. The old Homeric dialect abbreviates the ending *τωσαν* act., *σθωσαν* midd., into *ντων*, *σθων*; *ε* being changed in the active voice to *ο*; so that the act. form was exactly the same as the gen. pl. of the part., the pass. as the II. dual. This being especially and almost exclusively adopted by the older Attic writers<sup>a</sup>, is called the Attic imperative, (though it is found frequently in the other dialects)<sup>b</sup>:

Pres.	βουλευ-έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-όντων
Perf.	πεποιθ-έ-τωσαν	πεποιθ-όντων
Aor. I.	βουλευσ-ά-τωσαν	βουλευσ-όντων
Pass.	βουλευ-ί-σθωσαν	= βουλευ-έσθων.

The form *όντων* from *ήτωσαν*, III. pl. aor. I. imper. pass. (after verbs in *μι*, as *τιθέντων*) is sometimes, but very rarely, found in Attic writers, as *πεμφθέντων* Plato, for *πεμφθήτωσαν*. In some Doric inscriptions the form *τω* is found (Lat. *to*), *λεγόντω*, *legunto*<sup>c</sup>.

*Obs.* 4. The full form *τωσαν* is frequently found in G. T.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Iph. Taur. 1480. Bornemann  
Xen. Anab. I. 4. 8. Greg. Cor. p. 172.  
Thom. Mag. ad v. *χρήσθων*. Moeris p. 15.

<sup>b</sup> Greg. Cor. p. 175.  
<sup>c</sup> Ibid. pp. 173. 175.  
Maître de Dial. 301.

Hemster. I. 364.

§. 196. *Middle and Passive.*

λέγ-ο-μαι		ἐλεγ-ό-μην	
λέγ-ε-σαι	λέγ-ει	ἐλέγ-ε-σο	ἐλέγ-ου
λέγ-ε-ται		ἐλέγ-ε-το	
λεγ-ό-μεσθον		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-ί-σθην	
λεγ-ό-μεσθα		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθα	
λέγ-ε-σθε		ἐλέγ-ε-σθε	
λέγ-ο-νται		ἐλέγ-ο-ντο.	

*Middle and Passive Voice.*

1. The modal vowels are the same as the active. The perf. and plpft. have no modal vowel, and the aorists passive follow the verbs in μι (see Verbs in μι).

2. The personal ending of the principal tenses is μαι, of the historic μην: of the conj. μαι: of the opt. μην.

*Obs.* 1. The ending of the I., II., III. sing. and III. plur. present is αι as compared with the original ι of the active μι, σι, τι, ντι: of the II. and III. sing. and III. plur. of the imperfect, it is ο as compared with the ι of the active.

*Obs.* 2. The less usual modal vowel ε of the aor. I. (as found in the third person act.), is often used in the middle in the Epic dialect instead of α: and other forms active and middle of certain aor. I. are found after the analogy of the aor. II.; as, βαίνω, ἐβήσετο, imper. βήσεο: δύομαι, ἐδύσετο, imper. δύσεο, part. δυσόμενος: ἰκνέομαι, ἴξον: ἐλέγμην, imper. λέξο, λέξεο: ὄρνυμι, imper. ὄρσεο: αἰίδω, imper. αἰίσεο.

3. II. Sing., the endings σαι and σο, lose their σ whenever the modal vowel immediately precedes; and then (except in opt.) a contraction takes place<sup>a</sup>; as,

Pres.	βουλεύ-ε-σαι	βουλεύ-ε-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
Conj.	βουλεύ-η-σαι	βουλεύ-η-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
Opt.	βουλεύ-οι-σο	βουλεύ-οι-ο		
Impft.	ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο	ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-ου
Aor. I.	ἐβουλεύσ-α-σο	ἐβουλεύσ-α-ο	=	ἐβουλεύσ-ω.

*Obs.* 3. This crasis εαι=η must have been originally written by old writers ει, as the Ionic η was not known till the archonship of Euclides<sup>b</sup>, and it is probable that it was not written η till the late Attic<sup>c</sup>, so that the old form ει served to distinguish the ind. from the conj. In most passages of the Tragedians the grammarians altered it into η, but it is generally restored in modern editions. In the MSS. of Aristoph., Plato, and Thucyd., ει is almost invariably found.

<sup>a</sup> Moeris p. 116.

81, and Scheid. 389. Ellendt. Pref. vol. II.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. II. Valck. Ph. 576. Lex. Soph.688. Greg. Cor. p. 119. Lennep Anal. <sup>c</sup> Hemsterhus. Luc. I. 428.

*Obs. 4.* In three verbs the Attic *ει* was the form in use, even after the form in *η* became generally adopted; as,

βούλομαι	βούλει (but conj. βούλη)
οἶομαι	οἶει (but conj. οἶη)
fut. ἔψομαι	ἔψει :

and in the contracted futures of verbs in *έω*, as *τελεῖ* II. sing. fut. not *τελεῆ*, and generally in the Attic futures, *βαδιεῖ* from *βαδίζω*, &c. : so in G. T., *βούλει*, *ἔψει*, *παρέξει*.

*Obs. 5.* Uncontracted endings of the II. person are frequently mentioned by the grammarians, but they are not found in Attic writers, except *ἡκροῖσο*\* Antiphanes (*ἔδυνᾶσαι* Æsch. Choeph. 374., is probably corrupt<sup>b</sup>). They are found in G. T.<sup>c</sup>, as *ἔδυνᾶσαι*, *καυχᾶσαι*, *κατακαυχᾶσαι*.

*Obs. 6.* In the pft. and plpft. *σαι* and *σο* remain unchanged, as these tenses have no modal vowel; where *σ* precedes the personal ending it is dropped, as *ἔψευσαι*, *ἔψευσαι*, not *ἔψευσσαι*; and where a consonant precedes the termination, the III. plur. is formed by the part. with *εῖσι* in the pft. *ἦσαν* in the plpft., the terminations *νται*, *ντο* being inadmissible after the consonant.—See §. 218. *Obs. 10.*

*Obs. 7.* In Epic the *σαι* of the perf. have the *σ* doubled, as *κέκασσαι*, *πέπυσσαι*.

4. The pft. and plpft. having no modal vowel cannot form subjunctive moods. This defect is supplied by a periphrasis of the part. and the conj. and opt. of the verb *εἶναι*. Some few perfects and pluperfects have subjunctives in *μαι*, *μην* (see §. 241. 2.).

5. For the passive forms of aor. I. and II., see Verbs in *μι*.

### *Dialectic forms of the Middle and Passive.*

§. 197. 1. In the I. sing. for *ο* the Doric uses *ευ*, as *βασεῦμαι* :

2. The II. sing. is often uncontracted in the Ion. and Epic dialects, as *δδύρεαι*, *ἔχγαι*, *ᾠδύσας*. The open form *εαι* is the regular one in these dialects; *αι* very frequently, *ηαι* occasionally, and *εο* if contracted becomes *ευ*. In Homer *εαι* is sometimes pronounced as one syllable. When, however, *ε* is the characteristic of the verb, it is frequently omitted in this person, as *φιλεαι* for *φιλέ-εαι*, *φιλεο* for *φιλέ-εο*; *εο* is in Homer lengthened to *ειο*, and *αιο* is in Doric contracted to *ᾱ*, but very seldom, as *ἐπάξα*, Attic *ἐπήξω*.

3. In the III. sing. the Ionians resolved *ει* into *εε*, as *κέεται*.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects *ᾱται*, *ᾱτο*, added to the tense root, is the III. pl. for *νται*, *ντο*, instead of the periphrasis of the part. and *εἶναι*; and this not only where the consonant precedes, but even in pure verbs; *a.* very generally in the pft. and plpft., as *πεπεῖθ-αται*, *ἐπιτετράφαται* (II. β, 25.), *b.* not unfrequently in the III. pl. opt. *σχοίατο* II. β, 98. *c.* sometimes in the III. pl. and aor. II. imperfect *οντο*, the *ο* being changed to *ε*, as

\* Lex. Seguer. p. 98.

<sup>b</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 360. Mœris p. 116.

<sup>c</sup> Winer Gr. p. 70.

ἐβουλέατο for ἐβούλοντο. In verbs in *ῥω*, *άω*, the *η* becomes *ε*, as οἰκέαται for ὀκνηται. The Epic preserved the *η*, as πεποτήαται; in the Epic ἀκαχέατο the *ε* is lengthened into *ει*. The *α* of *αται* also was changed to *ε* in Ionic, as πεπτήαται for πέπτανται, ἐδυνάετο for ἐδύναντο; so also in verbs in *μι* we find έαται, έατο and (the *α* being replaced by the *ν*), ενται, εντο for αται, ατο, as ιστέατο for ισταντο, τιθέαται for τιθένται. Sometimes by Hdt. in aor. II., as ἐγενέατο, ἐπυθέατο, ἐπικέατο.

*Obs. 1.* The *α* of this termination is aspirated, so that the preceding consonant, if a tenuis, becomes an aspirate, as τεπύπάται becomes τετύφαται.

5. The III. pl. aor. I. pass. is in Dor. and also in Ep., and the poets abbreviated to *εν*, as ἐτράφεν for ἐτράφησαν. So in Tragedy, very rarely, Eur. Hippol. 1247 ἔκρυφθεν. Cf. Æsch. Pers. 1000, Arist. Vesp. 662 κατένασθεν. This is the regular form in the III. pl. aor. opt., as βουλευθείεν.

*Obs. 2.* The forms in *νται*, *ντο*, are also found in Homer: so δεδάκνυνται, εἴρυντο.

### Infinitive.—Active, Middle, and Passive.

§. 198. 1. The modal vowel, act. and midd. is the same as in the III. sing. ind.: except in aor. I. act. and midd., where it is *α* of the I. person sing., not the *ε* of the III.; as,

Pres. Fut. Aor. II. Act. *ει*, as βουλεύ-ει-ν, βουλεύς-ει-ν, λιπ-εῖ-ν

.. .. Mid. *ε*, as βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βουλεύς-ε-σθαι, τυπ-έ-σθαι

Perf. A. *ε*, as βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι

Aor. I. Act. and Midd. *α*, as (βουλεύς-α-ι) βουλεύς-αι, βουλεύς-α-σθαι.

2. The original active ending was *ε-μεναι*, as it is found in Homer and the Doric and Æolic dialects: this was abbreviated into *εναι*, or into *εμεν*. The form *ειν* from *ε-μεν* (*μ* being omitted and *εε* contracted into *ει*) is found as early as the Epic dialect, as τυπ-έ-μεναι, τυπ-έ-μεν, τύπ-τειν; and in the aor. II. and contract verbs it is έειν and εῖν: the form *ναι* is abbreviated to *ε* in the aor. I., τύψ-α-ναι, τύψ-α-ι=τύψαι, which last is always the form of the aor. I.; the perf. act. retained the old abbreviation *ναι*, τετυφ-έ-ναι.

*Obs. 1.* In verbs in *ῥω* and *άω* the characteristic *ε* or *α* coalesces with the modal vowel, so as to form *α-εμεναι* or *ε-εμεναι* into *ήμεναι*, as in Homer ἀρήμεναι, which was abbreviated to *ήναι*, as in the aor. pass. φορήναι, the old formation from ἐφόρην, or according to another Doric abbreviation of *ήμεναι*, *ήμεν*, as τυπήμεν. In ἀγινέ-μεναι, Od. v, 213, the modal vowel *ε* is dropped instead of contracted.

*Obs. 2.* The termination *έναι* first appears in Herodotus.

3. The pass. ending is *σθαι*, which in the pft. is attached to the root without any mood vowel; the *σ* being dropped except in pure verbs.

4. The Doric further abbreviated *έμεν* into *εν*; as, άγεν f. άγειν: λαμβά-νεν, λέγεν, άμέλγεν, fut. άρμόσεν: aor. II. ίδέν for ιδείν: λαβέν, &c.: and Theocrit. into *ην*, as χαίρην, λαβήν, είπήν, εύρήν.

5. The Doric abbreviates the aor. pass. *ήμεν*, *ήναι*, into *ήν*, but only when a long syllable precedes, as μεθύσθην for ήναι. The inf. pft. act. in Doric and Æolic varies between *ην* and *ειν*, as τεθνάκην, γεγάκειν<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Müller Dor. ii. 501.



6. The infinitives in *ειν* are in Ionic *ειν*. The Epic poets use both forms, as suits the metre.

7. The modal vowel is altogether lost in the forms *ἔ-μεναι* from *ἔω*, Π. φ. 70. *ἔδ-μεναι*, *δειδί-μεν* — *τεθνᾶ-μεναι*, *οὔτά-μεναι*, *ἀρό-μεναι* Hes. Op. 22.

8. The aor. pass. follow in their infinitive the aorist of the verbs in *μι*.

### Participle.

§. 199. 1. The modal vowel is the same as that of the I. sing. ind.

2. The active ending is *νς*, Latin *ns*; in aor. I. it is *ς* (the *ν* having been dropped before *ς*), in the other tenses *ν* (the *ς* having been dropped after *ν*); the passive ending is *μενος*, aor. pass. *εις*, after verbs in *μι*. In the pft. act. the termination is *ς*, with which the modal vowel coalesces, as *βεβουλευκαῶς*, *βεβουλευκῶς*.

3. In Dor. the diphthong *ου* before *σ* becomes *οι*, and *α*, *αι*, as *τύποισα*, *τύψαις* for *τύπουσα*, *τύψας*.

4. The Epic dialect lengthens the accentuated *ο* into *ω*, as *τεθνηῶτος* = *τεθνηότος*.

5. The part. of the pft. act. sometimes has in Doric *ν* inserted, as *πεφρίκοντες* for *πεφρικότες*.

### General Dialectic Variations.

§. 200. 1. The forms *μεθον*, *μεθα*, I. dual and plur., are in the poetic dialect lengthened to their original forms *μεσθον*, *μεσθα*; and the Doric retains the I. pl. *μες* instead of *μεν*.

2. The long vowel of the conj. is in the Epic dialect shortened for the verse, or rather the short forms *ο*, *ε*, are older than *ω*, *η*, and were used by Homer, like the digamma, when the verse required it. A lengthened form of the conj. is also found in Homer, as *θίωμεν* for *θῶμεν*. The *ε* of the aor. II. pass. is also lengthened into *ει*, as *δαμείω*, *δαμείτε* for *δάμητε*, see Dialects of Verbs in *μι*.

3. The dual endings *την*, *σθην*, and I. sing. *μην*, are in Dor. *ταν*, *σθαν*, *μαν*: and sometimes, but very seldom, the *ην*, in the aor. pass. of verbs in *ω*, is in Dor. *αν*, as *ἐτύπαν*.

### Regular Conjugation of Verbs in *ω*, exhibited in a pure Verb: *βουλεύω*, *I advise*.

§. 201. 1. As the pure verbs in *ω* have no *tempora secunda*, these will be supplied from two mute verbs, *τρέβω*, *I rub*, *λείπω*, *I leave* (root ΛΙΠ), and one liquid verb, *φαίνω*, *I show* (root ΦΑΝ).

2. The forms which are distinguishable only by their accent have an asterisk attached. These should be carefully observed by the student.

3. The accent of each form should be attended to. This will be treated of below. As a general rule, the accent is as far back as the laws of accentuation allow. Those forms which vary from this rule have a † attached.

4. When the paradigm has been thoroughly mastered, it will be useful to separate each form into its component parts, in the following order: e. g. ἐβουλευσάμην: 1. Verbal root, βουλευ. 2. Augment (or Reduplication) ἐ-βουλευ. 3. Tense characteristic (aor. I. midd.) σ, ἐ-βουλευ-σ. 4. Tense root, ἐβουλευσ. 5. Modal vowel (aor. I. midd.) α, ἐβουλευσ-α. 6. Personal ending (aor. I. midd.) μην. 7. Tense root, with modal vowel and personal ending, ἐβουλευσάμην, *I advised myself, or deliberated*.

*Obs.* The participles may be learnt with their respective tenses, though their forms are adjectival rather than verbal.

## ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.			
		<i>Indicative.</i>		Subjunctive of Present. <i>Conjunctive.</i>	
Present. <i>I advise.</i> Tense root : βουλεν-	Sing. 1.	ω	βουλεύ-ω	ω	βουλεύ-ω
		2. ει-ς	βουλεύ-εις	ῆ-ς	βουλεύ-ῆς
		3. ει	βουλεύ-ει	ῆ	βουλεύ-ῆ
	Dual 2.	ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον	βουλεύ-ῆτον
		3. ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον	βουλεύ-ῆτον
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	βουλεύ-ομεν	ω-μεν	βουλεύ-ωμεν
		2. ε-τε	βουλεύ-ετε	ῆ-τε	βουλεύ-ῆτε
		3. ουσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)
Imperfect. <i>I did advise.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλεν-	Sing. 1.	ο-ν	ἐ-βούλεν-ον	οι-μι	βουλεύ-οιμι
		2. ε-ς	ἐ-βούλεν-ες	οι-ς	βουλεύ-οις
		3. ε(ν)	ἐ-βούλεν-ε(ν)	οι	βουλεύ-οι
	Dual 2.	ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλεν-έτην	οἶ-την	βουλεν-οἶτην
		3. ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλεν-έτην	οἶ-την	βουλεν-οἶτην
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	οι-μεν	βουλεύ-οιμεν
		2. ε-τε	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	οι-τε	βουλεύ-οιτε
		3. ο-ν	ἐ-βούλεν-ον	οι-εν	βουλεύ-οιεν
Perfect I. <i>I have ad- vised.</i> Tense root : βε-βουλεν-κ-	Sing. 1.	α	βε-βούλεν-κ-α	ω	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω
		2. ας	βε-βούλεν-κ-ας	ῆς	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ῆς
		3. ε(ν)	βε-βούλεν-κ-ε(ν)		&c.
	Dual 2.	α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		(See §. 190. Obs.)
		3. α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν	βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν		
		2. α-τε	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε		
		3. ᾱσι(ν)	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱσι(ν)		
Pluperfect I. <i>I had ad- vised.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βε- βουλεν-κ-	Sing. 1.	ει-ν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν <sup>a</sup>	οι-μι	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι
		2. ει-ς	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	οι-ς	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις
		3. ει	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει		&c.
	Dual 2.	εἶ-την	ἐ-βε-βουλεν-κ-εἶτην		
		3. εἶ-την	ἐ-βε-βουλεν-κ-εἶτην		
	Plur. 1.	ει-μεν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειμεν		
		2. ει-τε	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε		
		3. ει-σαν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εισαν οἱ εσαν <sup>b</sup>		
Perf. II. Plpf. II.		πεί-φην α, <i>I have appeared</i> ; ας, ε(ν) &c., as the ἐ-πε-φύη-εν, <i>I had appeared</i> ; εις, ει &c., as the			

<sup>a</sup> Old Attic η, §. 192. 2.<sup>b</sup> εσαν more usually, §. 192. 2.

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperatives.		Infinitive.	Participle.
ε	βούλευ-ε, advise.	ειν	ω-ν
έ-τω	βουλευ-έτω	βουλεύ-ειν	(ο-ντσα) ουσα
ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον		ο-ν
έ-των	βουλευ-έτων		βουλεύ-ων
			βουλεύ-ουσα
ε-τε	βουλεύ-ετε		βουλεύ-οντ
έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-έτωσαν οτ		gen. οντος
όντων	βουλευ-όντων		ούσης
			as adj. in ων
ε	(βε-βούλευ-κ-ε)	έ-ναι	ώς gen. ότος
		βε βουλευ-	υία ... υιάς
		κ-έναι	ός ... ότος
			βε-βουλευ-κ-ώς†
			βε-βουλευ-κ-υία†
			βε-βουλευ-κ-ός†
			gen. κ-ότος†

Perfect I.

Pluperfect I.

## ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
Aorist I. <i>I advised</i> (indefinite when). Tense root : ἐ-βούλευ-σ-	Sing. 1.	α ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α	Optative of Aorist. αι-μι βουλεύ-σ-αιμι αι-ς βουλεύ-σ-αις or ειας αι βουλεύ-σ-αι* or ειε(ν) αἰ-την βουλευ-σ-αῖτην αἰ-την βουλευ-σ-αῖτην αι-μεν βουλεύ-σ-αιμεν αι-τε βουλεύ-σ-αιτε αι-εν βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or ειαν  Conjunctive of Aorist, as expressing some mental act present in past time. ω βουλεύ-σ-ω η-ς βουλεύ-σ-ης
		2. α-ς ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας	
		3. ε(ν) ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)	
	Dual 2.	ά-την ἐ-βουλευ-σ-αῖτην	
		3. ά-την ἐ-βουλευ-σ-αῖτην	
	Plur. 1.	ά-μεν ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν	
		2. α-τε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε	
		3. α-ν ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν	
Aorist II. ἐλιπ-		ο-ν ἔ-λιπ-ον ε-ς ἔ-λιπ-ες &c., as impf.	οι-μι λῖπ-οιμι optative. ω λῖπ-ω conjunctive.
Future βουλευ-σ-		ω βουλεύ-σ-ω ει-ς βουλεύ-σ-εις &c., as the present.	οι-μι βουλεύ-σ-οιμι (as an historic tense, see §. 406. 6.

## MIDDLE.

Present. <i>I advise</i> <i>myself.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-μαι βουλεύ-ομαι	ω-μαι βουλεύ-ωμαι
		2. ε-αι βουλεύ-η, Att. -ει	η-αι βουλεύ-η
		3. ε-ται βουλεύ-εται	η-ται βουλεύ-ηται
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον βουλευ-όμεθον	ώ-μεθον βουλευ-ώμεθον
		2. ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον
	Plur. 1.	ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον
		ό-μεθα βουλευ-όμεθα	ώ-μεθα βουλευ-ώμεθα
		2. ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε	η-σθε βουλεύ-ησθε
	3.	ο-νται βουλεύ-ονται	ω-νται βουλεύ-ωνται
Imperfect. <i>I did advise</i> <i>myself.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ό-μην ἐ-βουλευ-όμην	οί-μην βουλευ-οίμην
		2. ε-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-ου	οι-ο βουλεύ-οιο
		3. ε-το ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο	οι-το βουλεύ-οιτο
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον	οί-μεθον βουλευ-οίμεθον
		2. ἐ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην
	Plur. 1.	ἐ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην
		ό-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα	οί-μεθα βουλευ-οίμεθα
		2. ε-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε	οι-σθε βουλεύ-οισθε
	3.	ο-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο	οι-ντο βουλεύ-οιντο

PARTICIPLES.		
<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
<p>ο-ν βούλευ-σ-ον          ά-τω βουλευ-σ-άτω          α-τον βουλεύ-σ-ατον          ά-των βουλευ-σ-άτων</p> <p>α-τε βουλεύ-σ-ατε          ά-τωσαν βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν ογ          ά-ντων βουλευ-σ-άντων</p>	<p>α-ι          βου-λεῦ-σαι*†</p>	<p>(α-ντς) ᾶς          (α-ντσα) ᾶσα          α-ν          gen. αντος</p> <p>βουλεύ-σ-ᾶς          βουλεύ-σ-ᾶσα          βουλεύ-σ-άν†</p>
<p>ε λίπ-ε &amp;c., as im-          perative of pres.</p>	<p>εἶ-ν          λιπ-εῖν</p>	<p>λιπ-ών, οὔσα,          ὄν† gen. ὄντος &amp;c.</p>
	<p>βουλεύ-σ-ειν</p>	<p>βουλεύ-σ-ων &amp;c.          as of present.</p>
<p>ε-ο βουλεύ-ου          έ-σθω βουλευ-έσθω</p> <p>ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον          έ-σθων βουλευ-έσθων</p> <p>ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε          έ-σθωσαν βουλευ-έσθωσαν ογ          έ-σθων βουλευ-έσθων</p>	<p>ε-σθαι          βουλεύ-ε-σθαι</p>	<p>ό-μενος          ο-μένη          ό-μενον</p> <p>βουλευ-όμενος          βουλευ-ομένη          βουλευ-όμενον</p>

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Perfect. Conjunctive.
Perfect. <i>I have ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	μαι βε-βούλευ-μαι	βεβουλευ-μένος ὃ &c.
	2.	σαι βε-βούλευ-σαι	
	3.	ται βε-βούλευ-ται	
	Dual 1.	μεθων βε-βουλεύ-μεθων	
	2.	σθων βε-βούλευ-σθων	
	3.	σθων βε-βούλευ-σθων	
	Plur. 1.	μεθα βε-βουλεύ-μεθα	
	2.	σθε βε-βούλευ-σθε	
	3.	νται βε-βούλευ-νται	
Pluperfect. <i>I had ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	μην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην	Subjunctive of Pluperfect. Optative. βε-βουλευ-μένος εἶην &c.
	2.	σο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο	
	3.	το ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το	
	Dual 1.	μεθων ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθων	
	2.	σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην	
	3.	σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην	
	Plur. 1.	μεθα ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα	
	2.	σθε ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε	
	3.	ντο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	
Aorist I. <i>I advised myself.</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: ἐ-βουλευσ-	Sing. 1.	ἀ-μην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμην	Aorist Optative. αἰ-μην βουλευ-σ-αἰμην αι-ο βουλεύ-σ-αιο αι-το βουλεύ-σ-αιτο αἰ-μεθων βουλευ-σ-αἰμεθων αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αἰσθην αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αἰσθην αἰ-μεθα βουλευ-σ-αἰμεθα αι-σθε βουλεύ-σ-αισθε αι-ντο βουλεύ-σ-αιντο Aorist Conjunctive. ω-μαι βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι &c. η-αι βουλεύ-σ-η &c., as conj. of present.
	2.	α-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ω	
	3.	α-το ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αιτο	
	Dual 1.	ἀ-μεθων ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθων	
	2.	ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην	
	3.	ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην	
	Plur. 1.	ἀ-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθα	
	2.	α-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αισθε	
	3.	α-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αιντο	
Aorist II.	Sing. 1.	ἐ-λιπ-όμην, <i>I have left my- self</i> , as impf. indic.	λίπ-όμην, λίπ-οι &c., as opt. of impf. λίπ-ωμαι, λίπ-η &c., as conj. of pres.
	2.		
Future.		βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I will advise myself.</i> βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Fut. III. Tense root: βε-βουλευσ-		βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have advised myself.</i> βε-βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.

		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
σο      βε-βούλευ-σο σθω      βε-βουλεύ-σθω		σθαι βε-βουλεύ-σθαι†	μένος μένη μένον
σθον      βε-βούλευ-σθον σθων      βε-βουλεύ-σθων			βεβουλευ-μένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον†
σθε      βε-βουλεύ-σθε σθωσαν      βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, οτ σθων      βε-βουλεύ-σθων			
α-ι      βούλευ-σ-αι* ά-σθω      βουλεν-σ-άσθω		α-σθαι βουλεύ-σ-ασθαι	ά-μενος α-μένη ά-μενον
α-σθον      βουλεύ-σ-ασθον ά-σθων      βουλεν-σ-άσθων			βουλεν-σ-άμενος βουλεν-σ-αμένη βουλεν-σ-άμενον
α-σθε      βουλεύ-σ-ασθε ά-σθωσαν      βουλεν-σ-άσθωσαν, οτ ά-σθων      βουλεν-σ-άσθων			
λιπ-ού λιπ-έσθω &c., as imper. of present.		λιπ-άσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, ομένη, όμενον
		βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βουλεν-σ-όμενος, ομένη, όμενον
		βε-βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμε- νος.



**PASSIVE.**

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Historic Tense. Optative.
Aorist I. <i>I have been advised.</i> Tense root: <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ-</i>	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	<p> <math>\eta\gamma</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\eta\varsigma</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\eta\varsigma</math>  <math>\eta</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\eta</math>  <math>\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\gamma</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\gamma</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\eta\mu\epsilon\gamma</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\eta\mu\epsilon\gamma</math>  <math>\eta\tau\epsilon</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\eta\tau\epsilon</math>  <math>\eta\sigma\alpha\gamma</math> ἐ-βουλευ-θ-<math>\eta\sigma\alpha\gamma</math> </p>	<p> <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\eta\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\eta\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\epsilon\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\epsilon\gamma</math> and <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\gamma</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\epsilon</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\epsilon</math> and <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\gamma</math> </p> <p>Subjunctive of Principal Tense. Conjunctive.</p> <p> <math>\tilde{\omega}</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\omega}</math>, <i>I may have</i>  <math>\tilde{\eta}\varsigma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\eta}\varsigma</math> [<i>been ad-</i>  <math>\tilde{\eta}</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\eta}</math> [<i>vised.</i>  <math>\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\gamma</math>  <math>\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\gamma</math>  <math>\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\gamma</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\gamma</math>  <math>\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon</math>  <math>\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)</math> βουλευ-θ-<math>\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)</math> </p>
Future I. Tense root: <i>βουλευ-θη-σ-</i>	Sing. 1. 2.	<p> βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι  βουλευ-θή-σ-η, Att. <math>\epsilon\iota</math> &amp;c.,  as the present. indic. </p>	βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Aorist II. Tense root: <i>ἐ-τρίβ-</i>	Sing. 1. 2.	<p> ἐ-τρίβ-ην  ἐ-τρίβ-ης &amp;c., as the aor. I. </p>	<p> <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\gamma</math> τριβ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\gamma</math>  <math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma</math> τριβ-<math>\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma</math> &amp;c., as of aor. I.  <math>\tilde{\omega}</math> τριβ-<math>\tilde{\omega}</math>  <math>\tilde{\eta}\varsigma</math> τριβ-<math>\tilde{\eta}\varsigma</math> &amp;c., as of aor. I. </p>
Future II. Tense root: <i>τριβη-σ-</i>	Sing. 1. 2.	<p> τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι  τριβ-ή-σ-η, Att. <math>\epsilon\iota</math> &amp;c.,  as the future I. </p>	τριβ-η-σ-οίμην &c., as fut. I.

Verbal adjective : βουλευ-τός,  $\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , *advised.*

***The Tenses throughout the Moods.***

	Subj.								Subj.						
	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.		Opt.	Inf.	Part.		Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.	
Pres.	ω	ε	ω			ειν	ων	Impf.	όμεν			όμεν			
Impft.	ον				οιμι			Fut.	σμαι			οιμην	εσθαι	όμενος	
Fut.	σμαι	οι	ω		οιμι	ειν	ων		οιμαι						
Pft. I. II.	δ	οι	κα	ε	ω	έται	ός	Pft.	μαι	σο	Part. & δ		θαι	μένος	
Plpft.	ειν				οιμι			Plpft.	μην			Part. & εἰην			
Aor. I.	σα	οι	α	ον	ω	αι	ας	Aor. I.	όμεν	αι	ωμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	όμενος	
Aor. II.	ον	ε	ω		οιμι	ειν	όν	Aor. II.	όμεν	ου	ωμαι	οιμην	έσθαι	όμενος	
					Middle.						Passive.				
Pres.	ομαι	ου	ωμαι			εσθαι	όμενος	Aor. I. II.	ην	ητι	ω	ειην	ήναι	εις	
								Fut. I. II.	ήσονται			οιμην	εσθαι	όμενος	

<i>Imperative.</i>	PARTICIPLES.	
	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ητι βουλευ-θ-ητι ήτω βουλευ-θ-ήτω ητον βουλευ-θ-ητον ήτων βουλευ-θ-ήτων  ητε βουλευ-θ-ητε ήτωσαν βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν ογ έντων βουλευ-θ-έντων	ήναι  βουλευ-θ- ήναι	είς, είσα, έν  βουλευ-θ-είς† βουλευ-θ-είσα† βουλευ-θ-έν† genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-είσης βουλευ-θ-έντος
	βουλευ- θή-σ- εσθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμε- νος, η, ον
ητι τρίβ-ηθι ήτω τρίβ-ήτω, as aor. I.	τρίβ-ήναι	τρίβ-είς† &c., as aor. I.
	τρίβ-ή-σ- εσθαι	τρίβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον.
βουλευ-τέος, τέα, τέον, to be advised.		

*Obs. 1.* The fut., though a principal tense, has no conjunctive, being in itself an expression of future probability. The optative properly belongs to the future as an historic tense, (the proper form whereof would have been *ἐβούλευσον*, standing to the future as the impft. to the present, and the plpft. to the pft.), and expresses something which in past time was about to happen, *consulturus eram*. Had this historic future form existed, there would probably have been no fut. opt. form.

*Obs. 2.* The aor. has an optative form as an historic tense, and also a conjunctive form as used for the pres. or pft. (See *Syntax*, §. 403, 404.)

*Futurum Atticum.*

§. 203. 1. When the future ends in *σω*, *σομαι*, preceded by *α*, *ε*, *ι*, the *ο* is dropped and the vowels *ε* or *α* coalesce with the *ω* into *ῶ*, or with the *ο* into *οῦ*: *ε* and *ει* become *εῖ*—*α* and *αι* become *ᾶ*; *ίω*, *ίεις* &c. become *ῖω*, *ίεις* &c.; as *ἐλάω* (commonly *ἐλαύνω*), *ἐλά-σ-ω*, fut. Att. *ἐλῶ*, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *ῶμεν*, *ᾄτε*, *ῶσι*(ν); *βιβάζω*, *βιβῶ*, *ῆς*, *ῆ* &c.—*τελέω*, *τελέ-σ-ω*, fut. Att. (Ion. *τελέω*, *έεις*, *έει*, &c.) *τελῶ*, *εῖς*, *εἰ*, *οὔμεν*, *εἴτε*, *οὔσι*(ν), *τελέ-σ-ομαι* (*τελέομαι*), *τελοῦμαι*, *εἰ*, *εἴται* &c.—*κομίζω*, fut. *κομίσω*, fut. Att. *κομιῶ*, *ιείς*, *ιεί*, *ιοῦμεν*, *ιείτε*, *ιοῦσι*(ν), *κομοῦμαι*, *ιεί*, *ιείται*, *ιούμεθα* &c.: so in G. T. as Acts vii. 43. *μετοικιῶ*. In the forms in *ω* we must suppose that the root originally ended in some consonant which was changed or lost for euphony, but the *ι* retained, as *κομιδ-* *κομίδσω*, fut. *κομιδ-έσω*, then *κομίσω*, and *κομιῶ*, not *κομῶ*. The Epic and Ionic dialects resolve it into *ίω* and *ίόμαι*; and Hdt. sometimes uses the *ευ* instead of *ου*, as VIII. 62 *κομεύμεθα*.

*Obs.* The form *ῶ* from verbs with *α* in the root is resolved into *οω*: as *κρεμόω* II. η, 83.

2. It is used only in the indicative, infinitive, and participle, never in the optative.

3. Of the verbs in *έω* and *άω* the following only have this future: *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *τελέω*, *καλέω*, and sometimes *ἀλέω*, (Epic *δαμάω*, *δαμόωσιν* from *δαμάω*, *περῶ*, *περᾶν* from *πέρνημι*, *ἀντιῶ*, *ἀντιάς*, &c. from *ἀντιῶ*); all in *άννυμι*, as *σκεδάννυμι*, *σκεδάσω*, *σκεδῶ*; *σκεδάσομαι*, *σκεδῶμαι*, and *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *ἀμφιέσω*, *ἀμφιῶ*; all in *ίζω* form it: some in *έζω* sometimes, as *δικᾶν*, *κατασκιῶσι*, *έξετῶμεν*, very commonly *βιβάζω* (*πελᾶτε*, *πελῶσι*, *πελᾶν* from *πελάζω* in tragic chorus).

*Accent of Verbs.*

§. 204. 1. The accent is thrown as far back as the nature of the last syllable permits; as, *βούλευε*, *βουλεύομαι*, *παῦε*, *τύπτε*, *βούλευσον*, *παῦσον*, *τύψον*, but *βουλεύεις*, *βουλεύειν*.

So in compound verbs:

φέρει	πρόσφερε	λείπε	ἀπόλειπε	δῶμεν	ἐνδωμεν
φεύγε	ἔκφυγε	οἶδα	σύνοιδα	ῆμαι	κάθημαι.

*Obs.* All monosyllables long by nature are perispomena, except *φής*, *χρή*.

2. In composition, however, if the accentuated syllable of the first part of the compound is retained, the accent is not thrown back beyond it; as, *παρέσχον*, (not *πάρεσχον*), *παράσχεις*, *ἀνέσχον*, *ἐπίθες*, *περίθες*, *ἀπόδος*, *ἀνέσταν*. When the second part of the compound is itself compounded, it retains the accent, as *συνέκδος*: an augmented syllable retains its accent in composition, as *ἦν*, *παρῆν*—*εἶχον*, *προσεῖχον*—*ῆγον*, *ἐξῆγον*.

3. When an accentuated augment is dropped, its accent rests, in compound verbs, on the preposition, if not too far from the end, as *προσέλιπε*, *πρόσλιπε*; in simple verbs, on the next radical syllable, as *ἔβαλε*, *βάλε*; and in monosyllables, long by nature, it is always the circumflex, as *ἔβη*, *βῆ*, but *φθάν* &c.

*Exceptions to this general Rule.*

§. 205. 1. Accent on *ultima*. *Perispomena*:

α. Aor. II., inf. act., as λαπεῖν: aor. II., imper. midd., as λαβοῦ, θοῦ, but ἴκον Orest. 1231.

β. Fut. act. of liquid verbs, as ἀγγελῶ (for ἐω), the fut. Att. (see §. 203. 1.): aor. I. and II., conj. pass., as τυφθῶ, τυπῶ (ἐω) in all their dissyllabic persons.

2. *Oxyton*:

α. Aor. II., part. act., as λαβών: all participles ending in *ς* (gen. *τος*.) except the aor. I. act. which is paroxyton, as παιδεύσας; as, τετυφώς, τυφθείς, τυπείς, ιστάς, ἐπιβάς, τιθείς, προδούς. Fem. sing. and plural, and Dat. pl. are *properispomena*.

β. The five following aor. imperative, εἰπί (and εἰπόν \*Theocr. XIV. 11.), ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ and λαβέ.

*Obs. 1.* In composition, the accent of the aor. II. imperative act. and midd. is thrown back, according to the general rule, as ἐκβαλε, ἐκβάλου; but not in the inf. or part., as ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκβαλόν. In verbs in *μι*, the accent of aor. II. imper. midd. is thrown back only when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, as ἀπόθου, but προσθού.

3. The accent is on the *penultima*, which is *paroxyton* or *properispomenon*, according to the properties of the penultima and ultima.

α. All infinitives in *ναι* (except the old forms in *μεναι*, which are propar.) and in *μεν*; all inf. perf. midd.; inf. aor. I. act. and aor. II. midd.: as, ιστάναι, στήναι, ἐκστῆναι, τιθῆναι, θείναι, ἐκθῆναι, δίδόναι—τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι—τυπτήμεν—τετύφθαι, πεπαιδευθῆναι, τετιμῆσθαι, πεφιλησθῆναι—φυλάξαι, παιδεύσαι, τιμῆσαι, φιλήσαι, μισθῶσαι—λιπέσθαι, ἐκθέσθαι, διαδόσθαι, ἀποθέσθαι.

β. Optatives in *αι* and *οι*, *paroxyton* (see §. 46. 1), as παιδεύσαι.

γ. Participle of the pft. midd., *paroxyton*, as τετυμμένος.

*Obs. 2.* In the Epic dialect many pft. infin. and part. midd. used in a present sense are propar., as ἀλλήσθαι, ἀλλήμενος f. ἀλέομαι.

δ. III. plur. pres. of verbs in *ημι* (root *ε*), *ωμι*, *υμι*: *properispomenon*, as, τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνύσι. So the trisyllabic persons of verbs, of which the dissyllabic forms are *perispomena*, as τυφθῶ, τυφθῆτε.

*Obs. 3.* All the contracted syllables of verbs are circumflexed, if the accentuation of the word before contraction admits of it, as καλῶ, καλοῦμαι f. ἐὼ, ἐόμαι (see §. 43. *Obs. 4.*), but ἐφίλει (imperf.), φίλει (imper.) from ἐφίλεε, φίλεε, not ἐφιλεί, φιλεί.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs are divided in respect of the accentuation of the I. sing. pres. into α. Barytons, as τύπτω; β. *Perispomena* or *Contract*, as φιλῶ.

*Division of Verbs in ω according to their characteristic, and  
Remarks on the Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 206. 1. Verbs in *ω* are divided into pure, whereof the charac-

\* Schæf. Greg. Cor. p. 341. Theocr. Gaisf. xiv. 11. Sim. Frag. lxx. Gaisf. Herm. Emend. Gr. Gr. 286. n. Buttm. Exc. Plat. Meno. p. 70. Lobeck Phryn. p. 348.

teristic is a vowel: and impure, whereof the characteristic is a consonant.

2. *Pure* verbs are divided into:

a. Uncontracted, whereof the characteristic vowel is not  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $o$ , as  $\piαιδεύ-\omega$ ,  $τί-\omega$ ,  $λύ-\omega$ , (baryton.)

b. Contract, whereof the characteristic vowel is  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $o$ , as  $τιμά-\omega$ ,  $φιλέ-\omega$ ,  $μισθό-\omega$ , (perispomena.)

3. *Impure* verbs are divided into:

a. Mute, whereof the characteristic is a mute, as  $λείπ-\omega$ ,  $πλέκ-\omega$ ,  $πέιθ-\omega$ .

b. Liquid, whereof the characteristic is a liquid, as  $ἀγγέλλ-\omega$ ,  $νέμ-\omega$ ,  $φαίν-\omega$ ,  $φθείρ-\omega$ .

§. 207. The natural order of considering the verb would be to take first the earlier forms in  $\mu$ ; but as these older forms assume in the language, as it has come down to us, the character of anomalous verbs, it will be a more practical view of the matter to violate the rule of *seniores priores*, and to consider them in the following order:

1. Those primitive mute verbs in  $\omega$  which after the disuse of the ending  $\mu$  became the regular form of the active verb.

2. Those verbs, which after this analogy were formed from substantives or adjectives, as  $τιμάω$ ,  $φιλέω$ ,  $βουλεύω$ , and with these will be classed those primitive verbs with pure roots which lost the  $\mu$ , as  $αἰρέω$ .

3. The primitive pure verbs in  $\mu$  which retain that ending in the common dialect.

*Obs.* Most of these primitive pure verbs retain traces of their old form, in having one or more of those tenses which pure verbs in  $\omega$  do not form.

*Impure Verbs: i. e. verbs whose characteristic is a consonant.*

§. 208. 1. Impure verbs are capable of forming the secondary tenses; and one of the most remarkable features of these verbs is the change which the root experiences in the formation of the several tenses: this arises from

a. The strengthening the primitive root by the insertion of a consonant, as  $τύπ-\tau-\omega$  root  $ΤΥΠ$ ,  $κράζω$  root  $ΚΡΑΓ$ : or even of an entire syllable, as  $ἀμαρτ(δν)ω$  root  $ΑΜΑΡΤ$ .

b. Or the strengthening the radical vowel of the root, as  $φείγω$  root  $ΦΥΓ$ ,  $λήθω$  root  $ΛΑΘ$ ,  $τήκω$  root  $ΤΑΚ$ .

c. Or by a change of the radical vowel, as in the different tenses,  $τρέφω$ ,  $ἐτρέφην$ ,  $τέτροφα$ : so in English, *speak*, *spake*, *spoken*.

d. Or by their having a reduplicated syllable prefixed, as  $παι-\piαι-\tau$ , contracted into  $πῑπτω$ .

2. We distinguish therefore two roots in these verbs, the original and simple root (*primitive*), which is found in the aor. II. or pft. II., and the secondary strengthened root (*derived*), which

is found in the pres. and impf.; in the other tenses sometimes the one, sometimes the other is found:

Aor. II. ξ-τύπ-ον	Pres. τύπ-τ-ω	Fut. τύψω (τύπ-σω) and τυπτήσω
— ξ-λίπ-ον	— λείπ-ω	— λείψω (λείπ-σω)
— ξ-κράγ-ον	— κράζ-ω	— κε-κράζομαι (γ-σομαι)
— ξ-φαίν-ην	— φαίν-ω	— φαν-οῦμαι
— ξ-φθάρ-ην	— φθείρ-ω	Perf. II. ξ-φθορ-α.

§. 209. We must therefore have recourse to the II. aorist, (or in pure verbs to the future,) and cutting off from it the tense terminations and augment, derive from it those tenses which retain the pure root in one or more shapes: so ETP or ETPΕ is the root of εύρίσκω, whence the future εύρ-ήσω, &c; while the present serves as the theme for those which have the strengthened root, so ΦΥΓ, present root Φεύγ, fut. φεύγω, &c. And verbs are spoken of as having *two* or *more* themes, as the formation of their tenses marks the existence of one or more roots, besides the form of the present: thus φεύγω is a verb of two, εύρίσκω may be considered a verb of three themes. In some cases there are two present forms in existence, though one is but rarely used, as λανθάνω and λήθω.

*Obs.* The primitive root is almost invariably short.

### *Strengthening of the root to form the present.*

§. 210. A consonant is annexed to the simple root:

τύπτω, aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην
τάσσω, - - - ἐ-τάγ-ην.

*Obs.* 1. This derived root is used only in the pres. and impf.; in all the other tenses the primitive root, with some few exceptions, returns: as,

Pr. τύπτω, impf. *τυπτον*, aor. II. pass. *ἐτύπην*, fut. *τύψω* (for *τύπ-σω*) but also *τυπτ-ήσω*; this serves to distinguish the aor. II. from the imperfect in the indicative and optative, and from the present in the conjunctive and imperative.

2. Or the short vowel of the root is lengthened: as,

ā into η in <i>Mute verbs</i> , as (ξ-λαῖθ-ον) λήθω	
- - αι - <i>Liquid</i> - - (ἐ-φαῖν-ην) φαίνω	
- - ει - - - (ἐ-φθάρ-ην, φθερ-ῶ) φθείρω	
ε - ει - - - (ῶ-φειλ-ον) ὀφείλω, (κτενῶ) κτείνω	
ι - ῑ - <i>Mute</i> - - (ξ-λίπ-ον) λείπω	
ι - ῑ - - - (ἐ-τρίβ-ην) τρίβω	
ῡ - ῡ - - - (ἐ-φρύγ-ην) φρύγω	
ῡ - ευ - - - (ξ-φύγ-ον) φεύγω.	

*Obs. 2.* In the mute verbs strengthened by a vowel, the present form is the theme for the tenses, except the aor. II., as *φεύγ-ω*, *φεύξω*, *λείπ-ω*, *λείψω*.

*Obs. 3.* Verbs whose characteristic is not strengthened have no aor. II. in use, as it would not be distinguished from the impf. (Except such verbs as *τρέπω*, where the radical vowel undergoes changes in the inflexion, as *ἔτρεπον*, *τέτρεφα*, by which the aor. II. is distinguished from the impf. *ἔτρεπον*.)

§. 211. Impure verbs are divided into :

1. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a π letter, which in the present is either strengthened by adding τ or lengthening the vowel ; or remains unchanged :

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	π Strengthened by	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
<i>ἔ-τυπ-ον</i>	π	adding τ	πτ	τύπτ-ω
<i>ἔ-λιπ-ον</i>	π	lengthening the vowel	π	λείπ-ω
wanting	π	unchanged	π	βλέπ-ω
β				
<i>ἔ-κρυβ-ον</i>	β	adding τ	πτ	κρύπτ-ω
<i>ἔ-λιβ-ον</i>	β	lengthening ι into ει	β	λείβ-ω
<i>ἔ-τριβ-ον</i>	β	..... ι into ι̃	β	τρίβ-ω
φ				
<i>ἔ-ταφ-ον</i>	φ	adding τ	φτ=πτ	θάπτ-ω
wanting	φ	unchanged	φ	γράφ-ω

*Obs. 1.* In (*θάπτω*, *ταφ-ω*) φ is changed to its lenē π (see §. 22. 2.), to compensate for which the incipient τ is changed to θ.

2. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a κ letter, which is either unchanged in the present, or strengthened by lengthening the vowel or by the insertion of σ, to which the radical consonant assimilates itself ; the σσ is sometimes modified into ζ, and afterwards replaced by ττ, which in many verbs is the only form used :

<i>πέ-φρικ-α</i> Pft. II.	κ	κ	adding σ	κς=σσ	φρίσσ-ω
wanting	κ	κ	unchanged	κ	πλέκ-ω
γ					
<i>ἔ-πραγ-ον</i>	γ	γ	adding σ	γς=σσ ττ	πράσσ-ω πράττ-ω
<i>ἔ-κραγ-ον</i>	γ	γ	adding σ	γς=ζω	κράζ-ω
<i>ἔ-κλαγ-ον</i>	γγ	γγ	adding σ	γγς=ζω	ελάζ-ω
wanting	γγ	γγ	unchanged	γ	τέγγ-ω
<i>ἔ-φυγ-ον</i>	γ	γ	lengthening υ̃ into ευ	γ	φεύγ-ω
χ					
wanting (βηχ)	χ	χ	adding σ	χς=σσ	βήσσ-ω
wanting	χ	χ	unchanged	χ	βρέχ-ω

Obs. 2. There are two verbs whose radical letter is  $\kappa$ , which is strengthened by  $\tau$ ,  $\piέκτω$ ,  $τίκτω$ ; see Anomalous Verbs.

3. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a T letter, which is unchanged, or else strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or adding  $\sigma$ , with which it is assimilated or coalesces:

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	$\tau$	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
wanting	$\tau$	unchanged	$\tau$	$\deltaύτ-\omega$
wanting	$\tau\tau$	unchanged	$\tau\tau$	$\piλάττ-\omega$
$\delta$				
Strengthened by				
$\xi-\phi\rho\alpha\delta-\omega\nu$	$\delta$	adding $\sigma$	$\delta\varsigma=\zeta$	$\phi\rhoά\xi-\omega$
wanting	$\delta$	unchanged	$\delta$	$\xi\rhoείδ-\omega$
$\theta$				
$\xi-\lambda\alpha\theta-\omega\nu$	$\theta$	lengthening $\alpha$ to $\eta$	$\theta$	$\lambdaήθ-\omega$
$\xi-\pi\iota\theta-\omega\nu$	$\theta$	lengthening $\iota$ to $\epsilon$	$\theta$	$\πείθ-\omega$

Obs. 3. One verb with  $\theta$  adds  $\sigma$  to its root, and is assimilated to it,  $\kappaορύσσω$ , Ep.  $\kappaε-κόρυθ-μαι$ .

4. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a liquid  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ , or  $\rho$ , which is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or in verbs with  $\lambda$  by doubling the liquid; and in some in  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  the root remains unchanged.

$\lambda$				
$\xi-\sigma\phiάλ-\eta\nu$	$\lambda$	adding $\lambda$	$\lambda\lambda$	$\sigma\phiάλλ-\omega$
$\mu$				
wanting	$\mu$	unchanged	$\mu$	$\νέμ-\omega$
$\nu$				
$\xi-\phiά\nu-\eta\nu$	$\nu$	lengthening $\alpha$ into $\alpha\iota$	$\nu$	$\phiαίν-\omega$
$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}-\kappa\alpha$	$\nu$	lengthening $\acute{\iota}$ into $\acute{\iota}$	$\nu$	$\kappa\rhoίν-\omega$
wanting	$\nu$	lengthening $\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\nu$	$\τείν-\omega$
wanting	$\nu$	unchanged	$\nu$	$\μέν-\omega$
$\rho$				
$\xi-\sigma\piάρ-\eta\nu$	$\rho$	lengthening $\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\rho$	$\sigmaπείρ-\omega$
$\delta\rho-όμη\nu$	$\rho$	lengthening $\alpha$ into $\alpha\iota$	$\rho$	$\alphaῖρ-\omega$

5. There is another mode of forming the present, by the old reduplication as found in the verbs in  $\mu$ , as  $\gammaεν$ ,  $\gammaι-γεν$ ,  $\gammaιγένω$  contracted  $\gammaίγνω$ , Latin *gigno*,  $\gammaνω$ ,  $\gammaί-γνω$ ,  $\gammaιγνώσκω$ ,  $\πετ$ ,  $\πι-πετ$   $\πίπτω$ .

Obs. 4. Two verbs with  $\mu$  are strengthened by the addition of  $\nu$ : aor. II.  $\xiκαμον$ , pres.  $\kappaάμνω$ , fut  $\kappaαμούμαι$ : aor. II.  $\xiταμον$ , pres.  $\τεμνω$ , fut.  $τεμῶ$ .

§. 212. As the pure characteristic is employed in the formation of most of the tenses of those verbs whose root has been strengthened, it is necessary, in order to understand their real formation, to know the radical letters of each verb, whether discovered from the aor. II. or perfect II., or in strengthened liquid verbs the future; or from the simple substantive, as  $\kappaαλύπτω$  from  $\kappaαλυβή$ ,  $\deltaπτω$  from  $\acute{\alpha}\phiή$ : for which purpose the following observations may be useful.



1. All verbs in πτω have for their root a Π letter (π, β, φ), except πίπτω.

2. Verbs in σσω or ττω have for their radical a K letter (κ, γ, χ), except the following:

ἀρμόττω (ἀρμόζω), fut. -όσω.

βλῖπτω, fut. ἴσω.

βράσσω (βράζω).

ἐρέσσω, ττω, fut. ἴσω.

ἰμάσσω, άσω.

κνώσσω, άσω.

λεύσσω, fut. λεύσω, aor. ἔλευσα, but both forms are doubtful.

λίσσομαι, Hom., λίτομαι, aor. ἐλίσάμην, ἐλιτόμην.

νίσσομαι, νείσσομαι, fut. νείσομαι.

πάσσω, fut. άσω.

πλάσσω, fut. άσω.

πίσσω, fut. ἴσω.

So also verbs in ώττω (Ion. ώσσω); as, λιμώττω, δνειρώττω, ύπνώττω, though δνειρωγμός, δνειρωξίς seem to point to a κ letter as the radical.

3. The following in σσω fluctuate between the κ and the τ sound:

ἀφύσσω (poet.), fut. ύξω, aor. ἤφύσα, ἤφυσάμην.

κορύσσω, fut. κορύξω, Ep. pft. κεκορυθμένος, aor. I. midd. ἐκορυσάμην.

νάσσω, fut. νάξω &c., pf. pass. νίνασμαι, verbal adj. ναστός.

4. Of verbs in ζω, with a T letter (generally δ), there are but few primitives:

ἔζομαι poet., καθέζομαι: ἴζω, καθίζω: σχίζω, χέζω; but there are many derivatives in άζω and ίζω, as ἐθίζω, εἰκάζω, &c.

5. Most verbs in ζω with a K letter, (generally γ,) for their pure characteristic, are *onomatopoetica*, expressing the notion of a sound or voice; as,

αἰάζω, fut. αλάξω; ἀλαλάζω: (ἠυδάξατο, αὐδάξασθαι from ΑΥΔΑΖΟΜΑΙ in Ion.); βάζω, fut. βάξω, III. pf. midd. or pass. βέβηκται; βρίζω (βρίζαι); δαίζω; ἐλελίζω; ἐναρίζω, *epolio*; κοίζω, fut. κοίξω; κράζω,

κρώζω; μαστίζω; οἰμάζω (fut. ξω and ξομαι); ὀλολύζω;

ρέζω; ῥυστάζω; στάζω, σταλάζω; στενάζω; στηρίζω; στίζω; συ-

ρίζω; σφάζω (Att. σφάττω); σφύζω; τρίζω; φλύζω.

6. The following six in ζω fluctuate between a τ and κ sound:

ἀρπάζω, Att. fut. ἀρπάσομαι, σω: aor. ἤρπασα, ἤρπασθην, &c.: (Epic and common dialect, ἀρπάξω and -άσω, &c.: aor. II. pass. ἤρπάγην).

βαστάζω, fut. άσω: aor. ἐβαστάχθην.

διστάζω, hence the verbal subst. δισταγμός and δίστασις.

μύζω (poet. and dial.), aor. ἔμυξα; ἔμυσα, Hippocr.

νυστάζω, fut. άσω and άξω.

παίζω, fut. παιξοῦμαι and παίξομαι: aor. Att. ἔπαισα: pf. pass. Att. πέπαισμαι.

*Obs.* Συρίζω cannot be placed in this class, as it has another form, συρίττω. The older form, συρίζομαι, belongs to συρίζω, and the more modern, an un-Attic form, συρίσω, to συρίττω.

7. The following three in ζω have γγ for their pure characteristic:

κλάζω, perf. κέ-κλαγγ-α: fut κλάγξω: aor. ἔκλαγξα.

πλάζω, fut. πλάγξω, &c.: aor. pass. ἐπλάγχθην.

σαλπίζω, fut. ίγξω, &c.: (later also -ίσω, &c.)

## Change of Vowels.

§. 213. The lengthening the vowel to strengthen the root seems to be part of that system of formation, wherein the radical vowel of the aor. II. undergoes certain changes in the present and the II. perfect, and sometimes in the I. pft. Grammarians have usually considered the vowel of the present to be the radical vowel, and that of the aor. II. to have been changed from it; whereas the reverse is the case, though for the convenience of conjugating the verb from the present as a starting point, we may retain this system of viewing the aor. II. as formed from the present, instead of *vice versa*.

1. *ǎ* in the root.

Present.			Aor. II. <i>ǎ</i> .	Perf. II.
<i>η</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λήθω	ἔλαθον	<i>η</i> : λέληθα
<i>α</i> } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	{ θάλλω	ἔθαλλον poet.	τέθηλα
<i>αι</i> }	-	{ φαίνω	ἔφαῖνεν	πέφηναι
<i>ε</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	-	τρέφω	ἔτρεφην	<i>ο</i> : τέτροφα
<i>ε</i> } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	{ στέλλω	ἔστállην	—
<i>ει</i> }	-	{ φθείρω	ἔφθαῖρην	ἔφθορα
2. <i>ĩ</i> —aor. II. <i>ĩ</i> .				
<i>ει</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λείπω	ἔλιπον	<i>οι</i> : λέλοιπα
3. <i>ũ</i> —aor. II. <i>ũ</i> .				
<i>ευ</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	φεύγω	ἔφϋγον	<i>ευ</i> : πέφευγα

## Remarks on the Change of Vowels.

§. 214. 1. Most mute and liquid verbs with monosyllabic roots, whose present vowel is *ε*, have *α* in the aor. II., in some verbs to distinguish that tense from the imperfect.

τρέπ-ω, aor. II. ἔ-τραπ-ον	στέλλ-ω, aor. II. ἔ-στάλ-ην
τρέφ-ω, - ἔ-τράφ-ην	φθείρ-ω, - ἔ-φθάρ-ην
στρέφ-ω, - ἔ-στράφ-ην	κτείν-ω, - ἔ-κταν-ον
βρέχ-ω, - ἔ-βράχ-ην	τέμν-ω, - ἔ-ταμ-ον
δέρ-ω, - ἔ-δάρ-ην.	

But not polysyllables, as ἡγγέλην, ὤφελον, ἀγερέσθαι.

2. Some verbs of this class retain the *ε* in aor. II. pass., as the termination prevents its being confounded with the impft., as

βλέπω, impf. ἔ-βλεπ-ον, aor. II. pas. ἔ-βλέπ-ην.

λέγω, (in-compos.), aor. II. pass. κατε-λέγ-ην. So also

λέπ-ω, ἔ-λέπ-ην.

πλέκ-ω, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.  
 φλέγω, ἐ-φλέγ-ην.  
 ψέγω, ἐ-ψέγ-ην.

3. The following verbs, though the root has been strengthened by the addition of a consonant, also admit of this change of vowels :

κλέπτω, aor. II. ἐκλάπην ;  
 τέμνω, aor. II. ἔταμον old Attic, and ἔτεμον.

Obs. 1. Πλήττω only admits this change in its compounds, as

ἐ-πλήγ-ην                      ἔξε-πλάγ-ην                      κατε-πλάγ-ην.

4. Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root take *ä* in the pft. I. act., the pft. midd., and the aor. I. passive as well as the aor. II. ; as,

στελλω, fut. στελ-ῶ      pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα      ἔ-σταλ-μαι      aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην  
 φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ      pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα      ἔ-φθαρ-μαι      aor. ἐ-φθάρ-θην.

But not the polysyllabic verbs, as ἡγγελα, ἡγγέλθην from ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγέγμαι, ἡγγίρθην from ἀγείρω. Cf. 1.

5. Those mute and liquid verbs which have *ε* in the radical syllable of the present, and those liquid verbs which have *ει*, take *ο* in the II. pft., and mute verbs with *ει* take *οι* ; as,

δέρκομαι (poet.), δέδορκα	δέρω, δέδορα
ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα	φθείρω, ἔφθορα
λείπω, λελοίπα	πείθω, πέποιθα
σπείρω, ἔσπορα	στέργω, ἔστοργα.

Obs. 2. The following anomalous verbs undergo a similar change of vowel :

(ἔθω, Ep.), εἴωθα, (for εἴθα), εἰωθέναι, εἰωθῶς : plpf. εἰώθειν.  
 \*ΕἰΔΩ, *video*, οἶδα.  
 \*ΕΙΚΩ, *ζοικα*, plpf. ἐώκειν.  
 ἔλπω (poet.), ἔολπα, plpf. ἐώλπειν.  
 \*ΕΡΓΩ, *ζοργα* : plpf. ἐώργειν.  
 ῥήγ-νυμι, ἔρρωγα.

6. The following take *ο* after this analogy in the I. pft.

κλέπτω, I. pft. κέκλοφα, but pft. midd. κέκεμμαι (also κέκλαμμαι).  
 λέγω, I. pft. ξυνείλοχα, ἐξείλοχα : but pft. midd. συνειλεγμαι.  
 πέμπω, I. pft. πέπομφα : but πέπεμμαι.  
 τρέπω, I. pft. τέτροφα (the same as the II. pft. of τρέφω) and τέτραφα ;  
 (this *ä* in the perf. is anomalous, and probably is only allowed here to distinguish it from τέτροφα from τρέφω.)

Obs. 3. So also ἀγήσχα (ἄγω), ἐδήδοχα (ἔδω). ἐνήνοχα (ἐνέκω), πέπτωκα from πίπτω, ἔωκα Dor. for εἴκα from ἵημι, βεβόλημαι (βάλλω) δεδοκημένος (δέκομαι), ἄωρτο (ἀείρω), ἔοργα (ῥέζω), ἐπώχато II. μ. 3, 40, from ἐπέχω.

7. The following dissyllabic mute verbs with *ε* for their present vowel take, like the liquids of this class, *α* in pft. midd. or pass., but not in the aor. I. pass. : as,

στρέφω, pft. midd. ἔστραμμαι, but aor. I. pass. ἐστρέφθην	} ἀφθην Ion. and Dor.
τρέπω - - - τέτραμμαι, but - - - ἐτρέφθην	
τρέφω, - - - τέθραμμαι, but - - - ἐθρέφθην	
κλέπτω, see 6.	

*Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.*

§. 215. 1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary in having no tense characteristic, so that the tense ending is annexed immediately to the simple root, as *ἐλπ-ον*, but *ἐπαίδευ-σ-α*: and in some verbs by changing the vowel of their present, as *στρέφω*, *ἐστρέφ-ην*, *στραφ-ήσομαι*, but *ἐ-στρέφ-θην*.

2. The II. pft. lengthens the short vowels, *ι* into *ι*, *α* into *η* or (after *ρ* or a vowel) into *ᾱ*, *υ* into *ευ*, and the diphthongs *αι* into *η*, *ει* into *οι*, see §. 213.

<i>κρίζω</i>	aor. II. <i>ἔ-κραγ-ον</i>	II. pft. <i>κέ-κρᾱγ-α</i>
<i>φρίσσω</i>	root <i>ΦΡΙΚ</i> ( <i>ι</i> )	- - <i>πέ-φρικ-α</i>
<i>βάλλω</i>	fut. <i>θαλ-ῶ</i>	- - <i>τέ-θηλ-α</i>

So *πέφηνα*, *πέφευγα*, *λέληθα*.

3. The aor. II. act., midd. and pass., and the II. pft. act., can be formed only from the verbs which belong to the primitive language (so not from derivatives in *ίω*, *άω*, *όω*, *εύω*, *άζω*, *ίζω*, *αίνω*, *ύνω* &c.), and in most of these the simple root has been strengthened in the present, so that there is a difference between the impf. and aor. II. act.: and in those verbs where these two tenses either cannot be distinguished at all, as in verbs with the simple root in the present, or only by the different quantity of the same vowel, as in liquid verbs in *νω*, the aor. II. passive alone is in use, this being distinguished by the ending from the impf.: as,

<i>γράφω</i> impf. <i>ἔγραψον</i>	aor. II. act. waiting	aor. pass. <i>ἐγράφην</i>
<i>κλίνω</i> - <i>ἐκλίνον</i>	- - -	- - <i>ἐκλίνην</i> .

§. 216. 1. There is no verb which has all the forms of the aor. I. and also all of the aor. II. except *τρέπω*.

<i>ἔτραπον</i>	<i>ἐτραπόμην</i>	<i>ἐτράπην</i>
<i>ἔτρεψα</i>	<i>ἐτρεψάμην</i>	<i>ἐτρεφθην</i> ;

of which however the aor. I. middle is seldom used, except in phrases such as *τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγήν*. And there are very few verbs of which the aor. II. act. and pass. are both in use. There are some few exceptions, mostly in poetry, as *ἔτυπον* and *ἐτύπην*, *ἔλιπον* and (II. π, 507) *λίπεν* (*ἐλίπησαν*), *ἤγγελλον* and *ἤγγελην*, Ep. *ἔτμαγον* and *ἐτμάγην*.

2. Few verbs have both the aorist forms in the same voice. Where both forms really do exist, either

a. They have a different signification, the aor. I. transitive, the aor. II. intransitive; or,

β. They belong to different dialects, ages, or species of composition, as originally the aor. II. was not much in use as a passive tense. So the old Attic prefers the full form of the aor. I. pass.<sup>a</sup>, the later Attic the less emphatic aor. II.; for example, *ταχθῆναι* and *ταγῆναι*. On the other hand, some verbs form properly only the aor. II. pass., and the aor. I. pass. is found only in the poets, especially the Tragedians.

3. In some verbs both forms exist, mostly where the aor. I. supplies the place of the perfect not in use.

<i>ἀπηλλάχθην</i> and <i>ἀπηλλάγην</i>	<i>συνελέχθην</i> and <i>συνελέγην</i>
<i>ἐβλάφθην</i> - <i>ἐβλάβην</i>	<i>ἐφλέχθην</i> - <i>ἐφλέγην</i>
<i>ἐβρέχθην</i> - <i>ἐβράχην</i>	<i>ἐστρέφθην</i> - <i>ἐστράφην</i>
<i>ἔφθην</i> - <i>ἔφθασα</i>	<i>ἤξα</i> - <i>ἤγαγον</i>

Thucyd. and Xen.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Phœn. 986, Valck. Phœn. 979.

4. Some verbs which in the later dialects had an aor. I., have only the aor. II. in the old pure Attic: so

ἐλιπον, later ἐλειψα	ᾠλισθον later ᾠλίσθησα
εἶλον - ἤρησα	ἐβλαστον - ἐβλάστησα
ἐβίων - ἐβίωσα.	

On the other hand, of βλάπτω the Attic used the aor. I. only, not ἔβλαβον.

5. The poets use the aor. II. of many verbs which are not found in prose; as,

	Prose.	Poetry.
ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγελον (sometimes also in prose)
κτείνω	ἔκτεινα	ἔκτανον and ἔκταν
πείθω	ἔπεισα	ἐπιθον, ἐπιθόμεν
τύπτω	ἔτυψα	ἔτυπον
ἁλλομαι	ἡλάμην	ἡλόμην
αἶρω	ἤρα, ἡράμην	ἀροίμην Opt.; in Homer also ἀρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀρίσθαι.

### Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 217. 1. Impure verbs may be arranged into four Conjugations, according to the characteristic of the present, and the formation of their tenses; three of Mutes (Π letter, K letter, T letter), and one of Liquid verbs; each containing some verbs whose characteristic is that of the simple root, and others where it has been strengthened by a consonant.

#### Mute Verbs.

2. The regular mute verbs are arranged according to their characteristic into the three classes of the mute letters, each class being subdivided into verbs with the simple, and verbs with a strengthened root.

##### 1. Verbs with a Π letter:

Simple root,

β, π, φ,—as τρ(β)-ω, πέμπ-ω, γράφ-ω

Strengthened by τ,

πτ,—as βτ, βλάπτ-ω (ΒΛΑΒ), πτ τύπτ-ω (ΤΥΠ),  
φτ, δρύπτ-ω (ΔΡΥΦ).

Fut. ψω  
(=βσ, πσ, φσ)  
Perf. φα  
(=βὰ, πὰ)

##### 2. Verbs with a K letter:

Simple root,

γ, γγ, κ, κτ, χ,—as ἄγ-ω, πλέκ-ω, τεύχ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ι,—as γσ κράζ-ω (ΚΡΑΓ), κσ φρίσσ-ω  
(ΦΡΙΚ), χσ βήσσ-ω (ΒΗΧ).

Fut. ξω  
(=γσ, κσ, χσ.)  
Perf. χα  
(=γὰ, κὰ.)

##### 3. Verbs with a T letter:

Simple root,

δ, τ, πτ, θ,—as ἄδ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, πείθ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ι,—as δσ, φράζ-ω (ΦΡΑΔ), τσ, λίσσ-ομαι  
(ΛΙΤ), θσ, κορύσσ-ω (ΚΟΡΥΘ).

Fut. σω. (the τ  
letter being  
dropped.)  
Perf. κα.

*Obs. 1.* It has been usual to make four conjugations of mute verbs by making one of double letters  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , and for the convenience of learners this has its advantages; but if we are to consider the verb with relation to its root, we must distinguish between the  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , which have a  $\kappa$  letter, and those which have a  $\tau$  letter, as the one form their future  $\xi\omega$ , pft. in  $\chi\alpha$ , the others in  $\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha$ .

*Obs. 2.* These double letters  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , are the only characteristics which do not at once give the future and perfect—we can only know them by ascertaining their radical letter in the aor. II. or pft. II., or some cognate substantive.

*Obs. 3.* Verbs which are formed from the root by the reduplication might be classed as a separate conjugation; but as they have been generally classed under irregular verbs, the same arrangement is maintained. It must not however be forgotten that they are governed by regular analogies.

### Formation of the Tenses of Mute Verbs.

§. 218. 1. The mute verbs form their tenses, except the principal, by adding the tense endings (§. 184. 4), to the simple root, or, where the radical vowel has been lengthened to a diphthong, to the present root; in the fut. and aor. of verbs with a  $\Pi$  or  $K$  sound, the characteristic of the tense and of the root coalesce; in other verbs the  $T$  sound is dropped.—(See §. 25.) The imperfect is always formed from the present root.

2. The future ending is always  $\sigma\omega$ , with which the radical letter coalesces in  $\Pi$  and  $K$  verbs, but is dropped in  $T$  verbs, as may be seen above, §. 217. 2. 3.

3. The I. perfect and plpft. are formed by adding  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (aspirated) to the  $K$  and  $\Pi$ ,  $\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$  to the  $T$  verbs; but before  $\kappa$  the  $T$  letter is dropped: before  $\mu$  and  $\tau$  in the pft. midd. or pass. it becomes  $\sigma$ , and is wholly lost before the tense endings which begin with  $\sigma$ ;  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ ;  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ; but  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , (except the Homeric  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$  from  $\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .)

4. The vowels  $a$ ,  $i$ ,  $u$ , of  $T$  verbs are short before the  $\sigma$  or  $\kappa$  of the tense endings; as,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\xi\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ , fut.  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$  &c.

5. The changes which the mutes undergo in endings beginning with  $\sigma$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$ , and the aspirated endings  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , are regulated by the rules for the change of consonants (§. 22. sqq.).

*Obs. 1.* The characteristic  $\pi$ , when preceded by  $\mu$ , in the pft. midd. or pass. is dropped; as,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\alpha\iota$  &c., inf.  $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ , part.  $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\acute{\mu}\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ : so  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ ). So when  $\gamma\gamma$  precedes  $\mu$ , one of them is dropped:  $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\omega$ ,  $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$  &c. inf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ , part.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ : so  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ )  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\epsilon\alpha\iota$  &c.

*Obs. 2.* In the old poetic dialect the T letter is retained before the  $\mu$  of the pft. midd., as πέφραδμαι, κεκόρυθμαι, κέκαδμαι.

*Obs. 3.* In the verbs ending in -ένω or -έθω, the T letter and the  $\nu$  are both dropped, to compensate for which the  $\epsilon$  becomes ει, as σπένδ-ω, fut. (σπένδ-σω), σπείσω, aor. ἔσπεισα, pft. ἔσπεισμαι. So πενθ- forms πείσομαι, fut. of πάσχω.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs with a T letter have, in the common dialect, no aor. II., though it is sometimes found in the Epic dialect, as φράζω (ΦΡΑΔΩ), aor. II. ἐπέφραδον.

*Obs. 5.* The root of ψύχω is ψυγ not ψυχ, whence the aor. II. is formed with  $\gamma$ : ἐψύγην, ψυγήναι.

*Obs. 6.* On the change of vowel in some secondary tenses and pft. I. and pft. midd., see §. 213.

*Obs. 7.* On the Attic fut. of verbs in ἄζω and ἕζω, as

βιβάζω fut. βιβάζω=βιβῶ, ἤσ, ἤ, ὤμεν &c.

κομίζω .. κομίσω=κομιῶ, κείς, κεί, ιούμεν, see §. 203. 1.

*Obs. 8.* Σώζω has in Attic the pft. σέσωμαι, from the Epic σώω.

*Obs. 9.* Mute and liquid verbs: the endings beginning with  $\sigma$  drop the  $\sigma$  if preceded immediately by a mute or liquid (§. 29. 4.), as

κεκρύφθαι for κεκρύπσθαι

πεπλέχθαι for πεπλέξθαι

ἔσφαλθε for ἔσφαλσθε.

*Obs. 10.* The regular formation of III. pl. pft. and plpft. midd. or pass. νται, ντο, is not admissible in impure verbs whether mutes or liquids, as thereby too many consonants would be brought together. To obviate this the Attics mostly use a periphrasis of the nom. pl. part. with the III. pl. pres. of εἶμι (εἰσί) for the pft., and III. pl. imp. ἦσαν for plpft. Some old Attic writers however used the Ionic form, wherein the  $\nu$  is exchanged for ἄ, throws its aspirate on the preceding K or Π letter; as,

τριβ-ω τέ-τριμ-μαι III. pl. τετρίφαται (for τέτριβνται) plpft. ἐτετρίφατο

πλέκ-ω πέ-πλεγ-μαι .. πεπλέχεται (for πέπλεκνται)

τάσσ-ω τέ-ταγ-μαι .. τετάχεται (for τεταγνται)

σκευάζω ἐ-σκεύασ-μαι .. ἐσκευάδαται (for ἐσκευάδνται)

χωρίζω κε χῶρισ-μαι .. κεχωρίδαται (for κεχωρίδνται).

The periphrasis with εἶναι is also occasionally found in Ionic, and even both forms are found in the same verb: Hdt. VII. 62 ἐσκευάδατο, Id. 66 ἐσκευασμένοι ἔσαν.

*Obs. 11.* The following perfects in δαται are used by Homer, though the characteristic of the verb is not  $\delta$ : ἐρράδαται from ραίνω, ἐληλάδατο from ἐλάω, ἀκηχέδαται from ἄχομαι, where others read ἀκηχέσται.

*Obs. 12.* Ἀπίκαται from ἀφίγμαι, in Hdt., is the only word in which a tenuis is retained before σται.

*Obs. 13.* The mute verbs whose root is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, form their fut. and I. pft. from the present and not from the simple root, while liquid verbs thus strengthened form them from the simple root. The aorist II. is of course always formed from the simple root.

## §. 219. Conjugation of Mute Verbs.

### Radical letter—Π sound.

1. The Present characteristic is π, β, φ or πτ: Fut. ψω (π-σω, β-σω, φ-σω): Pft. φα (π-ά, β-ά): Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι or μμαι:

π	τέρπω	τέρψω	*τέτερφα	*τέτερμαι
β	τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαί
φ	γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
πτ	τύπτω	*τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι.

all conjugated like *τρίβω*. The characteristic consonant is changed to π or μ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22. sqq.

ACTIVE.					
Pres.	Ind. τρίβ-ω	Imper. τρίβ-ε	Conj. or Opt. τρίβ-ω	Inf. τρίβ-ειν	Part. τρίβ-ων
Perft. I.	τέτριψ-α	wanting	τετριψ-ω	τετριψ-έναι	τετριψ-ώς
Plpft.	ἐτετριψ-ειν		τετριψοιμι		
Fut.	τρίψ-ω		τρίψοιμι	τρίψειν	τρίψων
Impft.	ἔτριβ-ον		τρίβ-οιμι		
Aor. I.	ἔτριψα	τρίψυν	τρίψω τρίψαιμι	τρίψαι	τρίψας
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	τρίβο-μαι	τρίβ-ου	τρίβ-ωμαι	τρίβ-εσθαι	τρίβ-όμενος
Pft.	τέτριμμα (τέ-τριβ-μαι)	τέτριψο (τέ-τριβ-θο)	τετριμμένος ᾧ	τετριψθαι	τετριμμένος
S. 1.	τέ-τριμ-μαι				
2.	τέ-τρι-ψαι	τέ-τρι-ψο			
3.	τέ-τριπ-ται	τε-τρίφ-θω			
D. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τέ-τριφ-θον			
3.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τε-τρίφ-θων			
P. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θε	τέ-τριφ-θε			
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι εἰσὶ οἱ τε-τρίφ-αται	τε-τρίφ-θωσαν οἱ τε-τρίφ-θων			
Plpft.	ἐτετριμμήν		τετριμμένος εἶην		
S. 1.	ἐ-τε-τρίμ-μην				
2.	ἐ-τέ-τρι-ψο				
3.	ἐ-τέ-τριπ-το				
D. 1.	ἐ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	ἐ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
3.	ἐ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
P. 1.	ἐ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	ἐ-τέ-τριφ-θε				
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι ῆσαν				

\* The forms with an asterisk are not in common use.



## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Fut.	τρίψομαι		τριψοίμην	τρίψεσθαι	τριψόμενος
Impft.	ἐτρίβ-όμην		τριβοίμην		
Aor. I.	ἐτρίψάμην	τρίψαι	τρίψωμαι	τρίψασθαι	τριψάμενος
			τριψαίμην		
Fut. III.	τετρίψομαι		τετριψοίμην	τετρίψεσθαι	τετριψόμενος

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἐτρίφθην (ἐτρίβ-θην)	τρίφ-θητι	τριφ-θω Opt. τριφ-θείην	τριφ-θῆναι	τριφ-θείς
Fut. I.	τριφ-θήσομαι		τριφ-θησοίμην	τριφ-θήσεσθαι	τριφ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἐτρίβην	τρίβ-ηθι	τριβ-ῶ τριβ-είην	τριβ-ῆναι	τριβ-είς
Fut. II.	τριβ-ήσομαι		τριβ-ήσοίμην	τριβ-ήσεσθαι	τριβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective : (τριβ-τός =) τριπτός, (τριβ-τέος =) τριπτέος.

## Radical letter—K sound.

§. 220. 1. The present characteristic is γ, γγ, κ, κτ or χ : Fut. ξω (χ-σω, κ-σω, γ-σω) : Pft. χα (κ-ᾶ, γ-ᾶ or χα) : Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι :

κ	πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
γγ	σφίγγω	σφίγξω	ἔσφιγχα	ἔσφιγμαι
κτ	τίκτω	τέξω	*τέτεχα	τέτεγμαι
γ	λέγω	λέξω	*λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
χ	τρέχω	θρέξω	*τέτρεχα	*τέτρεγμαι

all conjugated like πλέκω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic consonant is sometimes changed to γ or χ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	Imper. πέ-πλεξ-ο πε-πλέχ-θω  πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέχ-θων  πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλέχ-θωσαν or πέ-πλεχ-θων	Conj. πεπλεγμένος ᾶ
Impf.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην		Inf. πέ-πλεχ-θαι
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ᾶ) πέ-πλεχ-α	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι πέ-πλεκ-σαι = ξαι πέ-πλεκ-ται πε-πλέγ-μεθον πέ-πλεχ-θον πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέγ-μεθα πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλεγμένοι εἰσὶ Ion. πε-πλέχ-αται		Part. πε-πλεγ-μένος
Plpf.	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἐ-πε-πλέγ-μην		Opt. πεπλεγμένος εἴην
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι		
Aor.	ἔ-πλεξα	ἐ-πλεξάμην		
Ft.III.		πε-πλέξομαι		
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.	(ἐ-πλέκ-θην) ἐ-πλέχ-θην			
Future I.	πλεχ-θήσομαι			
Aorist II.	ἐ-πλάκ-ην			
Future II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			
Verbal adjective: πλεκ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέον.				

So verbs with the double γ, as τέγω, except that they retain one γ, the other being changed or retained according to the laws of euphony; as, ἐτέγξω, τέτεγμαί, τέτεγξαι &c. So

ἴσφιγμαί	
ἴσφιγξαι	ἴσφιγξο
ἴσφιγκται	ἴσφίγχθω
ἴσφίγμεθον	
ἴσφιγχθον	ἴσφιγχθον
ἴσφιγχθον	ἴσφίγχθον
ἴσφίγμεθα	
ἴσφιγχθε	ἴσφιγχθε
ἴσφιγμένοι εἰσὶ	ἴσφίγχθωσαν ογ ἴσφίγχθων

2. The Present characteristic is *σσ, ττ*, or sometimes *ζ*: Fut. *ξω* (*γσω, κσω*): Pft. *χα* (*γά, κά*): Pft. Pass. or Midd. *γμαι*:

<i>σσω</i>	} <i>τάσσω</i>	<i>τάξω</i>	<i>*τέταχα</i>	<i>τέταγμαι</i>
<i>ττω</i>				
<i>ζ</i>	<i>σφάζω</i>	<i>σφάξω</i>	<i>*έσφαχα</i>	<i>έσφαγμαι</i>

declined like *τάσσω*, and through the moods like *τρίβω*. The same change of radical consonants takes place as in the last paradigm.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	<i>τάσσω, Att. τάττω</i>	<i>τάσσομαι</i>		
Impf.	<i>ἔτασσον</i>	<i>ἐτάσσ-όμην</i>		
Perf.	<i>(τί-ταγ-ά) τέ-ταχ-α</i>	<i>τί-ταγ-μαι τί-ταξ-αι τί-τακ-ται τε-τάγ-μεθον τί-ταχ-θον τί-ταχ-θον τε-τάγ-μεθα τί-ταχ-θε τε-ταγ-μένοι εἰσὶ</i>	Imper. <i>τί-ταξ-ο τε-τάχ-θω  τί-ταχ-θον τε-τάχ-θων  τί-ταχ-θε τε-τάχ-θωσαν or τε-τάχ-θων</i>	Conj. <i>τεταγμένος 3 Inf. τί-ταχ-θαι Part. τε-ταγ-μένος</i>

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
Plpf.	<i>ἔ-τε-τάχ-ειν</i>	<i>ἔ-τε-τάγ-μην</i>	Opt. <i>τεταγμένος εἶην</i>
Fut.	<i>(τάγ-σω) τά-ξω</i>	<i>τάξ-ομαι</i>	
Aor.	<i>ἔ-τα-ξα</i>	<i>ἔ-ταξ-άμην</i>	
Ft.III.		<i>τε-τάξ-ομαι</i>	

PASSIVE.	
Aorist I.	<i>(ἔ-τάγ-θην) ἐ-τάχ-θην</i>
Future I.	<i>ταχ-θήσομαι</i>
Aorist II.	<i>ἐ-τάγ-ην</i>
Future II.	<i>ταγ-ήσομαι</i>

Verbal adjective : *τακτός, ἡ, όν, τακτός, έα, έον.*

## Radical letter—T sound.

§. 221. The present characteristic is, τ, ττ (σσ), δ, θ; sometimes ξ (δσ), Fut. σω, Pft. κα, Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι :

τ	ἀντω	ἀνύσω	*ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
ττ	πλάττω	πλάσω	*πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι
σσ				
δ	ψεύδω	ψεύσω	*ἔψευκα	ἔψευσμαι
θ	πλήθω	πλήσω	*πέπληκα	*πέπλησμαι
ξ	φράζω	φράσω	*πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

are conjugated like ψεύδω, and declined through the moods like τρέβω. The characteristic is dropped before σ (see §. 25.) or κ, (§. 218. 3.) and before μ or θ is changed to σ (§. 22. sqq.)

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω	ψεύδ-ομαι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἔ-ψευδ-όμην	ἔ-φραζ-ον	ἔ-φραζ-όμην	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα) ἔ-ψευ-κα	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι) ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	(πέ-φραδ-κα) πέ-φραῖ-κα	(πέ-φραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plpf.	ἔ-ψεύ-κειν	ἔ-ψεύσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φράδ-κειν	ἔ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω ψεύ-σω	ψεύ-σομαι	(φράδ-σω) φράδ-σω	φρά-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἔ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φράῖ-σα	ἔ-φρα-σάμην	
Ft. III.				πε-φρά-σομαι	

Obs. Κορύσσω forms its future anomalously, as if its characteristic were a K letter, κορύξω, but the aor. I. is ἐκορυσάμην.

PASSIVE.			
Aor. I.	(ἔ-ψεύδ-θην)	ἔ-ψεύσ-θην	(ἔ-φράδ-θην) ἔ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I.		ψευσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι
Verbal adjective : (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, τέα, τέον φραστέος.			

Declension of Perfect Middle or Passive.				
Ind.	Sing.	1. 2. 3.	Imper.	Inf.
		ἔψευσ-μαι ἔψευ-σαι ἔψευσ-ται	ἔψευ-σο ἔψεύσ-θω	ἔψευσ-θαι
	Dual	1. 2. 3.		Part.
		ἔψεύσ-μεθον ἔψευσ-θον ἔψευσ-θων	ἔψευσ-θον ἔψεύσ-θων	ἔψευσ-μένος, η, ον.
	Plur.	1. 2. 3.		
		ἔψεύσ-μεθα ἔψευσ-θε ἔψευσ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἔψευσ-θε ἔψεύσ-θωσαν or ἔψεύσ-θων	

### Liquid Verbs.

#### Formation of the Tenses.

§. 222. 1. Verbs with a liquid consonant as their characteristic, form the future and aor. I. without the tense characteristic σ, but the perfect has the tense characteristic κ; as,

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. I. ἔ-σφηλ-α, pft. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

*Obs.* The terminations ῶ, οὔμαι, of the fut. are formed by the omission of σ and a contraction (as the circumflex denotes) from -ίσω, ἔω, ῶ, -έσομαι, έομαι, οὔμαι, as σφαλ-έσω, σφαλ-έω=σφαλ-ῶ. These forms are inflected throughout, as the pres. active or middle of verbs in έω. These verbs form no fut. III.

2. The present and imperfect of all these verbs (except some few with the radical vowel ε) have been strengthened either by doubling the λ, as σφάλ-λ-ω, inserting ν after the pure root, as τέμ-ν-ω, or lengthening the radical vowel, as in all verbs in ἔνω, ὄνω, ἔρω, κρίν-ω, ἀμύν-ω, κτείν-ω, φαίν-ω (ΣΦΑΛ, TEM, KPIN(Υ), 'AMTN(Υ), KTEN, ΦΑΝ); but in some verbs with the radical vowel ε there is no change, as μέν-ω, νέμ-ω.

3. The whole of the tenses are formed from the simple root; the vowel however of the aor. I. act. and midd. being lengthened:

Σφάλλ-ω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. II. pass. ἔ-σφάλ-ην, fut. σφαλ-ήσομαι, pf. I. act. ἔ-σφαλ-κα, perf. midd. or pass. ἔ-σφαλ-μαι, fut. I. pass. σφαλ-θήσομαι, aor. I. act. ἔ-σφηλ-α (inf. σφήλ-αι).

Τεκμαίρ-ομαι, fut. τεκμαρ-οὔμαι, pft. τε-τέκμαρ-μαι, aor. I. ἔ-τεκμηρ-άμην, aor. I. pass. ἔ-τεκμάρ-θην.

Τίλλ-ω, fut. τίλ-ῶ, midd. τίλ-οὔμαι, aor. I. ἔ-τίλ-α, inf. τίλ-αι, pf. act. τέ-τιλ-κα, pf. midd. or pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, aor. I. pass. ἔ-τίλ-θην.

4. As but few liquid verbs form the aor. II., the simple root is found from the future, according to the radical vowel of which liquid verbs are divided into four classes :

Class I. (ǣ in the Fut., η in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -άλλω, -άμνω, -αίρω, -αίνω.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.
σφάλλ-ω	σφαλ-ῶ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
κάμν-ω	καμ-οὔμαι	
τεκμαίρ-ω	τεκμαρ-ῶ	ἔ-τέκμηρ-α
φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α

Class II. (ε in the Fut., εἰ in the Aor. I.) Verbs with the simple root in Pres. and those in -έλλω, -έμνω, -είρω, -εἴνω.

μέν-ω	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
ἄγγέλλ-ω	ἄγγελ-ῶ	ἤγγειλ-α
τέμν-ω	τεμ-ῶ	
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	ἔ-τειν-α
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔφθειρα

Class III. (ι in the Fut., ἰ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ἰλλω, -ἰνω.

τίλλ-ω	τίλ-ῶ	ἔ-τίλ-α
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	ἔ-κρίν-α

Class IV. (υ in the Fut., υἱ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῦρω, -ῡνω.

σῦρ-ω	σῦρ-ῶ	ἔ-σῦρ-α
ἄμυν-ω	ἄμυν-ῶ	ἤμυν-α.

Obs. 1. The verbs of Class I. take α instead of η, in the aor. I., in Doric (except ἐκάθηρα, Theocr. V. 119) and the following verbs in the common dialect—in αἴνω, ἰσχναίνω, ἰσχνᾶνω, κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδᾶνα, κερδᾶναι, κολαιίνω, (ἐκοιδᾶνα), λενκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω;—all in -ραίνω, (except τιτραίνω, τιτρήναι,) as περαίνω, fut. περανῶ, aor. ἐπέρανα, inf. περᾶναι, ὑφαίνω, (Att. ὑφᾶνα, ὑφηναι,)—αἰνώ, as πιαίνω, πιᾶναι, μαινώ, (μῆναι, seldom μιᾶναι). The verb σημαίνω has σημῆναι (the usual Attic form) and σημᾶναι. So also αἶρω, ἀλλομαι have the form in ᾱ, ἄραι, ἀλασθαι, which, however, in the indicative is changed by the augment into η, as ἦρα, ἡλάμην. In Epic and Ion. the η is used.

Obs. 2. The following verbs take in all the poetic dialects a form of the fut. and aor. I., of which the σ of ἔσω is retained and the ε dropped, after the analogy of mute verbs, so that the ending is σω, σα : κέλλω (poet.), κέλω, ἐκέλω—κύρω (poet.), κύρω, ἔκυρω—ὄρω (δρ-νυμι), ὄρω, ὤρω, always—φύρω, (old Greek and poetic), φύρω, ἔφωρα, fut. πεφύρομαι ; but aor. II. pass. ἐφύρην Lucian, and pft. midd. (or pass.) πέφυρμαι ; in prose φυράσω, ἐφύρασα, ἐφύρασάμην, ἐφυράσθην, πεφύραμαι. So also ἄερση Panyasis from αἶρω,—ἦρσα from ἄρω,—ἔρσα Hippocrat. from εἶρω,—ἔρσαι (Hom. ἀπύρσα) from ἔρρω,—κέρσω from κείρω, τέλωσι from τέλλω,—φθέρσω, Hom. for φθερῶ.

Obs. 3. The futures φᾶνῶ, ἄρῶ, in Attic poetry, are contractions from φαενῶ from φαείνω, and ἀερῶ from αἶρω : the α in φᾶνοῦμαι from φαίνω is always short.

§. 223. 1. The perf. I. of verbs, with the characteristic ν, ought to

end in γκα (§. 26.), as μεμίσγ-κα (from μάλινω for με-μίαν-κα), πέφαγκα (from φαίνω), παρώξυνγα (from παροξύνω), but as this was not euphonic it was avoided in good Greek, sometimes by dropping the ν sound entirely, as κεκέρδακα from κερδαίνω; sometimes the perf. I. was supplied by the II., as ἔκτονα from κτείνω; or as in the verbs in ένω, the perf. I. was either entirely disused, or formed from a future in ήσω without any contraction, as μεμένηκα (μένω), so κεκέρδηκα.

Obs. 1. In these forms it has been usual to supply a new root in έω; but as ήσω is a legitimate form of the future in several verbs which have no traces of a form in έω, as έψήσω, τυπήσω, it seems better to consider it as a different formation from the root.

2. Three verbs with ν for the characteristic drop the ν in the pft., and plpft. midd. and in the aor. I. pass., as well as in the pft. act.:

κρίνω	κέκρίκα	κέκρίμαι	—έκρίθην
κλίνω	κέκλικα	κέκλιμαι	—έκλιθην
πλύνω	πέπλυκα	πέπλυμαι	—έπλυθην.

Τείνω and κτείνω drop the γ and suffer a change of vowel, as

τέτῶκα	τέτᾱμαι	έτᾶθην
έκτᾱκα (and έκταγα)	έκτᾱμαι	έκτᾶθην (έκτάνθην late writers).

This last may be referred to the root κτά as preserved in κατακτάς from κατάκτημι: the Attics used the II. pft. act. έκτονα for έκτακα, τέθνηκα and απέθανον (with υπό and a gen.) for έκταμαι and έκτάθην.

Obs. 2. Κρίνω, κλίνω, κτείνω and πλύνω sometimes retain the ν in the aor. I. pass., as έκλινθην, έπλυνθην: so G. T. άπεκτάνθη άποκτανθῆναι: in poetry this often occurs for the metre.

3. On the formation of the pft. middle or pass. we may observe,

α. When σθ follows a liquid the σ is dropped as in muter verbs, as ήγγέλθαι (for ήγγέλ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι.

β. In verbs in αίνω and ύνω, the ν is generally dropped before endings beginning with μ, and σ inserted in its stead, as φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι—πε-φά-σ-μεθα—περαίνω πεπέρασμαι—ράίνω έρρασμαι—παχύν-ω πεπάχυσμαι—μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι—λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι είσίν—μαίνω μεμίαςμαι; but in some of these verbs the ν sound remains, being assimilated to the μ, as ξηραίν-ω, έξήραμ-μαι (and έξήρασμαι) (for έξήραν-μαι); παροξύνω, παρώξυμαι, αίσχύν-ω ήσχυμαι; lastly, in a very small number of verbs the ν is dropped without the insertion of σ, but in this case the short vowel of the root becomes long: τραχύν-ω, τε-τράχῡ-μαι (besides τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυμαι.) Of course in the other personal endings (except those beginning with σθ) the ν remains unchanged, as πέφασ-μαι πέφαν-σαι πέφαν-

ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ασαι, -ανται, ἥσχυμαι, -υσαι, ννται.—See the Paradigm of φαίνω.

Obs. 3. Κεχείμανται (for -ννται) Pind. Pyth. IX. 32, and κέκραν-ται for αννται Eur. Hipp. 1255, are instances of the III. pl. pft. midd. being the same as the III. sing. This confusion was prevented in other verbs by the periphrasis with εἰσί.

Obs. 4. On the change of ε into α in the I. perf. act. and aor. I. pass., and in the aor. II. of dissyllabic liquid verbs with ε in fut., see §. 214. 4. Polysyllables such as ἀγγέλλω, ὀφείλω, ἀγείρομαι retain the ε; as, ἤγγελον, ἤγγελην, ἔγγελα, ἤγγελθην—ὄφελον—ἀγήγεμαι, ἤγερθην. The other polysyllables form only the fut. act. aor. I. act. and pass., and, indeed, these are the only tenses of the above mentioned verbs which are commonly found.

4. In the pft. II., which however is formed in only a few verbs, the short radical vowel is lengthened as in aor. I. act., as φαίν-ω, aor. I. ἔ-φην-α, pf. II. πέ-φην-α; except in verbs with ε in the fut. which change the ε to ο, as σπερ-ω, fut. σπερ-ῶ, pf. II. ἔ-σπορ-α.

### §. 224. Paradigm of Liquid Verbs: ἀγγέλλω.

#### ACTIVE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conjunctive.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελλε	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Pft.	ἤγγελ-κα		ἤγγέλ-κω	ἤγγελέναι	ἤγγελέως
			Optative.		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ		ἀγγελοίμι or ἀγγελοίην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν,
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς - ἀγγελοίης		οὔσα, οὔν
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοῖ - ἀγγελοίη		
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοῖμεν - ἀγγελοῖημεν		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοῖτε - ἀγγελοῖητε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν - ἀγγελοῖεν		
Impf.	ἤγγελλ-ον		ἀγγέλλοιμι		
Plpft.	ἤγγελ-κειν		ἤγγελ-κοιμι		
Aor. I.	ἤγγειλ-α	ἀγγειλον	ἀγγείλω Conj. ἀγγείλαιμι Opt.	ἀγγεῖλαι	ἀγγείλας
Pft. II.	ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθεῖρ-ω				
Plpft.	ἔ-φθόρ-ειν				
Aor. II.	ἤγγελ-ον	ἀγγελε	ἀγγέλω Conj. ἀγγέλοιμι Opt.	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, ὦ



## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλωμαι Opt.	ἀγγέλλεσθαι	ἀγγελλόμενος
Impf.	ἤγγελλ-όμην		ἀγγελλοίμην Conj.		
Pft. S. 1.	ἤγγελ-μαι		ἤγγελ-μέτος ᾧ	ἤγγελ-(σ)θαι	ἤγγελ-μέτος
2.	ἤγγελ-σαι	ἤγγελ-σο			
3.	ἤγγελ-ται	ἤγγελ-θω			
D. 1.	ἤγγελ-μεθον				
2.	ἤγγελ-θον	ἤγγελ-θον			
3.	ἤγγελ-θον	ἤγγελ-θων			
P. 1.	ἤγγελ-μεθα				
2.	ἤγγελ-θε	ἤγγελ-θε			
3.	ἤγγελ-μένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	ἤγγελ-θωσαν or ἤγγελ-θων			
Pipft.	ἤγγελ-μην		Opt. ἤγγελμέτος εἶην		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι		ἀγγελ-οίμην	ἀγγελ-εῖσθαι	ἀγγελ-ούμενος
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἰ		ἀγγελ-οῖο		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται		ἀγγελ-οῖτο		
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθον		ἀγγελ-οίμεθον		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον		ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον		ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθα		ἀγγελ-οίμεθα		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθε		ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦνται		ἀγγελ-οῖντο		
Aor. I.	ἤγγειλ-άμην	ἄγγειλαι	ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι C. ἀγγεῖλ-αίμην O.	ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	ἀγγεῖλ-άμενος
Aor. II.	ἤγγελ-όμην	ἀγγελ-οῦ	ἀγγελ-ῶμαι C. ἀγγελ-οίμην O.	ἀγγελ-έσθαι	ἀγγελ-όμενος

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἤγγέλ-θην	ἀγγέλ-θητι	ἀγγελ-θῶ C. ἀγγελ-θείην O.	ἀγγελ-θῆναι	ἀγγελ-θείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελ-θήσομαι		ἀγγελ-θησοίμην	ἀγγελ-θήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἤγγέλ-ην	ἀγγέλ-ητι	ἀγγελ-ῶ C. ἀγγελ-εἶην O.	ἀγγελ-ῆναι	ἀγγελ-είς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελ-ήσομαι		ἀγγελ-ήσοίμην	ἀγγελ-ήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-ησόμενος

Verbal adjective : ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

*Conjugation of each of the four classes of Liquid Verbs.*

§. 225. a. Verbs with *ǣ* in the Fut., as σφάλω and φαίνω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἔ-σφαλλ-όμενῃ	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμενῃ
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πέ-φay-κα)	πέ-φασ-μαι
Plpf. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-κειν	ἔ-σφάλ-μην	(ἔ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, neuter sense.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν, neuter sense.	
Future	σφαλ-ῶ, εἰς, εἰ	wanting	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α		ἔ-φην-α	ἔ-φην-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-θην	ἔ-φάν-θην	A. II. ἔ-σφάλ-ην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι	φαν-θήσομαι	F. II. σφαλ-ήσομαι	φαν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective : σφαλ-τέος, τία, τίων, φαν-τέος.				

*Inflexion of the Perfect Middle.*

§. 226. With σ, as φαίν-ω : with μμ, as ξηραίν-ω : with ǣ, as τείν-ω.

Ind. S. 1.	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἔ-ξηραμ-μαι	τέ-τᾱ-μαι
2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἔ-ξηραν-σαι	τέ-τᾱ-σαι
3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἔ-ξηραν-ται	τέ-τᾱ-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τέ-τᾱ-μεθον
2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξηραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξηραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾱ-μεθα
2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξηραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσὶ	τέ-τα-νται
Imp. S. 2.	(*πέ-φαν-σο)	*(ἔ-ξηραν-σο)	τέ-τᾱ-σο
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἔ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω
D. 2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξηραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
P. 2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξηραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθωσαν or τε-τά-σθων
Inf.	πε φάν-θαι	ἔ ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι
Fut.	πε-φάσ-μένος	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾱ-μένος

§. 227. β. Verbs with ε in the Fut., as ἱμεῖρ-ω (Ion. and poet.), and στέλλ-ω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἱμεῖρ-ω	ἱμεῖρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἱμεῖρ-ον	ἱμεῖρ-όμην	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἔ-στελλ-όμην
Perf. I.	*ἱμερ-κα	ἱμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Plpf. I.	*ἱμέρ-κειν	ἱμέρ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-κειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α from φθείρ-ω.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-φθόρ-ειν	
Future	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἱμεῖρ-α	ἱμεῖρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἱμέρ-θην	ἔ-στάλ-θην	A. II. ἔ-στάλ-ην	
Fut. I.	ἱμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II. σταλ-ήσομαι	
Verbal adjectives : ἱμερ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, ἱμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τέος.				

Obs. The pft. midd. is inflected like ἡγγελμαι (§. 224.).

§. 228. γ. Verbs with ῖ in the Fut., as τίλλω, and where the ν is dropped in the Pft. as κλίν-ω.

Pres. A. & M.	τίλλ-ω τίλλ-ομαι	κλίν-ω κλίν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	τέ-τιλ-κα τέ-τιλ-μαι	κέ-κλί-κα κέ-κλί-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	τίλ-ῶ τίλ-οῦμαι	κλίν-ῶ κλίν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-τίλ-α ἔ-τίλ-άμην	ἔ-κλίν-α ἔ-κλίν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-τίλ-θην	ἔ-κλιθ-ην
Fut. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	κλί-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.		ἔ-κλίν-ην
Fut. II. P.		κλίν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjectives : τιλ-τός, ἡ, ὄν τιλ-τέος, τέα, τέον κλι-τός, ἡ, ὄν κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον.		

Obs. 1. The pft. midd. τέτιλμαι is inflected like ἡγγελμαι, §. 229, κέκλιμαι like τέταμαι, §. 226, or the pft. midd. or passive of pure verbs.

§. 229. Verbs with *υ* in the Fut., as *σῶρω*, *μολύνω*; and where the *ν* is wholly dropped in the Pft. midd., as *πλύνω*.

Pres. A. & M.	σῶρ-ω σῶρ ομαι	μολύν-ω μολύν-ομαι	πλύν-ω πλύν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	σέ-συρ-κα σέ-συρ-μαι	(με-μόλυ-κα) με-μόλυσ-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	σῶρ-ῶ συρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-ῶ μολύν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-σῶρ-α ἔ-σῶρ-άμην	ἐ-μόλυν-α ἐ-μόλυν-άμην	ἔ-πλυν-α ἔ-πλυν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-σύρ-θην	ἐ-μολύν-θην	ἔ-πλῦ-θην
Fut. I. P.	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι	πλῦ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.	ἔ-σῶρ-ην		
Fut. II. P.	συρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal adjectives: <i>συρ-τός</i> , <i>-τέος</i> , <i>μολυν-τέος</i> , <i>πλυ-τός</i> , <i>πλυ-τέος</i> .			

Obs. 2. The pft. midd. *σέσυρμαι* is inflected like *ἡγγέλμαι* (§. 224.), *με-μόλυσμαι* like *πέφασμαι* (§. 226.), *ἦσχυμαι* (from *αἰσχύνω*) like *ἐξήραμαι* (§. 226.), *πέπλυμαι* like *τίταμαι* (§. 226.).

### §. 230. Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs are divided into Barytone, and Contract (or Perispomena):

2. They are either primitive verbs with pure roots, which have lost their declension in *μ* in the present, but retain some of its characteristics in the conjugation, as the long vowel in the tenses for instance, which obtained as a general rule in the *μ* conjugation.

3. Or they are verbs derived from adjectives and substantives which form their tenses with the long vowel, after the analogy of the older verbs of the last paragraph, so that all pure verbs of both classes are conjugated in the same way.

### §. 231. Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

1. The tense endings (*σω* fut., *σα* aor., *κα* pft.) are affixed immediately to the verbal root, in which, as a general rule, no change takes place, as *παίδεν-σω*, *παιδεν-κα*.

2. The short charact. vowel of the pres. and impf. *ι*, *υ*, in baryton pure verbs, and *ᾱ*, *ῆ*, *ὄ*, in contracts, are in the other tenses lengthened:

ι into ι, as τῖω, τί-σω, ἔ-τίσα, τε-τίσομαι, τέ-τιμαι, &c.

υ into υ, as κωλύ-ω, κωλυ-σω, κε-κώλυ-μαι

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, (φιλῶ), φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, (μισθῶ), μισθώ-σω, με-μισθω-κα

ᾱ into  $\begin{cases} \eta, \text{ as τιμᾶ-ω, (τιμῶ), τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα} \\ \alpha, \text{ as ἔδω (ἔῶ), ἔδ-σω A. εἶα-σα.} \end{cases}$

Obs. ᾱ is lengthened into α when preceded by ε, ι, ρ: as,

ἔδ-ω ἔα-σω—μειδιᾶ-ω μεδιά-σομαι—φωρά-ω φωρά-σω: but ἐγγνά-ω ἐγγν-ῆσω—βοάω βοήσομαι ἰβοῆσα.

Obs. 1. Analogous to these are ἀλοά-ω, fut. in old Attic ἀλοά-σω, but later ἀλοή-σω: ἀκροάομαι, fut. ἀκροάσομαι, aor. ἤκροασάμην.

Obs. 2. Exceptions: χράω, χρήσω &c. perf. midd. or pass. κέχρησμαι, aor. ἐχρήσθην; and χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην.

3. Pure verbs do not form the aor. II. or II. perf., though many of the primitive pure verbs have traces of these tenses.

§. 232. Many primitive pure verbs retain the short vowel of the simple root (contrary to §. 231. 2.) either in all or some of their tenses; and most of such verbs take in the pft. midd. or pass., and aor. I. pass. σ.

### *Baryton pure Verbs, with the short vowel in the future.*

#### 1. ι in the tenses.

ἐπαύω, aor. ἐπήϊσα(ι), Hdt. and Apollonius. The simple αἰώ is only found in the present and imperfect.

χρίω, (*touch slightly, sting*), fut. κρίσω, aor. ἐχρίσα, inf. κρίσαι, pft. pass. κέχρισμαι, inf. κεχρίσθαι, aor. I. ἐχρίσθην;

(but, κρίω (*appoint*), fut. κρίσω, aor. ἐχρίσα, inf. κρίσαι, midd. ἐχρίσάμην, pf. pass. κέχρισμαι, κεχρίσθαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην.)

#### 2. υ.

a. The following in ῶω retain the short vowel in the aor. and fut act. and middle:

ἀνύω (old Attic ἀνύτω), fut. ἀνύσω: aor. ἤνυσα: pass. with σ.

δρύω (old Attic δρύτω), ἀρύσω, ἤρυσσα, ἤρυσάμην: pass. with σ.

μύω, fut. μύσω: aor. ἔμύσα: pf. μέμυκα.

πτύω, fut. πτύσω: aor. ἔπτυσσα: pass. with σ.

τανύω (poet.), fut. τανύσω: pass. with σ.

ἐρύω, εἰρύω (Ion. and poet.), fut. ἐρύσω (Epic ἐρύω), pf. pass. εἰρῦμαι: middle ἐρύομαι, fut. ἐρύσομαι, (Epic ἐρύομαι): aor. εἰρῦσάμην: but ῥύομαι(υ), ῥύσομαι, ἐρρῦσάμην (though Il. ο, 29, ῥύσάμην, hence the double σ in ἐρρῦσασατο).

εἰλύω (Hom.). εἰλύνω, εἰλυμαι, but εἰλύσα Ath. VII. p. 293 D.

ἰδρύω, (later ἰδρύσω, ἰδρύσα): usually fut. ἰδρύσω: aor. ἰδρύσα: pf. pass.

ἰδρύμαι: aor. ἰδρύσθην, seldom ἰδρύνθην.

Also the following obsolete verbs: ἀφύω (ἀφύσσω), aor. ἤφῦσα,—ἐκλύω

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short Vowel in the fut.* 233

(ἐλκω), aor. ἐλκύσα,—κύνω, (κυνέω), ἔκυσα,—μεθύω (μεθύσκω, which only occurs in pres. and imperf.), μεθύσω,—γάνυμαι, fut. γανύσσεται.

b. Some dissyllables in ύω lengthen the vowel in the fut. and aor. act. and middle, and some of them in the pft. and plpft. active, resuming the short vowel in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. passive: as

θύω fut.	θύσω	aor.	ἔθυσα	pft.	τέθυκα τέθυμαι	aor. pass.	ἐτύθην
λύω -	λύσω	-	ἔλυσα	-	λελύκα λελύμαι	-	ἐλύθην
δύω -	δύσω	-	ἔδυσα	-	δέδυκα δέδυμαι	-	ἐδύθην

c. The III. fut., when the vowel is long in the fut. active and short in the pft. middle or passive, resumes the long vowel, as λελύσομαι.

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short vowel in the fut.* §c.

1. ᾶω, fut. ᾶσω, aor. ᾶσα.

a. The verbs in ᾶω preceded by λ, retain the short α in the fut. and aor. act. and midd.: as,

γελᾶω, fut. γελᾶσομαι (seldom γελᾶσω): aor. ἐγέλᾶσα: passive with σ.

ἐλᾶω, (generally ἐλαύνω), fut. ἐλᾶσω (Att. ἐλώ), &c.

θλᾶω, θλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κλᾶω, κλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

χαλᾶω, χαλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

And the following:

δαμάω (generally δαμάζω), domo: aor. ἰδάμασσα.

περάω, I bring to sell, fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα (but περάω, I pass through, intrans., fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα).

σπάω, σπάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

σχᾶω, σχᾶσω, &c.

b. So in the poetic dialect, ᾄω, ἀγᾶμαι, ἀφᾶω (ἀφάσσω) aor. ἤφασα Hdt. III. 69, δαῶμαι. So verbs in -άννυμι, as κεράννυμι, κερᾶσω; in -ημι, as πέρημι, περάσω, περῶ; and βαίνω, in the pft. and aor. pass. of its compounds.

2. έω, fut. έσω.

a. αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ἡδεσάμην: aor. pass. ἡδέσθην.

ἀκέομαι, ἀκέσομαι, ἠκεσάμην; perf. ἤκεσμαι.

ἄλῶ, ἄλῶω, Att. ἄλῶ: pft. pass. ἀλήλεσθαι (§. 177. 2.).

ἀρκέω, ἀρκέσω: pass. with σ.

ἐμέω, fut. ἐμέσω, &c. ἐμήμεκα: pass. ἐμήμεσμαι (§. 177. 2.).

ζέω (generally intrans. and ζέννυμι trans.), ζέσω, &c.: pass. with σ, κοτέω, κοτέομαι (poet.).

νικέω (poet. and Ion.), νικέσω, &c.

ξέω, ξέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

τελέω, fut. Att. τελῶ: pass. with σ.

τρέω, τρέσω, &c.

χέω, fut. χέω and χέομαι, aor. ἔχεα.

b. Here also belong ἀρέ-σκω, fut. ἀρέσω: ἀρχομαι, ἀχθίσομαι: μάχομαι, μαχίσομαι: νέμω, aor. pass. ἐνεμέθην and -ήθην: and those in -έννυμι, as σβέννυμι, σβέν-σω.

c. The following have in some tenses the short, in others the long vowel :

αἰνέω, fut. αἰνέσω : aor. ἤνεσα : pf. ἤνεκα : aor. pass. ἤνέσθην : pf. pass. ἤνημαι.  
αἰρέω, aor. I. pass. ἤρίσθην : but αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, fut. γαμῶ : aor. ἔγημα : pf. γεγάμηκα : aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, ἔδησάμην : but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην : fut. III. δεδήσομαι, which is used for the un-Attic δεθήσομαι.

καλέω, fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ : aor. ἐκάλεσα : pf. κέκληκα, κέκλημαι : fut. III. κεκλήσομαι : aor. pass. ἐκλήσθην : fut. midd. καλούμαι : aor. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, Ion. and old Att. ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα : but ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα : pf. πεπόθηκα, -ημαι : aor. pass. ἐποθίσθην.

πονέω, fut. πονήσω, &c. (*I shall labour*) : πονίσω (*I shall feel pain*) : pf. πεπόνηκα in both senses.

d. Here belong εὐρίσκω—κῆδομαι, ἐκηδεσάμην poet., but κηδήσω (*I shall grieve a person*) II. ω, 241 κέκηδα—ῥέω.

### 3. ὦω, fut. ὦσω.

ἀρώω, fut. ἀρόσω : aor. ἤροσα : pf. pass. ἀρήρομαι (§. 177. 2.) : aor. ἤρόσθην.

## §. 234. Anomalous Tenses of certain Pure Verbs.

1. Two verbs in ᾠω or αἰω take in their tenses αυ :

καίω (Att. κάω not contracted) : fut. καύσω : aor. ἔκαυσα : pf. pass. κέκαυμαι : aor. I. pass. ἐκαύσθην (aor. II. Ion., and later ἐκάην) : verbal adj. καυστός, καυστός, καυτός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω (not contracted) : κλαύσομαι, &c.

2. These five verbs (which express a gliding motion) form their tenses with ευ :

θῶω, *I run*, fut. θεύσομαι or θευσοῦμαι.

νέω, *I swim*, fut. νεύσομαι or νευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *I sail*, fut. πλεύσομαι, generally πλευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπλευσα : pf. pass. πέπλευσαι : aor. ἐπλεύσθην : verbal adj. πλευστός.

πνέω, *I breathe*, fut. πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπνευσα : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην.

ῥέω, *I flow*, fut. ῥεύσομαι : aor. ἔρρευσα. Neither of these forms are used in Attic Greek, but ῥύσομαι, ἔρρυν, pf. ἔρρύηκα.

Obs. 1. Χέω, *I pour*, does not follow this analogy throughout : fut. χέω, χέομαι (later χεῶ), ἔχσα, ἐχέαμην, pf. act. κέχθηκα : pf. pass. κέχϋμαι : aor. ἐχύθην. The forms in ευ are only Epic : fut. χεύω : aor. ἔχευα.

Obs. 2. The υ in these forms is probably a relic of the digamma (see §. 8. 3. d.).

## The Conjugation of the Fut., Aor., Pft., and Plpft. Pass.

§. 235. General Rule: Pure verbs with a long vowel, or those which lengthen the short vowel in the future, and aorist I., affix

the tense endings in the fut. and aor. pass. and in the pft. and plpft. pass, or midd. immediately to the root: as

	τιμά-ω	
ἐ-τιμή-θην		τε-τίμη-μαι
τιμη-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην

2. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic, in all their tenses insert  $\sigma$  between the root and the tense ending; as,

	τελέ-ω	
ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην		τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
τελε-σ-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

### §. 236. Exceptions.

1. a. Verbs with a long vowel which insert  $\sigma$ :

ἀκούω	βύω (un-Att.) βυνέω	ἐναύω	κελεύω	κυλίω
λαύω	νέω (un-Att.) νήθω	ξύω	παίω	παλαίω
πλέω	πρίω	πταίω	σειώ	

ῥω, aor. ῥσθην, fut. ῥσομαι (in use for ῥσθήσομαι).

φρέω, (existing only in its compounds, as εἰσφ., ἐκφ.) fut. φρήσω, &c.: midd. φρήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐφρήσθην.

χῶ	χράω	χρίω	ψαύω.
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β. The following vary between the formations with and without  $\sigma$ :

γεύω, pf. pass. γέγευμαι (Eur. Hipp. 663.), but aor. pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. (Cf. γεύμα), but γευστέον, γευστικός.

δράω, fut. δρώσω, &c.: pft. δέδρακα: pft. pass. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

θραύω, τέθραυμαι (Plat. τέθραυμαι), ἔθραυσθην.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, κέκλανμαι and κέκλαυσμαι.

κλείω, κέκλειμαι, Att. κέκλημαι and κέκλεισμαι: aor. ἐκλείσθην.

κολούω, pf. pass. κέκολουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθη.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκρούσθην.

νέω (*I hear*), fut. νήσω, &c.: pf. pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι: verbal adj. νητός.

ψάω, ἔψημαι and σμαι, ἐψήθη and σθην.

γ. The following take  $\sigma$  in the aor. I., but not in the pft.:

μιμνήσκω (MNA-Ω)	μέμνημαι	ἐμνήσθην
παύω	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύσθην
πνέω	πέπνυμαι (poet.)	ἐπνεύσθην
ποθέω	πεπόθημαι	ἐποθέσθην
χράωμαι (χρῶμαι)	κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην.

2. Pure verbs with a short vowel in the tenses which nevertheless do not insert  $\sigma$ .

δύω, θύω, λύω (§. 232. 2. b.), ἐλάω (§. 233. 1. a.), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω (§. 233. 2. c.), ἀρώω (233. 3.), χέω (§. 234. Obs. 1.). σεύω, ἔσσυμαι, ἐσσύσθην &c.



*Paradigm of the Conjugation of Pure Uncontracted Verbs.*

§. 237. 1. Verbs without  $\sigma$ , and with the long vowel in all the tenses.

*Τίω, I honour (poet.)**Active.*

		<i>Active.</i>				
		<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Conj. or Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίω	τίε	τίω	τίειν	τίων
	Fut.	τίσω		τίσομι	τίσειν	τίσων
	Perf.	τέτικα	τέτικε	τετίκω	τετίκεναι	τετίκως
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	έτιον		τίομι		
	Plpf.	ετετίκειν		τετίκομι		
	Aor.	έτισα	τίσον	{ τίσαιμι τίσω	τίσαι	τίσας

*Middle.*

		<i>Middle.</i>				
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίομαι	τίου	τίωμαι	τίεσθαι	τιόμενος
	Fut.	τίσομαι		τίσοίμην	τίσεσθαι	τίσόμενος
	Perf.	τέτιμαι τέτισαι &c.		τετιμένος ῶ	τετίσθαι	τετιμένος
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	έτιόμην		τιοίμην		
	Plpf.	ετετίμην — σο &c.		τετιμένος είην		
	Aor.	έτισάμην	τίσαι	{ τίσωμαι τίσαίμην	τίσασθαι	τίσόμενος

*Passive.*

Aor.	έτιθην	τίθητι	{ τιθῶ τιθείην	τιθῆναι	τιθείς
Fut.	τιθήσομαι		τιθήσοίμην	τιθήσεσθαι	τιθήσόμενος

2. The verbs with a short vowel, which lengthen it in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Midd., but retain it in the other tenses, are conjugated like τίω, without  $\sigma$ , except that the vowel must be marked and pronounced short in all the tenses but the aor. and fut. act. and midd.; as, λύω, λύσω, ἐλύσα, ἐλέλϋκα, ἐλελύκειν, ἐλέλϋμαι, ἐλελύμην, ἐλύθην, λυθήσομαι.

3. The exceptional verbs (§. 235. 1.) with a long vowel, which insert σ in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. pass., are conjugated like *τίω* in all the other tenses :

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Perf.	κεκέλευσμαι	κεκέλευσο	κεκελευσμέ- νος ᾧ	κεκελεύσθαι	κεκελευσμέ- νος
Plpft.	ἐκεκελεύσ- μην		κεκελευσμέ- νος εἶην		
Aor.	ἐκελεύσθην	κελεύσθητι	{ κελεύσθω κελευ- σθείην	κελευσθῆναι	κελευσθείς
Fut.	κελευσθήσο- μαι		κελευσθησὼι- μην	-σθήσεσθαι	-σθησόμενος

4. Verbs with a short vowel, and retaining it throughout the conjugation, form the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., the aor. and fut. pass., like *κελεύω*, with σ; the other tenses, like *τίω*, substituting therein the short for the long vowel.

#### Contract Verbs.

§. 238. A contract verb is a pure verb of which the characteristic is α, ε, or ο, with which the modal vowel coalesces. As the modal vowel follows this characteristic immediately in the present and imperfect only, of course these are the only tenses in which any contraction can take place. Most of these verbs lengthen the short characteristic in their conjugation, and follow the rules of the baryton (or uncontracted) pure verbs (§. 234. 237.).

## 1. With a long Vowel

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	PRESENT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Ind.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ᾶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ᾶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ᾶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾶ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ᾶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ᾶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Conj.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ᾶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ᾶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ᾶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῆς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ᾶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ᾶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ᾶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ᾶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ᾶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ᾶ-σι(ν)
Imp.	Sing. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)α	φιλ(ε-ε)ει	μισθ(ο-ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-τω	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τω	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τω
	Dual 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-των	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-των	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-των
	Plur. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-τωσαν or τίμ(α-ό)ᾶ-ντων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-ντων	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-ντων
Infin.		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Part.		τιμ(ά-ων)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ᾶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ᾶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ᾶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
		G. τιμ(ά-ο)ᾶ-ντος	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ᾶ-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)οῦ-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)οῦ-σης
IMPERFECT.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ᾶν	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)οῦν	ἐμισθ(ο-ον)θουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφιλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμισθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμισθ(ο-ε)ου
	Dual 1.			
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-έ)ᾶ-την	ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-έ)ᾶ-την	ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	Plur. 1.	ἐτίμ(ά-ο)ᾶ-μεν	ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτίμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ᾶν	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)οῦν	ἐμισθ(ο-ον)οῦν

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ῆ τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῆ φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-ται φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθον φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθα φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε φιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οῖ μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-ται μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-μεθον μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθα μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε μισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ῆ τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(α-ω)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῆ φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-ται φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθον φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθον φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθε φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οῖ μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-ται μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθε μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθω τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθων τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθωσαν or τιμ(α-έ)ά-σθων	φιλ(έ-ου)οὔ φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθω φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθωσαν or φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων	μισθ(ό-ου)οὔ μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθω μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθων μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθωσαν or μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον G. τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένον τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μενος φιλ(ε-ο)ου-μένη φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μενον φιλ(ε-ο)ου-μένον φιλ(ε-ο)ου-μένης	μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μενος μισθ(ο-ο)ου-μένη μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μενον μισθ(ο-ο)ου-μένον μισθ(ο-ο)ου-μένης
IMPERFECT.		
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ῶ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-το ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-σθην ἐτιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε ἐτιμ(α-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)οὔ ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-το ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθον ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)οὔ ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-το ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθον ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθα ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-ντο

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	IMPERFECT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οἷς	μισθ(ό-οις)οἷς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-την
	3.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-την
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
	Sing. 1.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-ην	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-ης	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-η	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-η
Attic Opt.	Dual 2.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-ήτην
	3.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-ήτην
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οἶ)οἶ-ητε	μισθ(ο-οἶ)οἶ-ητε
	3.	τιμ(α-οἶ)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Conjugation of the other tenses.				
φωρά-ω, tenses with α. §. 231. Obs.	Ind.	τετίμηκα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Perf.	πεφώρακα		
	Plpft.	ἐτετιμήκειν ἐπεφώρακειν	ἐπεφιλῆκειν	ἐμεμισθώκειν
	Future	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor. I.	ἐτίμησα ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
PASSIVE.				
Aorist. I.		ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
Verbal adjective : τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρά-τέος				

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-ο τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-το τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ντο
Conjugation of the other Tenses.		
τετίμημαι πεφώραμαι	πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
έτετιμήμην έπεφωράμην	έπεφιλήμην	έμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι	φιλήσομαι	μισθώσομαι
έτιμησάμην έφωρασάμην	έφιλησάμην	έμισθωσάμην
Fut. III. τετιμήσομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	μεμισθώσομαι
PASSIVE.		
Fut. I.	τιμηθήσομαι φωραθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι μισθωθήσομαι
φιλητέος, τέα, τέον		

ACTIVE.

## 2. With a short Vowel

ACTIVE.			
Tense.	Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ
Imperfect	ἴσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτέλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἴσπακα	τετέλεκα	ἤροκα
Pluperfect	ἴσπακειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἤρόκειν
Future	σπᾶσω	τελέσω(Att.τελῶ.)	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἴσπασα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἐσπά-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives : σπα-σ-τέ-ος, τέα, τέον			

## REMARKS.

§. 239. 1. The Attic dialect uses more especially the contract forms of these verbs.

2. Except verbs with a monosyllabic root, such as πλέ-ω, πνέ-ω, of which only the contraction ει (from έιι or εε) is in use; as,

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι(ν).

Conj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Impr. πλεί: inf. πλείν: part. πλέων.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλόιμι.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλεόμεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι: part. πλεόμενος: impf. ἐπλεόμην.

3. The verb δέω<sup>a</sup>, *I bind*, admits the contractions in all its forms; as, τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος—διαδοῦμαι—κατέδουν; but δεῖ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *I am in want*, only the contractions in ει, like πλέω, πνέω, &c., so τὸ δέον—δέομαι—δείσθαι; the open form of ει (εε) is also used in δέομαι, as δέεται, δέεσθαι<sup>b</sup>. So we find the resolutions of a disused contraction, πλέει Thucyd. IV. 27, and ἔπλεε Xenoph. Hell. VI. 2. 27<sup>c</sup>. In later writers the open form was found also in other words of this class<sup>d</sup>; but κατέχεε, Arist. Nub. 74, is the aor. not the imperfect.

4. Many words vary from the general rules for contraction:

a. Ae and aei into η and η (instead of and φ):

ἴ(ά-ω)ῶ, ζῆς, ῆ, ἦτον, ἦτε: inf. ζῆν: impr. ζῆ: impf. ἔζων, ῆς, η, ἦτην, ἦτην, ῆτε.

πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. πεινῆν, &c.

διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, διψῆς, &c.: inf. διψῆν.

ἱμ(ά-ω), inf. ἱμῆν.

κν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. κνῆν.

σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. σμῆν.

ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, ψῆν.

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 220.

<sup>b</sup> Schaefer Greg. p. 431.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 221.

<sup>d</sup> Lobeck Phryn. l. c. Thom. Mag. p. 366. notes.

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.							
Character. α.		Character. ε.		Character. ο.			
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι ἐσπ(α-δ)ῶ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἐσπά-σ-μην, σο, το &c. σπάσσομαι ἐσπασάμην		τελ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι ἐτελ(ε-δ)οῦ-μην τετέλε-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, σο, το &c. τελέσσομαι ἐτελεσάμην		ἀρ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι ἤρ(ο-δ)οῦ-μην ἀρ-ήρομαι, σαι, ται &c. ἀρ-ηρόμην, σο, το &c. ἀρόσσομαι ἤροσάμην			
PASSIVE.							
Future		σπα-σ-θήσομαι		τελε-σ-θήσομαι		ἀροθήσομαι	
τελε-σ-τέος				ἀρο-τός.			

χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι : so ἀποχρῶμαι, inf. ἀποχρῆσθαι.  
ἀπόχρη (abbreviated from ἀποχρῆ, Ion. ἀποχρᾶ), ἀποχρῆν, impf. ἀπέχρη.  
χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, χρῆ, χρῆν ; so also θῆσθαι, from ΘΑΩ, but the Ionians  
said σμάται, κᾶν, χρᾶσθαι.

b. Οο and οε into ω (instead of ου), and οη into ῶ (instead of οί) :

ρίγ(ό-ω)ῶ, inf. ριγῶν : part. ριγῶντος and ριγῶσα : conj. ριγῶς, ριγῶ,  
&c. : impf. ἐρρίγων : opt. ριγῶν. So the Ionic verb, ιδρώω,  
ιδρώσι, ιδρώην, ιδρώσα, ιδρώντες.

Obs. On the bye form of the opt. in ην, see §. 192. 5 and 7.

5. Λούω, though properly not a contract verb, is contracted in all those forms of the imperfect act., and of the pres. and imperfect midd., in the ending of which there is ε or ο ; as, ἔλου for ἔλουε, λούμεν for λούομεν : midd. λούμαι, λούται, λούσθαι, λούντο, &c., as if from a root ΛΟΕΩ, whence in Homer λούσσαι, λούσσαισθαι, λούσσεσθαι.

6. The absence of the ι subscript in the infin. of verbs in άω is remarkable, άειν=άν not ᾶν. This is by some supposed to arise from the inf. being the Doric εν instead of the common ειν.

7. The analogies of the conjugation in εω are followed by—all the contract forms of futures in έω §. 203. 1, and 244—all II. persons in εαι, ηαι, εο—inf. aor. II. act. in εειν—conj. aor. pass. in έω, είω.

8. The ν paragogic is not added to a contraction : ἦσκειν, II. γ, 388, is a contraction from ἦσκειν, the ν having been added before the contraction.—(See Spitzner ad loc.)

### Dialects.—Epic.

§. 240. The contract forms are used, though far more rarely than in the Attic dialect.



Verbs in *αω*.

1. The open form *αε*, *αο* is used only in some particular words and forms:

- In *διψάων*, *διψάοντα*, *πεινάων*, whose penultimate vowel is long.
- Forms in *αων* preceded by a short syllable; as, *πέραων*, *κατεσκίαων*.
- Verbs with monosyllabic roots; as, *ἔχραε*, *ἐχράετο*, *ἐπέχραων*, *λάε*, *λάων*, *φάς*.
- Some other forms, especially *ναιετάω*, as *ναιετάουσι*, *ναιετάων*, *ναιετάοντες* (except *ναιετάσκον*, *σκε*). And also, *δοιδιάει*, *δοιδιάουσι*, *ἰλάονται*, *κραδάων*, *ὑμοστιχάει*, *οὔταε*, *ὕλάει*, *ὕλαων*, *ὕλάουσιν*, *ὕλονται*.

2. In some verbs the (afterwards so called) Ionic change of *α* into *ε* is found; as, *μενούεον* from *μενουιάω*, *ἦντεον* from *ἀντάω*, *δομέκλεον* from *δομεκλάω*.

3. The contracted vowel is, for the metre, often resolved and sometimes lengthened: *ᾱ* into *ᾱᾱ* or *ᾱᾱ̄*—*ω* into *οω* or *ωω*; (but *ᾱ* before a personal ending beginning with *τ* is never thus resolved, as *δράται*, *δράτο*, never *δράταται*):

(δράεις)	δράῖς	δράας	(δράω)	δράῶ	δρόω
(δράεσθαι)	δράῃσθαι	δρέασθαι	(δράουσα)	δράῶσα	δρόωσα
(μενουιάει)	μενουῖᾱ	μενουῖᾱ	(βοάουσι)	βοᾷσι	βοόωσι
(ἐάης)	ἐᾷς	ἐάας	(δράοιμι)	δράῶμι	δρόωμι
(μνάη)	μνᾷ	μνάᾱ	(δράουσι)	δράῶσι	δρόωσι

Irregular: *ναιετάωσα* for *ώωσα*, *δρήται* for *δράται*, *δρήτο* III. sing. imp.: the form *γελαιώντες* is from *γελαιώω*, not *γελάω*<sup>a</sup>.

4. In the following dual forms *αε* is contracted into *η* instead of *α*: *προσαυδήτην*, *συλήτην*, *συναυτήτην*, *φοιτήτην* for *-άτην*.

5. In the following forms, in which *ω* is followed by two consonants, or has the subscript, *ο* is introduced after the *ω*, the subscript (if there is one) being annexed to the *ο*, so that *ω* becomes *ωο*, *φ* becomes *φωι*; as, *ἡβῶντα* for *ἡβῶντα*, *ἡβῶοιμι*, for (*ἡβῶοιμι* =) *ἡβῶμι*: also before *μ*, Od. *ο*, 400 *μυῶοιμος*.

6. On the Epic inf. *ἤμεναι*, *ἦναι*, of verbs in *εω* and *αω*, see §. 198. 2. The corresponding form *ώμεναι*, is not found.

7. A contraction used in the Epic and Ionic dialects (never in the Attic), is that of *ση* into *ω*, but not in the present tense: as, *βῶσαντι* for *βοήσαντι* from *βοάω*: so *ἐπιβῶσομαι*, *ἐπιβῶσόμεθα*—*ἀγνώσασκε* for *ἀγνοήσασκε* from *ἀγνοέω*—*ἀλλογνώσας* for *ἀλλογνοήσας*, Hdt.; cf. §. 12. Obs. 2. So also *βῶας*, in Ionic, has fut *βῶσομαι*, aor. *ἔβωσα*, pf. pass. *βεβῶμένος*, aor. pass. *ἔβῶσθην*—*νοέω*, pf. *ἐννέωκασι* for *ἐννenoήκασι* from *ἐννοέω*, *ἐννώσας*, plpf. pass. *ἐνένωτο* Hdt. I. 77. Cf. *οἰδῶκοντα* for *οἰδοήκοντα*.

8. In *χρεώμενος* II. ψ, 834, and *μαμνέωτο* II. ψ, 361, an *ε* has been inserted before the contract *ω*, see §. 243. 4.

<sup>a</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc. Thiersch 210. 70. Obs.

*Verbs in εω.*

§. 241. 1. The forms in which *ε* is followed by *η, η, ω, φ, οι, ου*, are not contracted, as *φιλέωμεν, φιλέομαι* (except *ναικεῦσι* II. v, 254, *οἰχνεῦσι* &c., *εἰσοιχνεῦσαν* Od. ζ, 157.), but the open forms, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable. The other forms are either contract or open, as the verse requires, but *εο* is contracted into *ευ*; as, *αἰρεύμην, αὐτευν, γένευ*; except *ἐπόρθουν* II. δ, 308, *ἀνερρίπτουν* Od. ν, 78. The *ευ* for *ου* is sometimes found in the Tragic Chorus.

2. The *ε* is sometimes lengthened into *ει* instead of being contracted: as, *φιλεῖω, φιλείομεν, φιλείειν, φιλείη, δκνεῖω, τελείει, πενθείετον, ναικείεσκε, πλείειν*.

3. In the II. sing. pres. and midd. *εε* is either contracted into *ει*, as in the III. sing., as *μυθέ-εαι=μυθείαι*, like *μυθείται, νείαι*, like *νείται*, or one *ε* is elided, as *μυθεῖαι, πωλείαι*. This elision almost always takes place in Ionic and Epic in the II. sing. impft. ind. and present imperative, the accent in all cases remaining on the penultima, as *φοβίω, ἀκείο, αἰείο, ἐξηγέω*, for *φοβίον, &c.*; Theognis (73.) has the analogous form *ἀνακονέω* from *ἀνακονέω*.

4. In the following two, *εε* is contracted into *η* instead of *ει*: *δμαρτήτην, ἀπειλήτην*.

5. Homer uses the open *εον* of the impft. I. sing. and III. plur. as one syllable.—So also the open participle *ἀελπτεύοντες* II. η, 310.

*Verbs in őω.*

§. 242. 1. Three forms of the verbs in *őω* are found in the Epic dialect:

a. The regular contraction, as *γουνούμαι, γουνούσθαι*.

β. The uncontracted form *οο* lengthened into *ωο*, becoming the same as the forms of the verbs in *άω* (§. 240. 5.), *ιδρώοντα, ιδρώουσα, ἰπνώοντας* (so *ήβώντα*).

γ. A lengthened form of the contracted diphthong *ου* (from *οο* or *ουου*) into *ωω*, and of *οι* into *οφ*, (after the analogy of verbs in *άω* §. 240. 3.), as if the contraction had been *ω* instead of *ου*, and *φ* instead of *οι*; as, (*άρόουσι*) *άροῦσι άρώσι* (cf. *άρώσι*)—*δηϊόοντο, δηϊοῦντο, δηϊόωντο* (cf. *άρώωντο*) (*δηϊοῖεν*) *δηϊοῖεν, δηϊόωεν* (cf. *άρώωεν*).

*Obs.* All these lengthened forms *ωο, ωω, οφ*, are limited to the cases in which *ου* or *ω* is followed by two consonants, or has the *ι* subscript. Thus *άροις, άροι, άρωτε*, and the inf. *άροῦν*, do not admit them.

*Ionic Dialect.*

§. 243. 1. The verbs in *έω* are, as a general rule, not contracted, except the common contraction of *εο* and *εου* into *ευ*; as, *φιλέωμεν* for *φιλέομεν=φιλέων, έφίλειν* for *έφίλειον=έφίλων, φιλεῦ* for *φιλέου=φιλού, φοβεῦ=φοβέω, ποιεῦ=ποιέω*. So also Doric *φιλεῖντι* for *φιλοῦσι*.

2. The open forms of II. sing. pres. and impft. midd., *έη, άη, όη, έου, άου, όου*, (as *φιλέη, τιμάη, μισθόη—έφίλειον, έτιμάου, έμισθόου*), are not employed in any of the dialects, and are only given in the tables to explain

the contracted forms. Of these persons the Ionic uses the regular contracted forms of verbs in *άω* and *όω*, as *τιμῆ*, *μισθοῖ*, *τιμῶ*, *μισθοῦ*; but in verbs in *έω* (as also in the baryton verbs) not the *η*, *ου*, but the *εαι*, *εο* (§. 196. 3.), as *τίπτ-εαι*, *ένύπτ-εο*, *φιλέ-εαι*, *έφιλέ-εο*.

3. In the verbs in *άω* the regular contract forms are used: but in the open form *a* is changed to *ε*, as *όρέω*, *όρέομεν* for *όράω*—*χρέεται*, *χρέονται* for *χράεται*, &c.

4. The open form *ao* is often lengthened to *εω*, as *χρέωνται*, *έκτέωντο*, *όρώντες*, *πειρώμενος* for (*χράονται*) *χρῶνται*, &c.

5. From this change of *a* into *ε*, it follows that the Ionians also sometimes contracted *ao* and *aou* into *ευ* (like *εο* and *εου*), as *είρώτευν* for *είρώ-ταον*, *γελεύσα* for *γελάουσα*, *ἀγαπῶντες* for *ἀγαπάοντες*. So often in Doric, *γελεῦντι* for *γελάοντι*=*γελάουσι*. This contraction *ευ* for *ου* obtained also in verbs in *όω*, as *δικαιεῦσι* for (*δικαιοῦσι*) *δικαιοῦσι*, *δικαιεῦν*, *έδικαίευν* from *δικαίω*, *στεφανεῦνται* from *στεφανόω*.

6. Some Ionic writers, as Hippocrates, use *η* for *ā*, as *όρῆν*, &c.; but Herodotus always retains the *a*, except where *ι* precedes it, as *θυμηῖται* for *θυμηῖται*.

7. The Epic lengthened form *οω* of verbs in *άω*, is but seldom found in prose, as *κομῶσι*, *ἡγορόωντο* (Hdt. VI. 11.).

#### *Doric Dialect.*—(See also §. 243. 1. and 5.)

§. 244. 1. Contrary to the genius of the Doric, *ae* and *aε* are contracted into *η* without the *ι* subsc., as *τιμηῖτε* for *τιμάετε*=*τιμάετε*, *όρῆν* for *όράν*, so *έτίμη*.

2. The infinitives of verbs in *άω* and *όω* have the forms *αις* and *οις* besides *ῆν* (Dor. for *άν*) and *οῖν*, as *γελαις* for *γελάν*, *ὑφους* for *ὑφούιν* (the *s* of the inf. *ῆμες* Dor. for *είναι*, is analogous to this). The verbs in *έω* have two inf.; the old shorter form *έν* from *έμεν*, like other verbs, as *ποιέν* for *ποιεῖν*—or *ῆν* after the analogy of verbs in *άω*, as *φιλήν* for *φιλείν*=*φιλείν*.

*Obs.* The form *ῆν* is not found in Pindar<sup>a</sup>.

3. The contraction *ao*, *aou*, *aw*, into *ā*, is more properly Æolic than Doric, as *πεινώμες* for *πεινώμεν* (*πεινάομεν*), *πεινᾶντι* for *πειν(ά-ου)ῶσι*, *γελᾶν* for *γελ(ά-ων)ῶν*, *φυσᾶντες* for *φυσ(ά-ο)ῶτες*.

4. It is remarkable, that in the Doric, especially the new Doric of Theocritus, the broad *ā* is frequently admitted into the forms of verbs in *έω*, as *έπόνασα* for *έπόνησα* from *πονέω*, *έφιλασα* for *έφιλησα* from *φιλέω*. In Pindar also this occurs, though more rarely<sup>b</sup>; some verbs, as *κρατέω*, *οϊκέω*, *μυθέω*, never admit the *a*. For the Doric *ευ* for *ου*, see §. 243. 1. and 5.

5. In Theocr. II. 89 we find *ἔρρειν* for *ἔρρεον*. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 225 *πνεῦν* is doubtful.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. 1. 260.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 1. 258.

*Peculiarities in the formation of some Verbs both Pure and Impure.**Future.*

§. 245. I. *Futurum Doricum*.—The circumflexed fut. is used by the Doric in verbs which have the tense characteristic  $\sigma$ ; as,  $\tau\upsilon\psi\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ ,  $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\tau\alpha$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\psi\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$  (see §. 190. 8.): and this Doric fut. is used by other dialects in the following verbs, but only in the midd. voice with an active sense:

$\pi\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$	Fut. $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\pi\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\pi\tilde{\nu}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\pi\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\nu\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\nu\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\theta\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\theta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\theta\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\kappa\lambda\alpha\tilde{\iota}\omega$	.. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\phi\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$	.. $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\phi\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\zeta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\zeta\omega$	.. $\pi\alpha\iota\zeta\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .. $\pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\zeta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\chi\tilde{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$	.. $\chi\epsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\tilde{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$	.. $\pi\epsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ( $\Pi\epsilon\tau\omega$ )
$\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\tilde{\alpha}\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	.. $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ (usually $\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ).

Homer also uses  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$  (Il.  $\beta$ , 393.) for  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ .

2. Some verbs form their future without the tense characteristic  $\sigma$ . This is declined as the present:

$\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\text{-}\omega$ , Epic (common form,  $\epsilon\sigma\theta\tilde{\iota}\omega$ ), fut.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$

$\pi\tilde{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$  ( $\Pi\iota\nu$ ), fut.  $\pi\tilde{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$

$\chi\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ , fut.  $\chi\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ . Fut. midd.  $\chi\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Obs. So Epic  $\beta\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  or  $\beta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall live*, II. pers.  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ , perhaps from  $\beta\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu\omega$ , *I walk*, i. e. *I live*. So  $\epsilon\kappa\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  fut. from  $\Gamma\tilde{\alpha}\omega$ : and so from  $\Delta\tilde{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\eta}\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\eta}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\eta\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\delta\eta\tau\epsilon$ , and from  $\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omega$  ( $\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omega$  or  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ , both forms are Homeric.

3. The fut. in  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  without  $\sigma$  is used in

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , fut.  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  (formed from the Ion.  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ )

$\tilde{\epsilon}\zeta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\tilde{\epsilon}\Delta\omega$ ), fut. ( $\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ )  $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\delta\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$

So  $\theta\alpha\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  from  $\theta\eta\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$  ( $\Theta\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ ).

4. Some impure verbs form a future in  $\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ , directly from the strengthened pres., as  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\eta}\sigma\omega$  from  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$ , the regular fut. from the root being  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\sigma\omega = \tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$ .

§. 246. We find a future act. formed from the pft. active, analogous to the fut. III. pass., but only of those verbs whose perfects act. have a present sense:

$\theta\eta\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ , *I die*. Pft.  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\eta\kappa\alpha$ , *I am dead*. Fut. III.  $\tau\epsilon\theta\tilde{\eta}\acute{\eta}\zeta\omega$  or  $\xi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall be dead*.

$\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ , *I sound*. ..  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$ , *I sound*. ....  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\zeta\omega$  -  $\xi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall sound*.

$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , *I place*. ..  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ , *I am standing*. ....  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\zeta\omega$ , -  $\xi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall stand*.

So in Epic from  $\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\rho\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$  and  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I shall rejoice*.

## §. 247. Aorist I.

1. The following three verbs in  $\omega$  have not the tense characteristic  $\sigma$ , in the aor. I. (see also §. 271.):

χέω, aor. I. ἔ-χε-α. Conj. χέω. Inf. χέαι. Imp. χέον, χεάτω &c. Aor. I. midd. ἐ-χε-άμην.

εἰπεῖν (aor. II.), aor. I. εἶπ-α.

φέρω (ΕΓΚΩ), aor. I. ἤνεγκ-α.

And also in poetry:

κά-ω (καί-ω Ion.), aor. I. ἔ-κη-α Epic, and abbreviated ἔ-κε-α tragic. (The lengthened forms in  $\epsilon\iota$  are Epic: κείαι, κείον, κείομεν, κείαντο, κείαντες, κειάμενος.)

σεύ-ω, aor. I. ἔσ-σευ-α (Epic σεῦα, σεύατο).

So Epic ἀλέασθαι, ἀλεύσασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

2. Πίπτω=πι-πτόω, has an aor. I. ἔπεσα, (the  $\sigma$  being dropped after  $\tau$ , as in ἤνυσα from ἀνύω,) in Alexandrine writers, and it is found also in a chorus in Eur. Troad. 291 προσέπεσα and Alc. 471. πέσειε <sup>2</sup>, and perhaps Hdt. VI. 21.

## b. Aorist II.

3. Χέλω forms the aor. II. with a tense characteristic  $\sigma$ , ἔχεσον: in ἔπεσον the  $\sigma$  is not the tense character., but is the  $\tau$  of the root as found in the Doric aor. II. ἔπετον.

4. The aor. II. ἐκάην, ἐδάην, ἐρρήην, ἐφύην from καίω, δαίω, ρέω, φύω, are not active forms but passive or rather neuter, after the analogy of verbs in  $\mu\iota$ .

## c. Perfect Middle or Passive.

5. Some verbs which in the root have  $\epsilon\upsilon$  shorten it to  $\upsilon$  in the pft. midd. or passive, as

πιύθομαι, poet. for πυνθάνομαι, πέπυσμαι.

σεύω (poet.); midd. and pass. ἔσσυμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐσσύθην.

τεύχω (poet.), pft. τέτυγμα, aor. ἐτύχθην.

φεύγω, pft. poet. παφυγμένος.

On the contrary, ζεύγ-νυμι (aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην). Pft. ἔζευγμαι.

Obs. 1. Χέω follows this analogy: κέχυκα, κέχυμαι. While in Homer, on the contrary, we find  $\upsilon$  in πέπνυμαι from πνέω, πνεύσομαι.

6. The following perfects and pluperfects which have an independent present sense, and are therefore less often supplied by the aor. I., form their conj. and opt. in the regular form instead of the usual periphrasis with  $\delta$  and εἶν:

κτά-ομαι, I acquire. Pft. κέκτημαι, I possess. Conj. κέκτωμαι, η, ηται.

Plpft. ἐκεκτήμην. Opt. κεκτήμην, κέκτητο, κέκτητο οἱ κεκτόμην, φῶ, φτο.

μνησκόω (MNAΩ), I remind. Pft. μέμνημαι, I remember. Conj. μέμνωμαι,

η, ηται. Plpft. ἐμемνήμην. Opt. μεμνήμην, ητο, ητο οἱ μεμνήμην φῶ,

φτο (Ion. μεμνεφύμην) and Xen. Anab. I. 7. 5 μέμνοιο.

βάλλω (BAA). Perf. βέβλημαι. Conj. only διαβέβλησθε.

τέμνω (TMA). Pft. τέτμημαι. Conj. only ἐκτέτμησθον.

καλέω. Pft. κέκλημαι. Plpft. ἐκεκλήμην. Opt. κεκλήμην, ητο, ητο.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Monk ad loc.

In Homer also Od. σ, 238. is found the form λεῖστο (III. pers. opt.) for λελύοιτο, after the analogy of πήγνυτο, δαίνυτο.

*Obs.* 2. These forms were formerly accented as properisp., where the last syllable allowed it, as κεκῶμαι, κεκῆμην, κεκῆσο &c.; but as no contraction has taken place either in κεκῶμαι or κεκῆμην, which are formed from κέκτημαι and ἐκεκῆμην, (as τύπτωμαι, τυκτοίμην from τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην,) this accentuation seems erroneous.

*Obs.* 3. The ι subscr. in these optatives is the regular optative modal vowel.

### Syncope in the formation of Verbs.

§. 248. Some few verbs, in some of their forms, drop the radical vowel; this is most common in poetry and after a reduplication; as,

#### a. in the Present.

γίγνομαι, for γι-γένομαι, root ΓΕΝ.

ίσχω, (σέχω), for σι-σέχω, the σ being dropped.

μίνω, poet. for μι-μένω.

πιπράσκω, for πι-περάσκω from περάω.

πίπτω, for πι-πέτω, root ΠΕΤ.

#### b. in the Perfect.—See also the next Paragraph.

βάλλω, ΒΑΛ : pft. βέβληκα. Pft. midd. βέβλημαι. Aor. pass. ἐβλήθην.

δαμάω (δαμάω) (ΔΑΜΩ). Fut. δαμάσω. Aor. ἐδάμασα. Pft. δέδμηκα. Pft.

midd. or pass. δέδμημαι. Aor. pass. ἐδμήθην, ἐδάμην.

δέμω (mostly poet. and Ion.), (ΔΕΜΩ). Aor. ἔδειμα. Midd. ἐδειμάμην.

Pft. δίδμηκα. Perf. midd. or pass. δέδμημαι.

θνήσκω (θάν-σκω), aor. ἔθανον. Pft. τέθνηκα.

καλέω (poet. κυκλήσκω, like θνήσκω). Fut. καλώ. Pft. κέκληκα.

κάμνω, aor. ἔκαμον. Pft. κέκμηκα.

μέλω, *cura sum*, Epic μέμβλεται for με-μέ-λῃται See §. 29.

πετάννυμι, Pft. πέπταμαι.

τέμνω, aor. ἔτεμον. Pft. τέτμηκα.

#### c. in the Aorist II.

κέλομαι, Epic ἐκεκλόμην.

τέτμον, ἔτεμον defective Epic aorist, conj. τέ-τμης, from ΤΕΜΩ.

ΦΕΝΩ, Epic ἔφεφνον for ἐπέφενον.

So where there has been no reduplication (Poetic):

ἀγείρω, Epic. Aor. II. midd. ἀγέροντο, ἀγείρεσθαι, Epic part. ἀγρόμενος.

ἐγείρω, aor. ἡγρόμην (inf. ἐγείρεσθαι also prose).

ἔρχομαι, aor. II. ἦλθον inf. ἐλθεῖν &c. from ἙΛΕΥΘΩ.

ἔπω, aor. II. act. ἔσπον, midd. ἐσπόμην, σπού &c.: so ἔσπον (ἔσπετε Hom.) from ἔπω, *I say*.

ἔχω, ἔσχον, aor. II., for ἔσεχον from σέχω.

πέλομαι, imp. ἔπλεν, ἔπλετο, part. περιπλόμενος—it is however found also in prose.

πέτομαι, fut. πετήσομαι; generally πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτίσθαι.

*Obs.* Ἔσπον is for ἔσ-επον, from σέπω, the aspirate being interchanged with σ, (as in ἔξι, *sex*, ὕς, *sus*.) And this syncopated form of aor. II. gave rise to a corresponding root, ΕΞΠ with the aspirate restored, whence in the middle ἐσπόμην with the aspirate, which was the indicative in common use, while the Epic alone employed the other moods and participials, ἐσπίσθαι, ἔσπωμαι; but the original syncopated form σπέσθαι (for σέπείσθαι) was retained by the Epic in the moods of the compounds, as ἐπι-σπίσθαι, not ἐφισπίσθαι. So also ἔχω (*έχω*), σέχω, ἔσεχον, ἔσχον.

*Metathesis in the formation of Verbs.*—(See §. 29.)

§. 249. 1. In the common dialect:

σκελλω, σκελείω, pft. ἔσκληκα. Fut. σκλήσομαι.  
τλήσομαι, aor. ἔτην, root ΤΑΛ.

2. In poetry:

ἁμαρτάνω, aor. II. ἤμαρτον; Epic ἡμβροτον (for ἡμορτον), see §. 29. 5.  
βλώσσω (for μλώσσω=μώλε-σσω see §. 29. 5.), aor. ἔμολον. Pft. μέμβλωκα  
(for μέμλωκα).  
δαρθάνω, aor. ἔδαρθον; Epic ἔδραθον.  
δέρομαι (δέδορκα), aor., especially in Epic, ἔδρακον, elsewhere ἐδράκην and  
ἐδέρχθην.  
θρώσσω (θόρε-σσω), root ΘΟΡ-, as in aor. II. ἔθορον.  
πέρθω, aor. II. poet. ἔπαρθον.  
ἔπορον, πορεῖν, πορών (poet. defect.). Pft. πέπρωται, πεπρωμένος.  
τέρπω, aor. II. pass. ἐτάρπην and ἐτράπην.

*Obs.* When by this metathesis two vowels are thrown together, they coalesce, as

In the inflexions of the following verbs:

κερά-ννυμι (poet. κέρα-ω), fut. -ᾶσω. Pft. midd. κέκρᾱ-μαι for κε-κρέαμαι  
(Ion. κέκρημαι). Aor. pass. ἐκράθην (Ion. ἐκρήθην).  
πιπράσσω (for πιπρέασσω from περάω whence) fut. περάσω: Pft. πέπρᾱκα,  
πέπρᾱμαι. Aor. pass. ἐπράθην. Fut. πεπράσομαι (Ion. η for ᾱ).  
στορέ-ννυμι, bye form στρώννυμι (for στορέ-ννυμι), στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι,  
ἔστρώθην.  
πελάζω, *arpropiquo*, Trag. πελάθω, πλάθω. Aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην; poet.  
Attic ἐπλάθην. Aor. II. Attic ἐπλάμην. Pft. midd. Attic πέπλῳμαι.

And in the present: θράττω (ταράσσω, θαράσσω, θράσσω), an Attic form of ταράττω. Aor. I. ἔθραξα. Part. θράττον. So πράσσω (περάσω, πρέασσω, πράσσω), πρᾶττον, πρᾶγμα<sup>a</sup>.

*Irregular Verbs<sup>b</sup>.*

§. 250. 1. Verbs are called Regular when the tenses are formed according to the general rules, the simple root being either unchanged in the present, or strengthened according to the general analogies given in §. 210 sqq.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 491.

<sup>b</sup> Carmichael's Greek Verbs. Edinburgh, MDCCLXII.  
Buttm. Irregular Verbs. Veitch. Irreg. Verbs. Edinb. 1848.

2. Hence Irregular verbs are divided into

1. *Those of which the root has in the pres. and imperf. undergone some anomalous change.*

2. *Those whose tenses are, either really or apparently, not formed according to the general rules.*

*a. Anomala.*—Where the root has undergone such changes, that the connection between the present and the other tenses is seemingly lost, as βλώσκω and μολεῖν, πίπτω and ἔπεσον : or where some change has taken place in the root which is not referable to any general principle, as δάκνω (δακ), fut. δήξομαι.

*β. Defectiva.*—Where some of the tenses which would naturally be formed from the verb not being in use, the notion which they ought to express is supplied by the tenses of some other verb, cognate in sense, whereof the present is generally obsolete, as φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα.

*γ. Abundantia.*—Where there are two or more forms of the same tense in use, as ἔδυνα and ἔδυσα.

3. The Irregular verbs in class 1. *a.* in reality follow analogies of their own ; so that in each class, comprehending a greater or less number of verbs, the tenses are for the most part formed on a fixed principle : the classes are,

1. Verbs whose root has in the present and imperfect been strengthened by the insertion of τ, as πέκτω, τίκτω.

2. Verbs whose root has been strengthened by the insertion of ν, as βάλνω.

3. .... by the insertion of νε, as βυνέω.

4. .... by the insertion of αν or αιν, as αλσθάνομαι.

5. .... by the insertion of ν before the radical consonant, and αν before the termination, as μανθάνω.

6. .... by the insertion of σκ, or ισκ, as ἀλίσκομαι.

7. .... by the insertion of σ before the κ of the root, as διδάσκω.

8. .... by reduplication, as γίγνομαι.

9. Verbs which formed their future in ησω, as ε from a form in έω.

*Obs. 1.* The verbs which are seldom or never found in prose are in smaller type.—*M.* (*Middle*) signifies that the verb forms a fut. and aor. midd.—*D.* signifies *Deponent*, that is, a verb used only in the middle.—*D. M.* (*Middle Deponent*), that is, a verb whose passive aorist has a middle, and *D. P.* (*Passive Deponent*) a passive signification.—*Fut. Midd.* a verb whose fut. midd. is in use instead of the active. Single instances of late forms are not given ; for these see Veitch's Irregular Verbs, Edinb. 1848.

*Obs. 2.* The abbreviation, &c. after an irregularly formed future or aorist, signifies that the rest of the tenses, not specified, follow, if formed at all, the future.



*Verbs whose root has in the Pr. and Impft. undergone an anomalous change.*

§. 251. *Verbs whose proper root κ has been strengthened by the insertion of τ.*

See §. 211. 2.

1. *πέκτ-ω, shear, comb*; Att. *πεκτέω* (Arist. Aves 714.), Epic *πέκω* (ΠΕΚ), fut. *πέξω* &c. In the former sense *κείρειν*, in the latter *ξάλειν* or *κτενίζειν* is generally used; but a present *πέκω* or *πέκω* is now generally assumed, though the Latin *pecto* seems to point to the form given above.

Irregular verbs though varying from the common analogy, yet follow analogies of their own, and may be formed into classes, as follows:

2. *τίκτ-ω, bring forth* (of the mother) or *beget*<sup>a</sup> (of the father) (ΤΕΚ); fut. *τέξω*<sup>b</sup>, generally *-ομαι*, aor. II. *ἔτεκον*, pft. *τέτοκα*, fut. midd. *τεκείσθε*.

*Obs.* In the sense of *beget*, Homer generally, but not invariably<sup>c</sup>, uses the middle. In Attic Greek only the pres. impft. and aor. II. are used in the active; and in the middled the aor. II. in the sense of *to beget*<sup>e</sup>; but also by poets in the same sense as the active. Pft. midd. *τέτεγγμαι*, later *τέτογγμαι*. Aor. I. pass. *ἐτέχθη*<sup>f</sup> un-Attic. Aor. I. *ἔτεξα* is very rare: *τέξασθαι*, Hesiod Theog. 889, where *τέξεσθαι* is another reading. In Hymn. Ven. 127, there is a fut. form *τεκείσθαι*, and Arat. 124 *τεξείσθε*.

§. 252. *Verbs whose root ends in a vowel, but the Present and Impft. have been strengthened by the insertion of ν, the other tenses are formed from the root.*

*Obs.* 1. So in Latin *fundo, fudi, pango, tango*.

*Obs.* 2. *a* has been lengthened to *αι* in *βαίνω*, *αι* in *θαίνω*.

1. *βαίνω* (BA, *βῶσι* Od. ξ, 86. Thuc. V. 77 *ἐκβῶντας*), fut. *βήσομαι* (Doric *βασεῖμαι*). Pft. *βέβηκα*: another form is Plur. *βεβάμεν*, *βεβάδαι*, *βεβᾶσι*. Inf. *βεβάναι*. Part. *βεβαῶς*, *βεβῶς*. Plpft. plur. *ἑβέβᾶμεν*, *ἑβέβᾶτε*, *ἑβέβᾶσαν* Homer. In some compounds we find this form in the Perf. Midd., as *παραβέβημαι* (Thuc. I. 123). Aor. *παρεβάθην* (Thuc. III. 67), verb. adj. *βατός*. Aor. II. *ἔβην*. Hom. *βάτην*, *βάσαν*, for *ἐβήτην*, *ἐβησαν*. Aor. I. *ἔβησα* and Fut. *βήσω*, transitive in poetry, Ionic, and late prose. Aor. M. *ἐβήσεο*, sometimes *ἐβήσατο*. Part. *ἀναβησάμενοι* Od. ο, 475. Imper. *βήσεο*.

In a transitive sense, the usual form is *βιβάζω*. Another form is *βιβᾶω* or *βίβημι*, *I step*: *βιβᾶ, βιβῶν, βιβᾶς*, and also *βάσκω*, which is both neuter

<sup>a</sup> Eur. Suppl. 1089-92. Herc. Furens 975.

<sup>742</sup> Æsch. P. V. 868.

Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Il. β, 742, &c. See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>e</sup> Herm. Trach. 831.

<sup>b</sup> Arist. Thesm. 509. Eur. Troad.

<sup>d</sup> Ellendt.

<sup>f</sup> Films. Heraclid. 634.

and transitive: the transitive sense is found in the comp. ἐπιβῆτον Od. ψ. 52: καταβαίνει Pind. Pyth. VIII. 78. On βαίνω πόδα, see §. 558. 2.

2. δύνω (ΔΥ), *enter, put on*, (synonymous with δύομαι), fut. δύσω, midd. δύσομαι, aor. ἔδυσα, midd. ἐδυσάμην, pft. δέδυκα (intrans.). midd. δέδῃμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐδῆθην, aor. II. ἔδυν, (3rd pl. ἐδύν) δῆθι, opt. δύνῃην (ἐκδύμεν, 1st. plur. II. π, 99), Epic aor. II. δύσκειν, Epic aor. I. midd. ἐδύσετο, imper. δύσεο, fut. midd. δυσόμενος. Later aor. I. ἔδυνα: Hdt. III. 98 ἐνδυνέουσι, for ἐνδυνούσι.

In Homer there is a present and impft. middle δύομαι &c.

3. ελαύνω (ΕΛΑ), also ἐλάω, ᾗς, ᾗ, (ἀπέλα imper. Xen. Cyrop. VIII. 3, 32; ἔλων II. ω, 696: ἐλᾷ Pind. Nem. III. 74: ἔλα Eur. Herc. Fur. 819), Fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ, Att. prose (Ep. ἐλάσσω), 3rd pl. ἐλόωσι, for ἐλῶσι Xen. Aor. ἤλασα, poet. ἔλασα (ἐλασσα), pft. ἐλήλακα, midd. ἐλήλαμαι (un-Attic ἐλήλασμαι), plpft. sometimes ἡλήλατο, aor. pass. ἡλάσθην (un-Attic ἡλάσθην).—Midd. aor. ἡλασάμην II. λ, 682.

4. θύνω (ΘΥ), *I rage*, fut. θύσω, later aor. I. ἔθυνα &c., aor. II. part. θύμενος.

5. πίνω (ΠΙ), fut. πίομαι, later πιόμαι, aor. II. ἔπιον, imp. πῖθι (Epic and later also πῖε), inf. πιεμεν (II. π, 825 &c.) syncopated πῖν or πῖν. Pr. midd. πίομαι (for πίνω) Pind. Ol. VI. 86. Cognate root ΠΟ, Lat. *poto*, from which are formed pft. πέπωκα, pft. midd. πέπομαι, aor. pass. ἐπόθην, fut. ποθήσομαι, verb. adj. ποτός, ποτέος. The ι of πίομαι is long in Aristoph. and Pindar l. c., elsewhere short, except in Homer sometimes.

6. τίνω (ΤΙ), *pay a penalty*, midd. *avenge* (see §. 585), fut. τίσω, aor. ἐτίσα, pft. τέτικα, perf. midd. τέτισμαι, aor. ἐτίσθην, verb. adj. τιστέος. The ι of the present is in the Epic long, in the Attic, and Doric of Pindar, short: but in the forms τίσειν, τίσαι, τίσεσθαι, τίσασθαι, both in the simple and compound verbs, the ι is long. Ionic bye form τίννμι (Eur. Orest. 323 ῥ).

7. φθάνω (ΦΘΑ), *get before*, fut. φθήσομαι, late φθάσω, Dor. φθάξω, aor. I. ἐφθασα, Dor. ἐφθαξα, aor. ἐφθην, φθῆναι, φθάς, pft. ἐφθακα. Epic aor. midd. part. φθάμενος. ᾱ Epic, ᾶ Attic, later writers common. The aor. II. imp. conj. opt. φθῆθι, φθῶ, φθαίην, are not commonly used. Epic. conj. φθήῃ, φθέωμεν, φθέωσι. II. κ, 346 παραφθαῖησι 3 sing. opt. aor.

8. φθίνω (ΦΘΙ), *pass away* (rarely, *destroy*<sup>a</sup>), fut. φθίσω, aor. ἔφθισα, trans. *I destroyed*. Midd. φθίσομαι, pass. ἐφθίμαι, III. plur.

<sup>a</sup> Theocr. xiv. 122. Herm. Soph. El. 1414.

ἐφθίνται; plpf. ἐφθίμην (which also has the aoristic sense, and forms its moods after the analogy of verbs in μι), conj. φθίωμαι, poet. φθίωμαι, opt. φθίμην, φθίτω, inf. φθίσθαι, part. φθίμενος: verb. adj. φθιτός (see §. 301. c.): aor. pass. ἐφθίθην: bye form φθίω, always intransitive. Φθίνω is found (as intransitive) in prose also, but only in the present, and certain phrases. Later bye forms of fut. are φθιλήσω, aor. ἐφθίλησα, pf. ἐφθίληκα: ι Ep. ι Att.: ἐφθίμαι, ἐφθίμην, φθιτός always short.

*Obs.* The poetic fut. πεφήσεται (II. γ, 155) points to a vocalic root (ΦΑ) of φαίνω, as seen in φάος, and in φάε Od. ξ, 502.

§. 253. Analogous to these are three verbs, to whose root a strengthening ν is added:

1. δάκνω (ΔΑΚ, ΔΗΚ), fut. δήξομαι, aor. II. ἔδακον, pft. δέδηκα, pft. midd. or pass. δέδηγμαι, which is the tense mostly in use in the passive: aor. I. pass. ἐδήχθην, fut. δηχθήσομαι.

2. κάμνω (ΚΑΜ), fut. καμῶμαι, aor. II. ἔκαμον, conj. aor. κεκάμω Hom., pft. κέκμηκα (κεκάμηκα), Epic part. pft. κεκμηώς, ότος, ώτος. Midd. aor. II. ἐκαμόμην.

3. τέμνω (ΤΕΜ), fut. τεμῶ; aor. II. ἔτεμον and old Attic ἔταμον, pft. τέτμηκα, Apoll. Rhod. τετμηότι, midd. τέτμημαι, conj. dual τέτμησθον; aor. pass. ἐτμήθην; fut. τμηθήσομαι Lys. p. 105. 29. III. fut. τετμήσομαι, verb. adj. τμητέος. M. Epic and Ionic present τάμνω, Hom. τέμω II. ν, 707. Epic bye form τμήγω, ἔτμηξα, ἔτμαγον, ἐτμάγην.

§. 254. *Verbs whose proper root ending in a vowel has been strengthened by the insertion of νε before the termination.*

1. βυνέω (ΒΥ), fut. βύσω, aor. ἔβῦσα, pft. midd. βέβυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐβύσθην.

βύω, pres., un-Attic. In Hdt. διαβύνεται and διαβυνέονται.

2. ἱκνέομαι (ΙΚ), generally found in the compound ἀφικνέομαι; fut. ἱξομαι, aor. ἰκόμην, pft. ἱγμαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι. III. pl. pft. Ion. ἀπικάται. In Hesiod Theog. 481 an Epic syncopated aorist ἱκτο (part. ἱκμενος Soph. Phil. 494?). The root ἱκω is in use in the Epic dialect: impf. ἱκον, aor. ἱξον (Hom. Hymn. Apoll. 223). The pres. ἱκνούμαι signifies in Homer, *to go through*, in Attic Greek, *to go as a suppliant*; but the usual present in Epic is ἱκω, ἱκάνω, (in tragedy the latter only,) and in prose ἀφικνούμαι: ἦκω, *veni, I am here*, is post-Homeric, and seems to be a dialectic form of ἱκω, (as σκήπτων and σκίπων), aor. ἦξα and pft. ἦκα only in late Greek. Pres. part. used as adjective ἱκνούμενος, in prose: also Thuc. I. 99.

3. *κυνέω* (ΚΥ), fut. *κῦσω*, (Eur. Cycl. 172 *κυνήσομαι*.) aor. *ἐκῦσα*, but *προσκυνέω*, *I salute*, has *προσκυνήσω*, *προσεκύνησα*, poet. also *προσέκυσα*, inf. *προσκύσαι*.

4. *ὑποσχνέομαι* (*ὑπίσχομαι* Ion.) fut. *ὑποσχήσομαι* : pft. *ὑπέσχημαι* : aor. II. *ὑπέσχομην*, imp. *ὑπόσχου*. In Plat. Phædr. p. 235 D *ὑποσθέντι* (aor. I. pass.) is a conjecture : so *ἀμπισχνούμαι* and *ἀμπίσχομαι* (*ἀμπέχω*), *ἀμφέξομαι*, *ἡμπισχόμην*, and with double augm. *ἡμπειχόμην*.

5. So also the dialectic forms *οἰχνέω* (*οἶχομαι*), *ἐνδυνέω* Ion. (*ἐνδύω*).

§. 255. *Verbs whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Imp. by the insertion of ᾱν or αυ before the termination.*

*Obs.* The pres. and impf. of these verbs are formed from a strengthened, the aor. II. from the simple, root in the usual way : the fut. from the simple root by adding the termination *ήσω* (see §. 184. 5.) instead of *ίσω*. The aor. I. and pft. follow the future, and become *ησα*, *ηκα*. The *α* of *ᾱνω* is short, except *ἰκάνω*.

1. *αἰσθάνομαι*, (dep. mid.), *I feel*, imp. *ἦσθάνομην*, fut. *αἰσθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἦσθόμην*, *αἰσθέσθαι*, I. aor. *αἰσθηθήναι* LXX. The grammarians seem also to recognise *αἰσθομαι* as a present.

2. *ἀλταίνω*, fut. *ἀλτήσω*, aor. II. *ἤλιτον* : midd. has the same meaning. Pft. part. midd. *ἀλτήμενος*, *sinning* ; or it may come from an obsolete pres. *ἀλίτημι*.

3. *ἀλφάνω*<sup>a</sup>, aor. II. *ἤλφον*.

4. *ἀμαρτάνω*, fut. *ἀμαρτήσομαι*, aor. *ἡμαρτον*, Ep. *ἡμβροτον*, (see §. 29,) with a lene breathing, (as *ἄλτο* from *ἄλλομαι*.) pft. *ἡμάρτηκα*, pft. midd. or pass. *ἡμάρτημαι* Soph. : aor. I. pass. *ἡμαρτήθην* Thuc. : verbal *ἀμαρτητέος* Demosth. : aor. I. *ἡμαρτήσα* late, and G. T.

5. *ἀπεχθάνομαι*, (poet. *ἐχθομαι*, aor. *ἤχθόμην*), Theocr. *ἀπέχθομαι*, fut. *ἀπεχθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἀπηχθόμην*<sup>b</sup>, pft. *ἀπήχθημαι*.

6. *αὐξάνω* (*αὐξω*), fut. *αὐξήσω* (*αὐξανῶ* LXX.), aor. I. *ἠύξησα*, pft. *ἠύξηκα*, pass. and midd. pft. *ἠύξημαι*, fut. *αὐξήσομαι*, aor. *ἠύξήθην*, fut. *αὐξήθήσομαι* : Ep. *ἀέξω* Eur. Hipp. 537, only in pres. and impft.

7. *βλαστάνω*, fut. *βλαστήσω*, aor. *ἐβλαστον*, pft. *ἐβλάστηκα*, aor. I. *ἐβλάστησα* Hippoc. : Æsch. Choeph. 589 *βλαστοῦσι*(?).

8. *δαρθάνω*, fut. *δαρθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἐδαρθον* (poet. *ἐδραθον*), pft. *δεδάρθηκα*, aor. pass. *κατεδάρθην* Aristoph. ; *κατέδραθεν* for *-ήσαν* Apoll. II. 1229, *καταδραθῶ* Od. ε, 471.

9. *κιχάνω* and *κιχάνομαι* (*κίχω*, *κίχημι*), in tragedy *κιγχάνω*, fut. *κιχήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἐκίχον*, conj. *κίχω* &c. These alone are in use in Attic poets, but in Epic *ἐκικήσατο* : impf. *ἐκίχεις* from KIXHMI : aor. (*ἐκίχην*) *ἐκίχημεν*, *-ήτην*, conj. *κιχείω*, opt. *κιχέην*, Inf. *κιχῆναι*, *κιχήμεναι*, part. *κιχείς* : midd. *κιχήμενος* : Dor. aor. I. *ἐκίκα*, *I pushed*

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 285.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 293.

*αιωαγ* (Ar. Ach. 869), comes from ΚΙΧΩ: ἱ Ep. ἱ Att., α Ep. ᾱ Att.<sup>a</sup>.

10. οἰδαίνω, οἰδαίνω (οἰδέω, οἰδάω), fut. οἰδήσω, pft. ᾤδηκα Eur. Cycl. 227, aor. ᾤδησα. Eur. Hipp. 1210 ἀνοἰδήσαν.

11. ὀλισθαίνω (-αίνω un-Attic<sup>b</sup>), fut. ὀλισθήσω; aor. II. ὤλισθον; pft. ὤλισθηκα, not in Attic; aor. I. late ὤλισθησα<sup>c</sup>.

12. ὀφλισκάνω, *I am guilty of*, fut. ὀφλήσω; aor. II. ὤφλον<sup>d</sup>, inf. ὀφλεῖν or ὀφλειν, part. ὀφλόν or ὀφλων: pft. ὤφληκα, pass. ὤφλημαι; aor. I. late ὀφλήσαι; Hdt. VIII. 26. ὤφλεε for ὤφλει, impft. of ὀφλέω. The double strengthening of pres. by the *ισκ* and the *αν* is remarkable.

§. 256. The following verbs lengthen the radical *α* into *αι*:

1. ἐριδαίνω, aor. I. Hom. ἐριδήσασθαι.

2. ἐρυθαίνω, fut. ἐρυθήσω, midd. ἐρυθαίνεται, Homeric bye form ἐρεῦθε, ἐρεῦσαι, aor. I. late ἐρύθησε Apoll.

3. καρδαίνω, in Attic, regular.; Ion. and late fut. καρδήσω; aor. I. ἐκέρδησα, which is the older formation; Hdt. has both forms of the aor.: pft. κεκέρδαγκα and κεκέρδακα<sup>e</sup>.

4. ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφραῖσθαι late), fut. ὀσφρήσομαι; aor. II. ὠσφρόμην and ὠσφράμην Hdt. I. 80; aor. I. ὠσφρησάμην and ὠσφρανθῆναι, late.

§. 257. Verbs in which *αν* is inserted before the termination and *ν* before the radical Consonant.

*Obs.* The short vowel of the simple root is lengthened in the tenses, as λανθάνω, λήσομαι, except μανθάνω.

1. ἀνθάνω (ΑΔ), fut. ἀδήσω Hdt. V. 39, impft. ἐάνθανον Hdt. (ἐήνθανον, ἦνθανον Hom. <sup>1</sup>), aor. II. ἔαδον Hdt., ἔδον Hom., pft. ἔαδα, Theocr. ἔαδε, Dor. midd. aor. ἀδείσθαι.—Homer. aor. εὔαδον, that is ἔψαδον.

2. ἐρυγγάνω, ΕΡΥΓΓ, (for ἐρυνγάνω), fut. ἐρεῦζομαι, aor. II. ἤρυγον—a bye form is ἐρεῦγω and ἐρεύνομαι, but not in Attic Greek—and ἐρευζάμην, but not in Attic Greek or Homer.

3. θινγγάνω, ΘΙΓΓ, (for θινγάνω) fut. θίξομαι, aor. II. ἔθιγον.

4. λαγχάνω, ΛΑΧ, (for λανχάνω), fut. λήψομαι, Ion. λάφομαι, aor. II. ἔλαχον, Hom. aor. λέλαχον, conj. λελάχω (trans.): pft. εἶληχα (sometimes λέλογχα from ΛΕΓΧ, as πέπονθα from ΠΕΝΘ) pft. midd. εἶληγμαι, aor. ἐλήχθην, verbal ληκτέος.

5. λαμβάνω, ΛΑΒ, (λανβάνω), fut. (with η for α) λήψομαι, (Ion. λάμψομαι, Dor. λάψομαι, λαψοῦμαι and λαψεῖμαι,) aor. II. ἔλαβον, (ἐλλαβον Hom.), imper. λάβε and λαβέ, pft. act. εἶληφα, (Ion. and Dor. λελάβηκα,) pft. pass. εἶλημμαι and ἐλέημμαι<sup>h</sup>, (Ion. ἐλέῃμμαι,

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley *Æ. R.* 1430.

<sup>b</sup> Porson *Phoen.* 1398.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 742.

<sup>d</sup> Elms. Ach. 689. Heracl. 985.

<sup>e</sup> Lobeck *Phryn.* 34.

<sup>f</sup> Butt. *Irreg. Verbs* ad loc.

<sup>g</sup> Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 63, 64.

<sup>h</sup> *Æsch. Ag.* 876. Eur. Ion. 1113. Aristoph. *Ecc.* 1090.

λελάμφθαι, Dor. λέλάμμαι, λελάφθαι,) aor. I. pass. ἐλήφθην, un-Attic εἰλήφθην, (Ion. ἐλάμφθην,) aor. II. midd. ἐλαβόμην (Hom. ἐλλαβόμην, Ep. λελαβέσθαι): verb. adj. ληπτέος and Ion. λαμπτέος.

6. λανθάνω, ΛΑΘ, (Homeric present λήθω, sometimes in Attic,) fut. λήσω, aor. II. ἐλαθον, λελάθω conj. η II. ο, 6ο., pft. λέληθα. Midd. λανθάνομαι, *I forget (I lie hid from myself)*, (λάθομαι, sometimes λήθομαι,) fut. λήσομαι, λασεύμαι Theocr. IV. 39, fut. III. λελήσομαι Eur., pft. λέλησμαι, (λέλαῶσαι Ep.,) aor. II. ἐλαθόμην, (ελαθέσθαι Ep.,) aor. I. ἐλησάμην Moschus, λησάμενος Pind.: Theocr. II. 46. λασθήμην aor. I. pass. = λαθέσθαι—λησόμενος Soph. Elect. 1249, *about to be forgotten* (Ellendt ad voc. but it need not be passive)—ἐπλήθω, *I cause to forget*, aor. Hom. ἐπέλησα: in Pind. Ol. XI. 3 ἐπιλέλαθα, *I have forgotten*, instead of ἐπιλέλησμαι, so Hdt. III. 46 ἐπιεληθέναι: ἐπιλασθέν aor. I. pass. part. Theocr. and Pind. — ἐκληθάνω Hom., ἐκλέλαθον Hom., Theocr. ἐκλάσας<sup>a</sup>.

7. μανθάνω, ΜΑΘ, fut. μαθήσομαι, (μαθεύμαι Theocr. XI. 6ο.,) aor. II. ἔμαθον, pft. μεμάθηκα.

8. πυνθάνομαι, ΠΥΘ (poet. πεύθομαι), fut. πεύσομαι, (very rarely πευσοῦμαι,) aor. II. ἐπυνθόμην<sup>b</sup>, Ion. imper. πύθεν, Epic opt. πεπύθοιτο: pft. πέπυσμαι, πέπυσσαι Plat., πέπυσσαι Ep.: verb. adj. πειυστός, -τέος.

9. τυγχάνω (ΤΥΧ), fut. τεύξομαι (from lengthened root ΤΕΥΧ), aor. II. ἔτυχον, pft. τετύχηκα Thuc. I. 32, (Ion. τέτευχα,) plpft. ἐτετεύχεε, part. τετυχώς Od. μ, 243, aor. I. Epic ἐτύχησα (Od. ε, 334). Active form τεύχω, *I make to be*; fut. τεύξω, aor. ἔτευξα, pft. τέτυγμαι (Hom. III. pl. τετεύχεται, -ατο), ἐτύχθην, Epic fut. III. τετεύξομαι, verb. adj. τευκτός and τυκτός: (τετεύχατον Il. ν. 346., supposed pft. from τεύχω, is to be read ἐτεύχετον.) Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι in sense of τεύξαι, τεύξασθαι.

Obs. The midd. or pass. of τεύχω, τετύχθαι, is used for εἶναι Ep., and ἐτύχθην for ἔτυχε.

10. χανθάνω (ΧΑΘ), fut. χείσομαι (as πείσομαι, σπείσομαι); aor. II. ἔχαδον, inf. χαδέειν: pft. with present sense κέχανδα, plpft. κεχάνθειν Il. ω, 192.

§. 258. Verbs, whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Impft. by the insertion of σκ, when the character. of the root is a Vowel (except κυῖσκω, χρηῖσκομαι); σκ, when it is a consonant. Many Verbs of this class are also strengthened by reduplication.

1. ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ or ΑΛΟ), fut. ἀλώσομαι; aor. II., after the analogy of verbs in μι, ἤλων, (Att. ἐάλων,) conj. ἀλῶ (ἀλώω Hom.), φς &c., opt. ἀλοῖην, ἀλόην Hom., inf. ἀλῶναι, ἀλόμεναι Hom., part.

<sup>a</sup> Heph. Gaisf. p. 16.

<sup>b</sup> Hdt. i. 83.

ἄλους; pft. ἤλωκα and ἔάλωκα, (Dor. ἄλωκα). The former is the more usual Ionic<sup>a</sup> and Attic form, but the latter always in Thucyd., Demosthenes and the common dialect, and sometimes in Attic<sup>b</sup> poetry. The active voice is supplied by αἰρεῖν.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλόω<sup>c</sup> (AMBA or AMBAO), fut. ἀμβλώσω; aor. I. ἤμβλωσα; pft. ἤμβλωκα, midd. ἤμβλωμαι; aor. II. ἤμβλων, later Greek.

3. ἀμπλακίσκω, (Dor. ἀμπλακίσκω, aor. II. ἤμβλακον), fut. ἀμπλακήσω, aor. ἤμπλακον, ἀπλακεῖν trag.

4. ἀναβιώσκομαι (BIOΩ), *a. I live*, aor. II. ἀνεβίων—*b. I restore to life*; aor. I. midd. ἀνεβιώσαμην, Plat. Phæd. 89 B.

Act. ἀναβιώσκω late and rare, aor. ἀνεβίωσα—βιώσκομαι Aristot.; aor. I. ἐβιώσαο, *restore to life*, Od. θ, 468.

5. ἀνᾶλίσκω (AAO), (old Attic ἀναλώω), imp. ἀνήλισκον (old Attic ἀνάλουν without augment); fut. ἀνᾶλώσω; aor. I. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα (κατηνάλωσα); pft. ἀνάλωκα, Attic<sup>d</sup> ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι; aor. I. ἀνᾶλώθην and ἀνηλώθην (always ᾶ).

6. ἀπαφίσκω (AΦO, *paîrōr*), fut. ἀπαφίσσω; aor. I. ἐξεπάφησεν; aor. II. ἥπαφον, midd. ἀπάφοιτο, in act. sense. The other forms are supplied by the kindred verb ἀπατάω: so always in Homer ἀπατήσω, ἡπάτησα &c. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

7. ἀραρίσκω (AP or APO), trans.; fut. ἀρῶ and ᾄρω; aor. ἤρσα, midd. ἀρσάμενος (Hesiod. Sc. 320). More usual aor. ἤραρον, ἀραρεῖν, ἀραρών, (also intrans.). Imp. ἀράρισκεν Od. ξ, 23. Intrans. pft. ᾤραρα, Ion. and Ep. ᾄρηρα.—Ep. part. ἀράρνια; plpft. ἤράρειν; pft. midd. or pass. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, Ep. ἀρμένος. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

8. ἀρέσκω (APE), (Soph. El. 147 e conj. Monk), fut. ἀρέσω; aor. I. ἤρεσα poet. ἄρεσσα; pft. ἀρήρεκα is quoted as in use) ἤρεσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἤρέσθην.

9. βιβρώσκω (BPO), fut. βρώσομαι, late, (in Attic ἐσθίω, fut. ἔδομαι, and aor. II. ἔφαγον were used,) Ep. aor. ἐβρων, pft. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρώς; II. pft. opt. βεβρώθοις II. δ, 35. (but see §. 261. 3.); pft. midd. βέβρωμαι; aor. I. pass. ἐβρώθην; fut. βεβρώσομαι Od. β, 203. (Reduplicated.)

10. βλώσκω (MOΛ), aor. ἔμολον, fut. μολοῦμαι, pft. μέμβλωκα: (μολέω, μολέσκω, by attraction of liquids, μλοέσκω, βλοέσκω, βλώσκω. See §. 29.)

11. γεγωνίσκω (γεγωνέω), impft. ἐγεγώνευν (III. sing. εἰ), inf. γεγωνεῖν, imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen., fut. γεγωνήσω, aor. I. ἐγεγώνησα, Ep. pft. γέγωνα, (whence both the presents are formed), inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνός, imp. γέγωνε, conj. γεγώνω: verb. adj. γεγωνητίον: ἐγγέγωνον aor. Hom. (?).

<sup>a</sup> Æsch. Ag. 30.

<sup>b</sup> Eur. Androm. 356.

<sup>c</sup> Mœris p. 25. Valck.

Phoen. 591. Elmsley Soph. Aj. 1049. Herm. Aj. 1028.

12. γηράσκω (ΓΗΡΑ), fut. γηράσομαι (seldom γηράσω); aor. I ἐγήρασα (trans. *Æsch. Supp.* 901.), inf. γηῶσαι: also γηῶναι (Att. especially) from an old aor. II. ἐγήραν from γήρημι, Epic part. γηράς II. ρ, 197, Hes. Opp. et Di. 188; pft. γεγήρακα.

13. γινώσκω (later γινώσκω), ΓΝΟ, fut. γνώσομαι; aor. II. ἔγνω, III. pl. ἔγνω and ἔγνω Pind. γνώθι, γνώσιν, συγγνώμη (?) *Æsch. Suppl.* 230, γνώ, γνώναι, Epic γνώμεναι, γνούς—pft. ἔγνωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἔγνωσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἔγνώσθην; verb. adj., γνωστός (old form γνωτός) γνωστέος: aor. act. in compounds ἔγνωσα.

*Obs.* This verb is formed from the root γνούς, γνω (*Engl. know*) by a reduplication: γι-νώ-σκω.

14. διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ), Ion. διδρήσκω &c.: generally compounded as ἀποδ-, διαδ-, ἐκδ-, fut. δράσομαι; pft. δέδρακα; aor. II. ἔδραν, (δραίνω, δρῶ, δρᾶναι, δράς); aor. I. ἔδρασα, common dialect. (Reduplicated.)

15. ἐπαυρίσκομαι (ΑΥΡ), (ἐπαυρίσκω *Theogn.* ἐπαυρέω *Hesiod*); aor. ἐπαῦρον Pind., conj. ἐπαύρη, inf. ἐπαυρεῖν -έμεν *Hom.*, *I reap the fruit of*; fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι: aor. midd. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπαυρέσθαι; bye form of aor. II. inf. ἐπαυράσθαι: aor. I. ἐπαύρασθαι non-Attic.

16. εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ), fut. εὐρήσω; pft. εὔρηκα; pft. pass. εὔρημαι; aor. II. εὔρον, imp. εὔρέ; later aorist εὔρα in LXX.; aor. I. pass. εὔρεθην; verb. adj. εὔρετός and εὐρητέος; aor. II. midd. εὔρόμην, later εὔραμην: for aug. see §. 173. 2.

17. ἡβάσκω (ΗΒΑ), *I am growing a man* (ἡβάω, *I am a man*), aor. ἡβησα: in compounds the form in ᾶω has the sense of “to grow:” ἀνῆβαν, *to grow young again*.

18. θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ. Metath. ΘΝΑ,) ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι, (poet. θανοῦμαι), aor. II. ἀπέθανον, (poet. ἔθανον, θανών, οἱ θανόντες, *the dead*, also in prose); pft. with lengthened η, τέθνηκα; I. pl. τέθναμεν &c. from obsolete pft. τέθναα. (see §. 305) III. pl. τεθνᾶσιν in poetry and prose, opt. τεθναίην, inf. τεθνάναι, often in present sense, (probably from τέθνημι: Ep. τεθνάμεν: *Æsch. Agam.* 539 τεθνᾶναι, contracted from τεθναίναι,) part. τεθνηκώς and τεθνεώς: fut. III. τεθνήξω (old Attic) and τεθνήξομαι.

καταθνήσκω, poet. always καταθανεῖν, καταθανών, imp. κάτθανε but seldom.

19. θρώσκω (ΘΟΡ. Metath. ΘΡΟ), fut. θοροῦμαι, aor. II. ἔθορον, pft. II. τέθορα.

20. ἰλάσκομαι (ΙΑΑ), Ep. also ἰλόμαι, *Æsch.* ἰλόμαι; fut. ἰλάσομαι, Dor. ἰλάξομαι; aor. I. ἰλασάμην. Poet. active forms, ἰληθι Ep., ἰλάθι Dor.: (*be favourable*) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι.

21. κικλήσκω, bye form of καλέω. (Reduplicated.)

22. κύτσκω, *I conceive*; inchoative of κύω: aor. ἔκυσσα—M. ἐκυσάμην.



23. μεθύσκω (ΜΕΘΥ), *I made drunk*, fut. μεθύσω, aor. ἐμέθυσα: μεθύω, *I am drunk*, borrows its forms from the passive, ἐμεθύσθην &c.

24. μνησ্কω (ΜΝΑ), *I remember*; fut. μνήσω; aor. ἐμνησα, midd. ἐμνησάμην—midd. μμνήσκομαι, *I remember or mention*; pass. aor. ἐμνήσθην; fut. μνησθήσομαι: pft. with present sense μέμνημαι, imp. μέμνησο, conj. μεμνώμαι: plpft. ἐμεμνήμην with impft. sense: opt. μεμνήμην, Att. μεμνοίμην and μεμνόμεν<sup>a</sup>; fut. III. μεμνήσομαι, *I will be mindful*; in trag. also *I will mention*: fut. μνησθήσομαι, *I will mention*: μνώμαι Ion. (in the sense of “*woo*,” also in the other dialects): hence the Ionic forms μνέεται, μνεώμενος, μνώντο Hom. μνώω Apoll. In Hom. we find μέμνη for μέμνησαι, imp. μέμνεο for μέμνησο. (Reduplicated.)

25. πάσχω for πάθσκω (ΠΑΘ), aor. ἐπαθον, fut. πείσομαι from a root ΠΕΝΘ, as seen in πένθος. (So σπείσομαι from ΣΠΕΝΔ, χέλομαι from ΧΑΝΔ.) Pft. πέποιθα (from root πεθ), syncop. 2<sup>nd</sup> plur. πέποιθε, Hom. part. πεπαθῖα from ΠΑΘ. Æsch. Ag. 1624 aor. I. πήσας (?): verb. adj. παθής. G. T. ἐπαθήσατε Heb. x. 34.

26. πιπίσκω (ΠΙΠ) fut. πῖσω, aor. I. ἐπίσα.

27. πιπράσκω (ΠΡΑ). (Fut. and aor. are expressed in common language by ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην.) Pft. πέπρᾱκα (from πεπέρᾱκα); pft. midd. πέπρᾱμαι, inf. πεπρᾶσθαι, often used as the aor.: aor. ἐπρᾶθην; fut. III. πεπρᾶσομαι, often used as simple fut. πρᾶθήσομαι. The Ionic forms have η: πιπρήσκω, ἐπρήθην &c. Epic and old form πέρρημι, fut. περᾶσω (περῶ, περᾶν, περάαν), aor. ἐπέρᾱσα. (Reduplicated.)

28. στερίσκω (seldom στερέω) (ΣΤΕΡ), *I deprive*; fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα: pft. ἐστέρηκα—pass. στερίσκομαι, στεροῦμαι; fut. στερήσομαι, pft. ἐστέρημαι; aor. ἐστερήθην: στέρομαι signifies a neuter, not a passive state, *am without it—am deprived*; hence also στερεῖς poet. aor. II. The more usual form of the active is ἀποστερέω. In Hom. we find a conjugation with ε, as στερέσαι: hence the old Att. fut. ἀποστερείσθαι for -ήσεσθαι.

29. τιτρώσκω (τορέω, ΤΡΟ), fut. τρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, pft. pass. or midd. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην, fut. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι: Hom. τρώω, *to hurt*.—(Reduplicated.)

30. φάσκω (ΦΑ), ind. obsolete, impft. ἔφασκον; fut. φήσω; aor. ἔφησα; aor. II. midd. ἐφάμην.

31. φαίσκω or φώσκω, *I appear*; only found in comp. with διά, ἐπί, ὑπό. Fut. φαύσω, aor. ἔφανσα, only found in LXX. Gen. xlv. 3.; πιφαύσκω, *I shew*; which has only the pres. and impft.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Œd. R. 49.

32. **χάσκω** (XAN, *χαίνω* later) aor. II. *ἔχανον*; fut. *χανοῦμαι*; pft. *κέχηνα*, *I have my mouth open*; plpft. *έκεχήνειν*; (imper. *κεχήνετε* Arist. Ach. 133.)

§. 259. In the following verbs the radical *κ* of the root is strengthened by *σ*.

1. **διδάσκω** (ΔAK, *doc-eo*, Lat.), *I teach*; fut. *διδάξω*, Ep. *διδασκήσω*, aor. *έδίδαξα*, Ep. *έδιδάσκησα*, pft. *δεδίδαχα*, Pass. *δεδιδάγμαι* aor. I. pass. *έδιδάχθην*.—(Reduplicated.)

2. **ἵσκω** (IK, *είκω*), *I compare*; only pr. and impft. The poet. form *ἵσκειν*, *he spoke*, is quite distinct.

3. **λάσκω** (ΛAK<sup>a</sup>), *ληκέω* Ion., *λακέω* Dor., fut. *λακήσομαι*; aor. *έλάκησα*; aor. II. *έλακον*; midd. *-όμην*, Ep. *λελάκοντο*; pft. *λέλακα*, Ep. *λέληκα*, part. Ep. *λελᾶκυῖα*.

4. **τιτύσκω**, (ΤΥK)=*τεύχω*, only in prose in the same sense as *τεύχειν*, *to prepare*; and (with gen.) as *τυχεῖν*, *to acquire*.—(Reduplicated.)

§. 260. The two verbs following, form their tenses from the present strengthened by *σκ*, retaining the *κ* and dropping the *σ*:

1. **δλθήσκω**, **δλθίσκω**, fut. *δλθέξω*, midd. *δλθομαι*, impft. *ηλθετο*, fut. *δλθήσομαι*.

2. **δλύσκω**, fut. *δλύξω*. aor. I. *ηλυξα*, Hom. impft. *δλύσκαγε*, like *δφλίσκάνω*: (simpler form *δλεόμαι*?)

§. 261. *Verbs whose proper root is strengthened by inserting before the initial consonant or after the initial vowel a reduplication of the first consonant with ι, sometimes ε.*

*Obs. 1.* The tenses are mostly formed from the simple root, but the reduplication is carried through the tenses of a few verbs, and these generally have a stronger sense. Some verbs of this class will be found also in the former classes.

1. **ἀκαχίζω** (AX), *I vex* (Ep. and Ion.): fut. *ἀκαχήσω*; aor. I. *ήκάχησα*; aor. II. *ήκαχον*—midd. *ἔχομαι*, *ἔχυνται*, *I vex myself*; pft. *ἀπήχημαι* (so *ἀρήρεμαι*, *δώραρεμαι*) and *ἀκάχημαι* III. pl. *ἀπηχέδαι*, part. *ἀκαχήμενος*. (On the accent, see §. 205. *Obs. 2.*) Pr. part. *ἀχέων*, *ουσα*, *vexed*. (On the change of *χ* into *κ*, see §. 30. 1.)

*Obs. 2.* In this verb *α* is repeated with the consonant, not *ε* or *ι*, so *ἀπαφίσκω*; the *ι* belongs to the ending *ίζω*.

2. **ἀντιάλλω**, Ep. and Ion. aor. *ἀντίγηλα*.

3. **βεβρώθω** (BPO) only occurs II. δ, 35, *βεβρώθοις*: from *βρώω* comes *βρώθω*, so *κνώω*, *κνήθω*—*άλίω*, *αλήθω*.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, ad voc.

4. βιβάζω (BA), *I bring*, fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ: but βιβᾶ also from βιβάζω, *I stride*, Hom.

5. γίγνομαι (common dialect γίνομαι) (GEN, γένω, γιγένω, γίγνω (Lat. *gigno, genui*), γίγνομαι, as from MEN μένω and μίμνω=μυμένω); fut. γενήσομαι, Doric and common γενηθήσεσθαι (also Plat. Parm. p. 141 E); pft. γέγονα, γέγαα from ΓΑ (I. pl. γέγαμεν, III. γεγάασιν, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος for αῶτος) and γεγένημαι: aor. II. ἐγενόμην (Call. γείνατο), poet. ἐγεντο, γέντο. A Doric and common aor. is ἐγενήθην, Hebr. x. 33 γενηθέντες; fut. III. ἐκγεγάουται (Hymn. Ven. 198), *will be born*.

Obs. 3. From the same root GEN is formed, a. γείνομαι, *I am born*; pres. only Epic, and in aor. I. *to beget*; after the analogy of TEN, τείνω. b. γεννάω, *to beget*.

Obs. 4. γέγονα and ἐγενόμην supply the pft. and aor. of εἰμί, *I am*; and sometimes γέγονα has a present sense — *I have been born and am*, like πέφυκα.

6. δειδίσσομαι (also ττ) (ΔΙΤ), *I frighten* (Hom. also *I fear*), bye form δειδίσκομαι.

7. λαλαίωμαι (ΛΑ λάω, *volo*), only in pres. and the Ep. pft. λαλημαι.

8. μίμνω (MEN)=μυμένω, bye form of μένω.

9. δπιπτεύω, *I look around*.

10. πίπτω (ΠΙΕΤ)=πιπέτω, imper. πίπτε; fut. πεσούμαι, Ion. πε-σέομαι; aor. II. ἔπεσον, ἔπετον Pind. and other Doric writers: κά-πετον Pind. for κατέπεσον; aor. I. ἔπεσα (very rare, if ever) (see Eur. Troad. 293?), opt. πέσειε (Alc. 463?), ἀνάπεσαι Luke xiv. 1, xvii. 7; pft. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτώς, πεπτεώς, πεπτηώς.

11. τιτράω (TPA), fut. τρήσω, aor. ἔτρησα. The bye form τιτραίνω, fut. ἄνω, aor. -ηνα, pft. τέτρηκα, pass. τέτρημαι, is more usual.

12. τετρεμαίνω (TPEM), τρέμω, only pres. and impft. of either verb.

13. πταίνω (TEN), Epic aor. ἐτίτηνα.

Obs. 5. Many verbs of the class in §. 252. have also this reduplication. (See also the verbs in μ.)—It seems to have been one of the oldest forms of the language, as most of the verbs which have it are anomalous in their conjugation, and as it is found in the verbs in μ, which undoubtedly represent the oldest form of the verb.

### *Formation of a Present from a Perfect form.*

§. 262. As a complete past action nearly coincides with the present, so that many perfects have a present sense, a present form naturally arose in many of these cases from the perfect; or at least was supposed to arise, so that other tenses are formed as if from it, as, δέδοικα, δέδοικω Theocr., fut. δεδοικήσω. The following instances of this formation are found in the Doric dialect and in some Epic forms:

1. ἀνήρθα, *I rise up* (ΑΝΕΘΩ); impft. ἀνήροθε in Homer<sup>a</sup>.
2. ἐνήρθα, *I lie upon* (ΕΝΕΘΩ); impft. ἐπενήροθε, κατενήροθε Homer.
3. ἀνώγα, *I command*; ἀνώγει III. sing. pr. Homer and Hdt. VII. 104: ἀνώγετον indic. Homer: ἤνωγον or ἀνωγον impft. Hom. and Hdt. III. 81: ἤνωγε Hesiod. Hence also the Epic forms ἀνώξω, ἤνωξα.
4. γέγωνα (whence γεγωνίσκω), *I call*; ἐγέγωνε(ν) and γέγωνε(ν) Epic impft., also with aoristic sense; the latter form is also III. sing. present. Imp. γέγωνε trag., γηγώνω conj. CEd. Col. 213. From a supposed present in έω are formed imper. γεγωνείτω Xen. Ven. VI. 24, inf. γεγωνεῖν poet., impft. ἐγεγώνευσεν Hom., ἐγεγώνει III. sing. impft. or plpft., fut. γεγωνήσω Eur. Ion., aor. γεγωνήσαι Æsch. P. V. 989, verb. adj. γεγωνητέον Pind. Ol. II. 10.
5. δέδαα, *I learn* (ΔΑΩ), whence δεδάασθαι as if from δεδάομαι Hom.
6. δεῖδια, *I fear*; Epic impft. δεΐδιε.
7. ἑστήκα, *I stand*; Ion. pr. ἐστήκω, fut. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι.
8. κέκληγα, *I scream* (ΚΛΑΖΩ); Epic pres. part. κεκλήγοντες.
9. λέληθα, *I forget*; ἐκλελάθω, *I make to forget*; ἐκλελάθοντα Theocr.
10. μέμηκα, *I bleat*; Epic impft. ἐμέμηκον.
11. ἔρριγα, *I shudder*; ἐρρίγοντι Hesiod.
12. πέφυκα, *I am (begot)*; ἐπέφυκον Hesiod.
13. κέχλαδα (ΧΛΑΔ), κεχλαδώς Pind. (*swelling*).

§. 263. *Verbs which in Poetry, and especially in the Attic Poets, have a bye form in θω.*

Obs. 1. Another sort of bye form is found in the impft. and aor. in αθον and θον<sup>b</sup>, which are found even in Attic prose, or sometimes present in θω: some forms in ήθω are found also in the common dialect.

1. ἀγείρω, *I collect*; Epic ἡγέρεθονται.
2. ἀείρω, αἶρω, *I raise*; Epic ἡρέρεθονται: in both these verbs the quantity of the root has been changed.
3. ἀλέξω, *I ward off*; trag. inf. aor. ἀλκάθειν (ΑΛΚΩ).
4. ἀλήθω, late bye form of ἀλέω.
5. ἀμύνω, impf. and aor. ἡμύναθον, ἀμυνάθειν, ἀμυναθοίμην &c.
6. διώκω, impf. and aor. διδιώκαθον &c., even in Attic prose, as Plato.
7. εἴκω, impf. and aor. εἴκαθον.
8. εἶργω, impf. and aor. εἶργαθον.
9. ἔχω, aor. II. ἔσχον: whence ἔσχεθον, σχεθείεν Hom., σχεθεῖν, σχέθων (as present in Æsch.). The accentuation of this aor. part., as if it were a present, is analogous to that of πέφνων.
10. θάλλω, aor. II. ἔθαλον: whence θαλέθω.
11. κίω (poet.), Epic impft. μετεκίαθον.
12. κνάω, κνήθω.
13. νέμω, νεμέθω.
14. νέω, *I spin*; νήθω.
15. πελάζω, trag. bye form πελάθω, πλάθω.
16. πύμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), πλήθω.
17. πύμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), Hom. ἐνέπρηθον.
18. σάω, *I sift*; (whence σῶσι, Hdt. I. 200.) σήθω.
19. φάω, φαίθω.
20. φθίνω, φθινύθω.
21. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, -ομαι poet.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 112.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Eur. Med. 186.

*Obs.* 2. Of the forms in *άθω* the indicative present is not found; in *πελάθω*, which seemingly contradicts this, the *α* belongs to the root.

§. 264. *Verbs which assume a stronger meaning by inserting a as their characteristic, and changing the radical ε into ω.*

1. *βρέμω*, only pres. and impft.: *βρωμάομαι*, *I shriek*; only pres. and impft.—*δέμω*, *δωμάω*—*νέμω*, *νωμάω*—*πέτομαι*, *πωτάομαι*, (and, contrary to the rule, with *ο*, *ποτάομαι*)—*στρέφω*, *στρωφάω* Ion. and poet.—*τρέπω*, *τρωπάω*—*τρέχω*, *τρωχάω* Epic.

2. Thus many dissyllabic barytons with *ε* for their radical letter have a bye form, in which *ε* is inserted before the final *ω*, and the radical *ε* is changed into *ο*; as, *βρομέω*, *δομέω*, *πορβέω*, *ποτέομαι*, *τρομέω* (*τρέμω*), *φοβέω* (*φέβω*), *φορέω* (*φέρω*): hereto must be referred the pft. forms *δεδοκημένος* (*expecting*) from *δοκέω* (*δέχομαι*), *βεβόλημαι* from *βολέω* (*βάλλω*), *έκτόσηκα* from *κτονέω* (*κτείνω*), *μεμόρηται* from *μορέω* (*μείρω*), *έδλητο* from *έολέω* (*ελώ*).

3. The most simple formation of bye forms is by the addition of *ε* to the root, as the new characteristic of the verb: *αἶδομαι αἰδέομαι*—*πίκτω πεκτίω*—*εἰλω εἰλέω*—*ρίπτω ριπτίω*—*κύω κνέω* &c.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects there are some forms in which this formation in *έω* obtains; as,

*βάλλω*, *συμβαλλεόμενος*, *υπερβαλλέειν* Hdt.—*πιέζω*, *πιέζεν* for *ἐπιέζον* Hom., *πεινέμενος* Hdt.—*δύνω*, *ἐνδυνέουσι* Hdt., and some others.

*αἰρεύμενος* Hes. Opp. et Di. 474 for *αἰρόμενος* from *αἶρω*,—*πινεύμενος* Hippocr. for *πινόμενος*,—*φειδεύμενος* Ion. for *φειδόμενος*,—*δφειλεούση* Ion. for *δφειλούση*,—*εἰρεύσαι* Hesiod. Theog. 38, for *εἴρουσαι* from the Ep. *εἶρω*, &c.

Further in Herodotus: *ἔψεε* (inf. *έψείν* in Hippocr.), *ἐνείχεε* and *ᾤφλεε* for *ἔψε*, *ἐνείχε* and *ᾤφλε* from *ἔψω*, *ἐνέχω* and *ᾤφλον*, and also the three perfects in *εε* for *ε*:

*οἰχώκεε* pft. and plpft. from *οἰχομαι*,—*δπώπее* for *δπωπε*,—*ἔωθεε* for *ἔωθε* (Att. *είωθε*), Hdt. III. 37, II. 68, of which the two last forms are Ionic plpft.; they all arise from the Ionic tendency to insert *ε*.

5. The following verbs strengthen the root by the assumption of *ε*:

1. *αγαίομαι*, *I envy* (Epic and Ionic prose), bye form of *άγάομαι*: the fut. *άγάσομαι* and aor. I. *ήγασάμην*: also in the sense of *I wonder*, as of *άγαμαι*.

2. *δαίω*, *I divide* (poet.); fut. *δάσομαι* and aor. I. *έδασάμην*, both also in prose: pft. pass. *δέδασμαι* (III. pl. *δεδαίεται* Od. a, 23).

3. *δαίω*, *I burn*; midd. *am burnt*; aor. II. conj. *δάηται*, pft. *δέδηα*, pft. midd. *δεδαυμένος* (Call. Ep. 52. 3).

4. *καίω* (Att. *κάω* uncontracted) (KAFΩ), fut. *καύσω*, &c.

5. *κεδαίω*, *κεραίω*, for the common forms *σκεδά-ννυμι*, *κερά-ννυμι*.

6. *κλαίω* (KKAΦΩ), fut. *κλαύσω*.

7. *μαίομαι*, fut. *μάσομαι*, aor. *έμασάμην*: II. ρ, 564 *έσεμάσασατο*.

8. *ναίω* (poet.), aor. *ἔνασσα*, *I cause to settle*; midd. and pass. *I settle*; *νάσσομαι* Apoll., *ἀπενασσάμην* Homer: also in post-Homeric, used as the active, *ἔνασσα*, *ἐνάσθην*—*νάσσαι* late.

§. 265. Verbs which according to the usual analogies would form the Future by adding *σω* to the root, but which form it in *ήσω*, or form some of their tenses as if the future were in *ήσω*.

*Obs.* It seems unnecessary to suppose a form in *έω*, of which in most cases there is no trace. (See §. 184. 5. *Obs.* 3.) In the three verbs *αἰδομαι*, *ἀχθομαι*, *μάχομαι*, the future is *έσω* not *ήσω*.

1. *αἰδομαι*, have reverence (pr. in old Ion. and poetry, in the common dialect *αἰδέομαι*); impft. *αἰδόμην* (§. 172.), fut. *αἰδέσομαι* (Epic. *-έσσομαι* and *-ήσομαι*), aor. *ἤδεσάμην*, I pardoned (an offender), pft. *ἤδεσμαι*, aor. I. pass. *ἤδέσθην*. In non-Attic Greek both aorists have the same meaning.

2. *ἀλέξω*, fut. *ἀλεξήσω*. (Midd. ward off from myself;) fut. *ήσομαι*: (rarely and only poet. *ἀλέξομαι* from *ἀλέκω*,) aor. *ἤλεξάμην*. In Hom. aor. I act. *ἀλεξήσειεν* and *ἀπαλεξήσαιμι*; poet. aor. II. *ἤλαλκον*, *ἀλαλκεῖν*, *ἀλαλκῶν* (from *ἈΛΚΩ*), whence the poet. fut. *ἀλαλκήσω* and the trag. inf. aor. II. *ἀλκάθειν*, §. 257.

3. *αἶξω*, see *αὔξάνω* (§. 249.)

4. *ἀχθομαι*, fut. *ἀχθέσομαι*; aor. *ἤχθέσθην*; fut. *ἀχθεσθήσομαι* in the same sense as *ἀχθέσομαι*.

5. *ᾄω*, aor. *ᾄεσα* and *ᾄσα* Hom.

6. *βόσκω* (trans.) fut. *βοσκήσω*, aor. *έβόσκησα*: Midd. intrans.

7. *βούλομαι*, fut. *βουλήσομαι*, pass. *βεβούλημαι*, aor. *έβουλήθην* and *ἤβουλ*. Augm. §. 171. *Obs.* 1.

In Homer pft. *προβέβουλα*, I prefer; inf. pr. *βόλεισθαι* (whence *volo*) for *βούλεισθαι*.

8. *γράφω*, pft. *γεγράφηκα* for *γέγραφα* rare, and blamed by grammarians.

9. *ΔΑΩ*, *a. I teach*; Fut. *δαήσομαι*, pft. midd. or pass. *δεδάημαι*. Epic aor. II. *έδαε* Hom. Od., *έδαε* Theocr. and Apoll. *b. I learn*; *δεδαώς* Hom., *δεδάσι* other writers: aor. II. *έδάν*, have been taught, learnt. On *δεδάσθαι*, see §. 256. 1., and on fut. *δήω* §. 238. 2., *δαήμεναι* inf. is a relic of the old form *δάημι*: *διδάσκω* is a reduplicated form of this root.

10. *δέω*, I want; generally impersonal *δεῖ*, it is wanting, it is necessary to the completion of any thing (whence to the performance of our duty = it ought); fut. *δεήσει*, aor. *έδέησε*, conj. *δέη*, part. *δέον*, inf. *δεῖν*, impft. *έδει*, conj. *δέοι*. Midd. *δέομαι*, fut. *δεήσομαι*, aor. *έδεήθην*.

Homer forms from the root *ΔΕΥ* (*ΔΕΥ*) *έδεύησεν* (only Od. i. 483, 540.) *δεύομαι*, *έδύνετο*, *δενήσομαι*. In the sense of "oportet" Hom. almost always uses *χρή*, only once (Il. i. 337.) *δεῖ*, and once (Il. σ. 100.) *έδησεν*.

11. *θελω* and *θελω*, inf. *ἤθελον* and *ἔθελον*, fut. *ἐθελήσω* and *θελήσω*, aor. *ἠθέλησα* and *ἐθέλησα*, perf. *ἠθέληκα* in good writers.

12. *εἶδω*, *video*, fut. *εἴσομαι* (rarely *εἰδήσω*; late poetry *ἰδησῶ*, *sciam*), old and non-Attic aor. *εἰδήσαι*.

13. *εἴλω* (*εἴλλω*, *εἴλλω*, *ἴλλω*, also *εἰλέω*, *εἰλέω*), fut. *εἰλήσω*, perf. midd. *εἰλημαι*, aor. pass. *εἰληθείς*.

The aspirated forms belong especially to the Attic dialect. Homer has only the present and impft. from *εἰλεῖν* and part. *εἰλόμενος*, the other tenses from *ἔα*: namely, *ἔλσαν*, *ἔλσαι*, *έλσαι*, *έλσαι* (*νήα*), pft. midd. *ἔλμαι*, *έλμένος*: aor. II. pass. *έλῃην* (III. pl. *ἄλεν* without augm.), *ἄλῃναι*, *ἄλῃμεναι*, *ἄλεις*, *ἄλεν* or aspirated as *έἰλῃην* &c. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 414, there is an impft. *έδλει*, and in Apoll. III. 471, a plpft. *έδλητο* for *έελτο*<sup>a</sup> (both in the sense of "to press down") after the analogy of *τρομέω* from *τρέμω*.

14. *εἰπομαι*, fut. *εἰρήσομαι*, aor. *ἠρόμην*, *ἐρέσθαι*, *ἔρωμαι*, *ἐρόμην*, *ἐροῦ*, *ἐρόμενος*. The other tenses are supplied by *ἐρωτάω*.

In Homer we find the inf. pr. *ἔρισθαι*; In Hom. and Ion. *εἶρομαι*, *εἶρεσθαι* &c.; impft. *εἰρόμην*; fut. Ion. *εἰρήσομαι*, oftener *ἐπειρήσομαι*.—Aor. I. late *ἠρησάμην*. Ep. *ἔρέω* (*ἐρέομεν* for *ἐρέωμεν*), *ἐρέομαι* (*ἐρέεσθαι*, *ἐρέοντο* &c.), and *ἐρεείνω*.

15. *ἔλκω*, *I draw*, fut. *ἔλξω* (which is preferred to the other form *ἐλκύσω* from *ἔΛΚΥΩ*), but. Hom. *ἐλκήσω*, *ἤλκησα*, *ἐλκηθείς*; aor. I. *ἐλκυσσα*, more usual than *ἐλξα*: aor. pass. and pft. midd. only *ἐλκύσθην* and *ἐλκυσμαι*.—Midd.

16. *ἔρρω*, *I go forth to ill*, fut. *ἐρρήσω*, aor. *ἤρρησα*.

17. *ἔδω*, *to eat* (old form of *ἐσθίω*), pf. *ἐδήδοκα* &c. See §. 177. 2. a.

18. *εὐδω*, generally *καθεύδω*, *I sleep*; fut. *εὐδήσω*, *καθευδήσω*. Augm., see §. 173.

19. *ἔχω*, imp. *εἶχον*, fut. *ἔξω* and *σχήσω*, connected with aor. II. *ἔσχον*, imp. *σχές* (*παράσχεις*), after verbs in *μι* (also *πάρασχε*), conj. *σχῶ*, *ῆς* (*παράσχω*, *παράσχεις*) &c., opt. *σχόην*, inf. *σχεῖν*, part. *σχών*, midd. *ἐσχόμεν* (*παρασχεῖσθαι*, *παράσχου*), pft. *ἔσχηκα*, pft. midd. *ἔσχημαι*, aor. pass. *ἐσχέθην*, verb. adj. *έκτός* and *σχετός*.

The pres. *ἵχω*, *I hold fast*, is an abbreviation and contraction (contracted from *σίσχω*), fut. *σχήσω*, aor. *ἴσχον*: the imper. *σχέ* is found in an oracle in Schol. ad Eur. Phœn. 641, but the reading is doubtful. Poet. aor. *ἴσχεθον*: Ep. pft. *ἔχωκα* (*συννοχωκότε* Il. β, 218.) Hom. plpft. *ἐπώχατο*<sup>a</sup>. The fut. *σχήσω*, and aor. II. *ἴσχον*, are formed from an old verb *σέχω*, (fut. *σεχήσω*), contracted into (*σχῶ*, *σχήσω*); like *ἐσπόμην* from *ἔπομαι*, *σέπομαι*, Lat. *sequor*.

20. *ἔψω*, *I cook*; fut. *ἐψήσω*, verb. adj. *ἐφθός* or *ἐψηγρός*, *ἐψηγρός*.

<sup>a</sup> See Buttm. Lexil. p. 68.

<sup>b</sup> Cf. Spitzner ad Il. μ, 340.

21. τίω, generally καθίζω (ΕΔΩ<sup>a</sup>, ἔδος, *sedeo*), *I place or sit*; fut. καθιῶ, aor. ἐκάθισα, pft. κεκάθικα: midd. intr. fut. καθιζήσομαι: aor. ἐκαθισάμην, *I placed for myself, caused to sit*.

Bye forms: ἰζάνω, καθιζάνω.

22. κέλομαι (poet.=κελεύω), fut. κελήσομαι, aor. ἐκελησάμην, aor. II. ἐκεκλόμην Hom.

23. κήδω, *I make to care* (active, only Epic); fut. κηθήσω, aor. I. ἐκήδησα (ἀκηδέω, ἀκήδεσα II. ξ, 427.) pft. κέκηδα, *I am in care*; κήδομαι, *I care for*; Æsch. S. c. Th. 139. imper. κήδεσαι: Ep. fut. κεκαθήσομαι II. θ, 353, from κέκηδα, the η being shortened, like τέθηλα, τεθάλνυα.

24. κλαίω (ΚΛΑΨ), Att. κλάω, uncontracted, fut. κλαύσομαι (Arist. Pax 1081 κλαυσούμαι, in active form κλαύσω Theocr. XXIII. 38.), (sometimes κλαιήσω or κλαήσω); aor. ἔκλαυσα, midd. ἐκλανσάμην, pft. pass. or midd. κέκλαυμαι: verb. adj. κλαυστός, κλαντός, κλαντέος; fut. III. κεκλαύσομαι.

25. κύω (old form κύνω), κνήσω &c. (poet.) ἐκῦσα, transitive, *fructify*; Ep. ὑποκυσαμένη, *conspiciens*.

26. μάχομαι, *I fight*; fut. μαχοῦμαι (from μαχέσομαι), aor. ἐμαχεσάμην, pft. μεμάχημαι, verb. adj. μαχετέος and μαχητέος.

Ion. pres. μαχέομαι;—Hom. part. pres. μαχεύμενος and μαχεύμενος, fut. μαχέσομαι, aor. φμαχεσάμην, or ησάμην in some editions<sup>b</sup>.

27. μέλλω, *I intend*, hence *delay*; imp. ἐμελλον and ἡμελλον, fut. μελλήσω, aor. ἐμέλλησα, only in the sense of “*delay*.”

28. μέλει (μοί), *it is a care to me* (the personal μέλω is seldom found); fut. μελήσει, aor. ἐμέλησε; pft. μεμέληκε; midd. μέλομαι, generally ἐπιμέλομαι and less good Att. ἐπιμελούμαι; fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι; aor. ἐπεμελήθην; fut. pass. ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

In poetry μέλομαι for μέλω, *I am a care to*; the compound μεταμέλει is only impersonal: Ep. pft. μέμηλε, Dor. μέμαλε—in prose in a present as well as a perfect sense, μέμηλα *curo, curavi*; part. μεμηλώς: μεμελητό σοι, *it was a care to you*, Theocr. XVII. 46; Ep. pft. μέμβλεται for μεμέληται. (See §. 29.)

29. μύζω, fut. μυζήσω &c. Late pr. μυζάω, μυζέω: Ep. pft. μεμυζότε.

30. ὄζω, fut. ὀζήσω, aor. ὠζησα, pft. II. ὄδωδα with a pres. sense.

Ion. and late ὀζέσω, ὄζεσα.

31. οἶομαι, οἶμαι, *I think*; II. pers. οἶε, I. φόμην, φῆμην; fut. οἰήσομαι; aor. ᾤθην, οἰηθῆναι. Augm. §. 173. 5.

The abbreviated forms οἶμαι, φῆμην, are used almost as interjections, like the Latin *credo*, or our *I think*; and hence sometimes with a certain degree of irony: οἶομαι on the contrary is used as a governing verb; Ep.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 130, note.

<sup>b</sup> Heyne, Wolf, Bekk.



οἶω, οἶομαι, *I suppose, anticipate*; aor. οἶσάμην and οἶσθην (οἶσθῶσι Arrian.), later οἶσασθαι.

32. οἶχομαι, *abii*; imp. φέχομην, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pft. φέχηκα Ep. φέχημαι (which is only found in the common dialect compounded, as παρφέχημαι,) οἶχωκα, φέχωκα Attic poets. Ion. plpft. οἶχόεκα, part. οἶχωκώς.

The Homeric οἶχέω and ἐποίχομαι, *I go to*, have a present sense: οἶχομαι is but rarely found in Homer. The impft. φέχομην sometimes signifies *I was gone*, but generally *I was gone forth*; pft. παρφέχηκεν, II. κ, 252.

33. ὀφείλω, *debeo*; fut. ὀφειλήσω; aor. ὤφειλῃσα; plpft. ὤφειλῆ-κειν; aor. II. ὤφελον, ες, ε (I. and II. pl. not used, except ὤφέλετε II. ω, 254,) in formulas of wishing; *utinam*.

The Homeric pr. ὀφείλω is used in two significations: α. in the same as ὀφείλω; β. *augeo*. Irregular aor. I. opt. ὀφέλλειεν for ὀφείλειεν: aor. II. Ion., poet. (except the tragic dialogue), and late prose, ὤφελον, ες, ε; Ep. ὤφελον, ὤφελον, and Hesiod ὀφείλων, all used only in formulas of wishing.

34. παίω, fut. παίσω (Att. παιήσω in Aristoph.), aor. ξάπισα, pft. πέπαικα, pass. with σ, §. 236. 1. α.

35. πέρω, aor. ξπαρδον, fut. παρδήσομαι, pft. πέπορδα.

36. πέτομαι, fut. (πετήσομαι, Arist. Pax 77.) generally πτήσομαι; aor. ἐπτόμην, πέσθαι; pft. πεπότημαι. For aor. II. act. and midd. see verbs in μι.

Ep. ποτέομαι (ποτόνται) and ποτάομαι (πωτώνται); Att. poet. ποτάομαι, fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch.; aor. ἐποτάσθην Dor., also Arist. Aves 1338; pft. πεπότημαι Dor., also in Æsch. and Eur., plpft. πεποτήμην; poet. pr. πέταμαι and late prose: ἵπταμαι late; πετάομαι late prose, aor. ἐπετάσθην; pft. πέπηκα only in the grammarians.

37. σκέλλω or σκελέω, fut. σκλήσομαι; aor. II. ἔσκλην (as verbs in μι), pft. ἔσκληκα, intr.: Ep. aor. I. ἔσκηλα from σκάλλω.

38. τύπτω, Att. fut. τυπήσω, τυπήσομαι, pft. τετύπημαι; verb. adj. τυπητέος.

39. χαίρω, fut. χαρήσω; aor. I. ἐχάρησα late; midd. ἐχηράμην II. ξ, 270, aor. II. ἐχάρην; pft. κεχάρηκα (part. κεχαρηώς), and κεχάρημαι: Epic red. aor. II. M. κεχάροντο: κεχαρμένος perf. midd. part.; III. fut. κεχαρήσομαι; verb. adj. χαρτός.

Here also belong those in ἄνω (§. 249, 250.) φθίω §. 246. and ὑπωχνέομαι §. 248.: ἀθίσκω, ἀμπλαίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, γεγωνίσκω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι, εὐρίσκω, διδάσκω, λάσκω, from §. 252.: ἀκαχίζω, γίγνομαι, δεδοίκω, from §. 256.

§. 266. To this class of verbs also belong the following liquid verbs, which forming the aor. and fut. like the other liquid verbs, have other tenses as if from a theme in έω.

1. βάλλω, fut. βαλῶ (sometimes βαλλήσω Arist. Vesp. 222.), aor. II. ἔβαλον, pft. βέβ(α)ληκα; pft. pass. βέβλημαι (conj. διαβέβλησθε); aor. I. ἐβλήθην.—Midd.

Ep. aor. ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; fut. βλήσομαι; Ep. pft. βεβόλημαι.

2. κάμνω (§. 247.).

3. μένω, fut. μενῶ; aor. ἔμεινα; pft. μεμύνηκα (Eur.), verb. adj. μενετεός.

Eur. Iph. Aul. 1495, II. pft. μέμονε for μένει.

4. νέμω, fut. νεμῶ (late νεμήσω), aor. ἔνεμια, pft. νενέμηκα, aor. ἐνεμήθην and -έθην, verb. adj. νεμητέος.

5. τέμνω (§. 247.)

§. 267. Verbs, from the aor. II. of which a future in ἴσω and other corresponding tenses are formed.

1. ἀχέω, aor. ἤκαχον. Fut. ἀκαχήσω, aor. I. ἀκάχησα. See §. 261. 1.

2. πείθω, aor. II. ἐπίθον, fut. πιθήσω, aor. ἐπίθησα, to trust; Ep. aor. II. πείπιθον, fut. πεπιθήσω, to persuade.

3. φείδομαι, Ep. aor. πεφιδέσθαι, whence fut. πεφιδήσομαι.

4. χαίρω, aor. Ep. κέκαδον, fut. κεκαδήσω.

5. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, κεχαρήσω, -σομαι Epic.

§. 268. Pure Verbs formed by adding an α or ε to an impure root in the Present and Impft., so that they have tenses and forms not usual in Pure Verbs.

1. ἀπαιρᾶω<sup>a</sup> (Ep.), impft. ἀπηύρων, as, α; aor. I. part. ἀπούρας; aor. I. midd. ἀπηύρατο, part. ἀπουράμενος (Hes. Scut. 173.).

The original form of the aor. I. seems to have been ἀπείραν (as ἀπείραν) part. ἀπόφρας (like ἀποδράς); hence the pres. ἀποφράω, ἀπαιρᾶω, and lastly ἀφαιρέω: so ἀπουράμενος = ἀποφράμενος.

2. ἀράομαι (ᾶρ Att., ᾶρ Ep.), AP, aor. II. pass. ἀρήμεναι.

3. βρυχάομαι (BPTX), poet. pft. βέβρυχα, with pr. sense (II. ρ, 54 ἀναβέβρυχεν, of the spouting forth of water, but the root of this word is uncertain<sup>b</sup>).

4. γαμέω (ΓΑΜ), duco, fut. γαμῶ (Ion. γαμέω), aor. ἔγημα, inf. γῆμαι, pft. γεγάμηκα. Midd. nubo; fut. γαμοῦμαι, aor. ἐγημάμην; pft. γεγάμμαι. Pass. in matrimonium ducor; aor. ἐγαμήθην &c. The fut. γαμήσω, and aor. ἐγάμησα is late. II. ι, 394 γαμέσσεται, give to wife: in which sense also ἐγάμησα is used by Menander<sup>a</sup>. Theocr. VIII. 91 γαμεθεῖσα, (γαμηθεῖσα Gaisf.)

5. γηθείω (ΓΗΘ), pft., generally used in the place of the present, γέγηθα; fut. γηθήσω; aor. ἐγήθησα (pr. γηθόμενος late Ep.).

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. No. 23.

dell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 204. Irreg. Verb. p. 46. Lid-

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

6. δαμάω (ΔΑΜ), *I subdue*; aor. II. pass. ἐδάμην.  
 7. δαττόμαι (ΔΑΤ), has the same forms as δαίω (§. 258. 5.) (compare πατέομαι, aor. I. Hes. Opp. et Di. 767 δατέασθαι, like ἀλέασθαι from ἀλέομαι.  
 8. δοκέω (ΔΟΓ), fut. δόξω; aor. ἔδοξα; pft. δέδογμαι, *visus sum* (τὰ δεδογμένα, *decreta*); δοκήσω and δεδόκημαι poet., the latter also Hdt.  
 9. δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ), pft. δέδουπα, aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΔΟΥΠ. So τύπτω and κτυπέω.  
 10. θηλέω (ΘΗΛ), fut. ἦσω, pft. τέθηλα (τεθαλυία); aor. II. ἔβαλον rare. Dor. θᾶλέω, late Ep. θαλέω, prose θάλλω.  
 11. κελαδέω (ΚΕΛΑΔ), fut. ἦσω &c.; the form κελάδων, -οντα, is probably the Epic aor., which has changed its accent as being used only as an adjective.  
 12. κεντέω, *I stick*; fut. ἦσω, Π. ψ, 337 κένσαι.  
 13. κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. II. ἔκτυπον.  
 14. κυρέω, ΚΥΡ (rarely κύρω,) Ion. and poet. fut. κύρω, seldom κυρήσω, aor. ἐκύρσα, sometimes -ησα, pft. κεκύρηκα. From κύρω we have only ἐκύρων and the Homeric midd. κύρεται.  
 15. λυχμάομαι (ΛΙΧΜ), Hes. Theog. 826, pft. part. λελειχμότες: so μίμηκα, μέμυκα from μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι.  
 16. μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ), Ep. pft. μέμυκα with pr. sense, μεμακυία: from this pft. is formed an impft. ἐμέμυκον: aor. II. ἔμακον, part. μακών.  
 17. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚ), pft. μέμυκα, aor. ἔμυκον.  
 18. ξυρέω (ΞΥΡ), midd. ξύρομαι; aor. ἐξυράμην; but pft. ἐξύρημαι—ξυρέομαι Ion., very rarely Attic, ξυράω late.  
 19. πατέομαι (ΠΑΤ), Ion. midd. dep., aor. ἐπᾶσάμην; pft. πέπασμαι: comp. δατέομαι.  
 20. ριγέω (ΡΙΓ), fut. ριγίσω, &c., pft. with pres. sense ἔρριγα: on ἔρριγοντι, see §. 262.  
 21. στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ), fut. ἦσω, so pft. ἀπεστύγηκα: but aor. II. ἔστυγον Hom.; aor. I. ἔστυξα in Hom. trans. *to make to fear*, but in the later poets neut. *to fear*.  
 22. τορέω (ΤΟΡ), Ep. aor. I. ἐτόρησα; but II. ἔτορον.  
 23. φιλέω (ΦΙΛ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. I. ἐφίλατο, imp. φίλαι, conj. φίλωνται.  
 24. ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, *I help*; Ep. aor. II. ἔχραισμον, but fut. χραισμήσω; aor. ἐχραισμησα.  
 25. ὠθέω (ΩΘ), imp. ἰώθουν, fut. ὄσω and ὠθήσω, aor. ἔωσα, inf. ὄσαι, pft. ἔωκα; pft. midd. ἔωσμαι; aor. ἐώσθην.
- Obs.* The form γοήμεναι, Π. ξ, 502, must be a relic of the old verb γόημι, and the poet. aor. II. ἔγοον Π. ζ, 500 is an anomalous and probably an accidental form.

§. 269. *Verbs which borrow all or some of their tenses from different verbal roots which agree only in sense with each other.*

1. αἰρέω, *I take*; fut. αἰρήσω; pft. ἤρηκα; aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην, fut. αἰρεθήσομαι §. 232. 2. c.: verb. adj. αἰρετός, τέος. (ΕΛ-). Aor. II. εἶλον, ἐλείν: fut. midd. ἐλοῦμαι, very rare; aor. II. midd. εἰλόμην; ἀφαιρήσομαι is used as passive.

Alexand. aor. εἶλα, ἔλαι, midd. εἰλάμην, un-Att. aor. I. ἤρησα in common

dialect, but ἐξηρήσατο also in Arist. Thesm. 761 : Ion. pft. ἀραίρηκα, ἀραίρημαι : Ep. γέντο is used for ἐλετο, as κέντο for κέλετο, the γ<sup>a</sup> representing the aspirate.

2. ἔρχομαι, *I come or go*. The other moods of the present are borrowed from εἶμι, ἴθι, ἴω, ἵναι, ἰών : imp. ἤρχόμεν rare, and only in poetry, usually ἦειν or ἦα, opt. ἴοιμι. (ἘΛΕΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος, see §. 36. 4.), fut. ἐλεύσομαι poet.<sup>b</sup>, (generally εἶμι with a fut. force :) pft. ἐλήλυθα, Ep. ἐιλήλουθα, I. pl. ἐιλήλουθμεν for -θαμεν (ἐιλήλυμεν comedy), part. ἐληλουθώς, ἐληλουθώς II. o, 81 : plpft. ἐληλύθειν : aor. ἦλθον (for ἦλυθον Hom.), Dor. ἦνθον, Lacon. ἦλσον, conj. ἔλσω, verbal adj. ἐλευστέος. The notions of *come* and *go* are both contained in ἔρχομαι : the former is the one generally expressed by ἦλθον, the latter by εἶμι. In their compounds each of these three verbs contains both notions, and the particular force of the verb is defined by the preposition.

3. ἐσθίω, *I eat* (Ep. ἐθω, *edo*, ἐσθω), fut. ἔδομαι, late comedy ἐδοῦμαι, pft. ἐδήδοκα, Ep. pft. II. part. ἐδηδώς, pft. midd. ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι Homer ; aor. pass. ἠδέσθην, ἀπεδέσθην, also in Plato Com. : verb. adj. ἐδεστός. (ΦΑΓ) aor. II. ἔφαγον, φαγεῖν.

4. ὁράω, *I see* ; impft. ἑώραν, pft. ἑώρακα (poet. ἑώρακα), pft. midd. ἑώραμαι (augm. §. 173. 9.). Aor. I. pass. ὁραθῆναι Plato. fut. supplied by ὄψομαι, (ΟΨ-) ὄψει ; pft. ὤμμαι, ὤψαι &c., inf. ὠφθαι ; aor. I. pass. ὤφθην, ὀφθῆναι, fut. ὀφθήσομαι. (ΕΙΔ-) aor. II. εἶδον, ἰδω, ἰδοιμι, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, ἰδε, Att. ἰδέ. Midd. ὁρᾶσθαι and εἰδόμεν, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδοῦ (and, in the sense of *ecce*, ἰδού), uncompounded only poet.—Verb. adj. ὁρατός and ὀπτός. G. T.—impft. ὠρώμεν Acts ii. 25 : aor. I. midd. conj. ὤψησθε Luke xiii. 28.

Ion. pr. ὀρέω, impft. ὠρεον—Ep. II. sing. midd. ὄρηαι or -ῆαι for ὀρή. ὄρητο or ὀρήτο for ὀράτο—Ion. and poet. pft. ὄρωπα (ὀρώπηε). The compound ἐπιόψομαι has the force of *selecting* ; aor. ἐπιώψατο : ἐπόψομαι, fut. in the sense of ἐφορέω, aor. ἐπόψατο Pind. Fr. 58. 8. Of ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, we only find in Ep. poet. εἶδομαι, εἰσάμην, *videor* : and, with the dative, *I am like*, Hom., εἴεσαιο, εἰσάμενος, Pind. εἰυόμενος. The pft. of εἶδω, οἶδα has always the sense of *I know*, as also the future εἴσομαι, rarely εἰδήσω : verb. σιτέον, f. ἴσημι. Later poetry has the pr. εἶδω, *I see* ; fut. ἰδήσω from ἰδεῖν.

5. τρέχω, *I run* (Dor. τράχω) ; fut. θρέξομαι, aor. ἔθρεξα very rarely. (ΔΡΑΜ), fut. usually supplied, δραμοῦμαι (ὑπερδραμῶ comedy) ; aor. II. ἔδραμον ; pft. δεδράμηκα ; pft. II. Ep. δέδρομα.

6. φέρω, *I bear*, 1. (ΟΙ), fut. οἴσω ; aor. imp. οἴσε, οἰσέτω Hom. and Arist. 2. (ΕΓΚ) aor. I. ἤνεγκα, aor. II. ἤνεγκον (of which ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐνεγκών, ἐνεγκε were especially in use. In the I. sing. ind. and throughout

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 496. Donaldson's Cratyl. p. 200, note.

<sup>b</sup> Even in Attic. Elmsl. Heracl. 210.

the opt. the usage fluctuated between *ον* and *α*, *αιμ* and *οιμ*). The other forms of the active and those of the middle voice are formed from the aor. I. (*ἠνέγκαμεν*, *κατε*, *καν*—*ἐνεγκάτω*—*ἐνεγκαι*—*κασθαι*—*κάμενος*.) 3. ('ENEK-) Pft. *ἐνήνοχα* (§. 177. 2.), pft. midd. *ἐνήνεγκμαι*, (*-γξαι*, *γξται* or *ἐνήνεκται*.) Aor. pass. *ἠνέχθην*, fut. *ἐνεχθήσομαι* and *οἰσθήσομαι*.—Verb. adj. *οἰστός*, *οἰστέος* (poet. *φερτός*).

Ion. format.: aor. *ἦνεια*, *ἐνείκα* &c., *ἦνειαμένη*; pft. *ἐνήνειγμα*; aor. pass. *ἠνείχθην*.—Pres. *συνενείκεται* Hes. Sc. 440.—Eur. Elect. 1089, *ἀνηνεγκω* with the augm. in conj. as if it were the pft.—Anomalous aor. II. inf. *οἰστέμεν*. In late writers, aor. I. *οἶσαι*.—*ἀνψσαι* Hdt. I. 157, (cf. VI. 66 *ἀνώϊστος* for *ἀνδίστος*).—Perf. *προοῖσται* Lucian. Paras.—*φέρτε* Epic for *φέρπε* §. 242.

7. *φημί*, *I say*; impft. with aor. force *ἔφην*, hence *φάναι*. 1. ('EP) fut. *ἐρῶ* (Ion. *ἐρέω*). From the Ep. pr. *εἶρω*, pft. *εἶρηκα*, pft. midd. *εἶρημαι*. 2. ('EII) aor. II. *εἶπον*, *εἶπω*, *εἶπομι*, *εἶπέ* (compos. *πρόειπε*), *εἶπειν*, *εἶπών*, aor. I. *εἶπα*, I. pers. sing. and III. pl. are Ion. rather than Att.; but the Attics especially use *εἶπας*, *εἶπατε*, *εἶπάτω*, as well as *εἶπες*, *εἶπετε*, *εἶπέτω* (but rarely the imper. *εἶπον*, or inf. *εἶπαι*; part. *εἶπας*, *ασα*, *αν* Ion. I. pres. *εἶπα*, III. pl. *εἶπαν* and part. *εἶπας* also occur in G. T. 3. ('PE-) aor. pass. *ἐρρήθην* (*ἐρρέθην* seemingly un-Attic), *ῥηθῆναι*, *ῥηθείς*, fut. *ῥηθήσομαι*, for which the fut. III. *εἰρήσομαι* is more usual.—Midd. only in compos.—fut. *ἀπεροῦμαι* and aor. I. *ἀπειπάσθαι*, *to disclaim*, as *ἀπειπεῖν*.—Verb. adj. *ῥητός*, *ῥητέος*.

In composition, *ἀπαγορεύω*, *I forbid*, *ἀπειπον*, *I forbade*, *ἀντιλέγω*, *I contradict*, *ἀντεῖπον*, *I contradicted*, are more usual than *ἀπηγόρευσα* and *ἀντέλεξα*: so *ἀγορεύω τινὰ κακῶς*, but *ἀντεῖπον κακῶς*.

A strengthened form of the root 'EII is *ἐνέπω* ('EIII, so 'OPT and *δρέγω*). Imp. with aor. force *ἐνεπον*, *ἐννεπον*: aor. *ἐνισπον* from *ἐνισέπω* (cf. *ἐσπόμην* from *ἐπομαι*), *ἐνισπεῖν*, *ἐνίσπω*, *ἐνισπομι*: impr. *ἐνισπε* (*ἐνίσπες*, at the end of the line, is doubtful): fut. *ἐνίψω* and *ἐνισπήσω*: *ἔσπετε* Hom. See Lidd. and Scott.

### Verbs in *μι*.

§. 270. 1. The verbs in *μι* are distinguished from the common conjugations by having in their present, imperfect, and generally in their II. aorist, a different termination, and by the indicative of these tenses having no modal vowel. In the other tenses they agree, with some little variation, with the later formation of the verbs in *ω*.

2. It has been before stated that it is only by a grammatical fiction that verbs in *μι* are said to be derived from verbs in *ω*. Most of the verbs with impure roots have passed from the conjugation in *ι* to that of *ω*, while those that remain in *μι* are mostly primitive

verbs with pure roots. The fourth conjugation retains some impure in  $\mu$ ; and the Æolic dialect has some in other conjugations.

*Obs. 1.* This aor. II. (afterwards called passive), was the original form for the intransitive or neuter notion, and follows exactly the analogy of the pft. II. (which is also intransitive), in taking the inflexions of the active voice to which it originally and properly belonged.—Compare  $\epsilon\kappa\pi\lambda\eta\tau\omega$ , *I alarm*,  $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\zeta\alpha$ , *I alarmed (some one)*,  $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$ , *I am alarmed*, with  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ , *I place*;  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$ , *I placed*,  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ , *I stood*. Hence it is clear whence it is that many verbs in  $\omega$  form an aor. II. act. in  $\eta\nu$  with an intransitive sense: it is a relic of the old form. From the aor. II. in  $\eta\nu$  arose, by the insertion of  $\theta$ , a lengthened form in  $\theta\eta\nu$  (aor. I. pass.), for the expression of the passive notion; as  $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$ , *I am in alarm* (neuter),  $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\theta\eta\nu$ , *I have been alarmed* (passive);  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ , *I stood*,  $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$ , *I have been placed*. The aorists passive of all verbs follow the formation, and take the inflexions of the aor. II. act. of these verbs.

3. Most verbs in  $\mu$  with *monosyllabic* roots take a reduplication, which is of two sorts.

$\alpha$ . When the verb begins with a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid, the first letter of the root is repeated with  $\iota$  (*Proper*).

$\beta$ . When with  $\pi\tau$ ,  $\sigma\tau$ , or an aspirated vowel,  $\epsilon$  with a rough breathing, which seems to represent a letter (as  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$  *S-isto*) is prefixed (*Improper*). Thus:

ΣΤΑ $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$	ΔΕ ( $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu$ ) διδέασι
ΧΡΑ $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\rho\eta\mu$	ΘΕ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$
ΒΑ ( $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu$ ) $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	Έ $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$
ΠΤΑ $\iota\pi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$	ΔΟ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$
ΠΛΑ $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\mu$	
ΠΡΑ $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\pi\rho\eta\mu$	

*Obs. 2.* This reduplication in the present tense is found in the cognate languages: Indian III. conj. *tis-’t āmi*, root ST  $\bar{A}$ ’ ( $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ ). Also Zend *histāmi* ( $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ ), and Latin *sisto* f. *sto*. So in many verbs in which the  $\mu$  has become  $\omega$  this reduplication is retained; as,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$  =  $\pi\acute{\iota}\text{-}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\text{-}\omega$ . See §. 261.

*Obs. 3.* Three verbs with monosyllabic roots have no reduplication:  $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$  ( $\Phi A$ -),  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$  ( $\text{’E}$ ),  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$  ( $\text{’I}$ ).

*Obs. 4.* Few verbs in  $\mu$  are regular even in the three tenses which belong to this form of the verb: but of four verbs only,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ ,  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$ , are all the forms found, though even in these verbs there are other inflexions and forms in use borrowed from verbs in  $\omega$ .

*Obs. 5.* The only instance of the redupl. in the future is  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$  Od.  $\nu$ , 358.,  $\omega$ , 314.

Classes of Verbs in  $\mu$ .

§. 271. I. Those which annex the personal ending  $\mu$  immediately to the root, which ends in

- a.  $\alpha$ , as  $\iota$ -στη- $\mu$ i, root ΣΤΑ-
- b.  $\epsilon$ , ...  $\tau$ i-θη- $\mu$ i, root ΘΕ-
- c.  $\omicron$ , ...  $\delta$ l-δω- $\mu$ i, root ΔΟ-
- d.  $\iota$ , only  $\epsilon$ i- $\mu$ i, root 'Ι-
- e.  $\upsilon$ , as  $\xi$ rū- $\mu$ ai, root 'ΕΡΥ-.

II. Those which annex the personal ending  $\mu$  to the root by the addition of  $\nu\nu$  or  $\nu$  or poet.  $\nu\eta$ . The original root ends,

a. In  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $\omicron$ , and takes  $\nu\nu$ .

- a.  $\alpha$ , as σκεδά- $\nu\nu$ - $\mu$ i, root ΣΚΕΔΑ.
- b.  $\epsilon$ , . . κοπέ- $\nu\nu$ - $\mu$ i, root ΚΟΠΕ-
- c.  $\iota$ , only  $\tau$ i- $\nu\nu$ - $\mu$ i, root ΤΙ- (Ion. Att.  $\tau$ i $\nu\nu$ μi)
- d.  $\omicron$ , as στρώ- $\nu\nu$ - $\mu$ i, root ΣΤΡΟ-.

Obs. 1. In the Ionic form  $\epsilon$ i $\nu\nu$ μi for  $\epsilon$  $\nu\nu$ μi the former  $\nu$  is dropped on account of the diphthong.

Obs. 2. The insertion of this syllable  $\nu\nu$  is analogous to the Indian verbs of the  $\nu$  conj. which in like manner annex  $\nu$ u to the root, as  $su$ - $\nu$ u- $ma$ , "we witness," from  $su$ ,— $ap$ - $\nu$ u- $mas$ , *adipiscimur*, from  $\bar{a}p$ .

b. Or in a consonant to which  $\nu$  or poet.  $\nu\eta$  is attached: the final letter is either

- a. a mute, as δείκ- $\nu$ - $\mu$ i, root ΔΕΙΚ-
- β. a liquid, ...  $\delta$ μ- $\nu$ - $\mu$ i, root ΟΜ.

Obs. 3. In  $\delta$ λ- $\nu$ - $\mu$ i (ΟΛ) the  $\nu$  is assimilated to the  $\lambda$ , and the verb becomes  $\delta$ λλνμi.

Obs. 4. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the root, that consonant is dropped, except it is a K sound, as

- $\alpha$ i- $\nu$ μai AIP (cf.  $\alpha$ iρ-ω,  $\bar{a}$ ρ- $\nu$ μai)
- $\delta$ ai- $\nu$ μai ΔΑΙΤ (cf.  $\delta$ ais,  $\delta$ ait-ός)
- $\kappa$ ai- $\nu$ μai ΚΑΙΔ or ΚΑΔ (cf. pf.  $\kappa$ éκαδ-μai,  $\kappa$ éκασμας)
- $\kappa$ tei- $\nu$ μi ΚΤΕΙΝ or ΚΤΕΝ (fut.  $\kappa$ τεν-ω);

but δείκ- $\nu$ μi,  $\epsilon$ iργ- $\nu$ μi,  $\xi$ eύγ- $\nu$ μi, οiγ- $\nu$ μi).

Obs. 5. In the verbs γάννμai, κίννμai,  $\xi$ ρνμai,  $\epsilon$ ρνμai, λάζνμai, and some other, the  $\nu$  belongs to the root.

c. The verbs in  $\nu$ μi (Class II.) form only the pr. and impft. in this conjugation; and even in these tenses the active form  $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$  is as much

in use as that in *νμ*: in the sing. impft. the forms from *ύω* prevail, and these are the regular forms of the pr. conjunctive, and the impft. optative. The verb *σβέννυμι* is the only one of this class which has an aor. II., *ἔσβην* from ΣΒΕ; but many verbs in *ύω*, of which there is no form in *νμ*, form an aor. II. after the analogy of these verbs, as *δύω*, *ἔδυν*.

*Lengthening of the Characteristic Vowel and strengthening of the Root.*

§. 272. 1. In the verbs of Class I. the short vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened in the active voice—*α* and *ε* into *η*—*ο* into *ω*.

Of these lengthened vowels, *η* (from *ε*) and *ω* however are retained only in the singular indic. and in the conj.; *η* from *α* is shortened again in the plur. of the indic. of pres. and imperf., and in the imperative, but is retained throughout the persons of the indic. and the impr. and the infin. of aor. II. (See Paradigm, §. 278.) The infin. aor. II. of verbs in *ε* lengthen it to *ει*, in *ο* to *ου*, as *θεῖναι*, *δοῦναι*. In the whole of the middle the short vowel returns.

*Obs. 1.* Exceptions:—In the following verbs the long vowel remains in all the persons except III. pl. ind.—*ἀημι* (ΑΕ), III. pl. *ἄεισι*, *ἄημαι*, and *διζήμαι* (ΔΙΖΕ), *διζήται* &c., but the II. sing. is *metri grat.* *διζέας*, *διζέο*.

*Obs. 2.* The sing. of aor. II. *ἔδων*, *ἔθην*, is not used, but supplied by aor. I., *ἔδωκα*, *ἔθηκα*.

*Obs. 3.* Both the aor. pass. follow the analogy of *ἔστην* ind., *στήθι*, imp., *στήναι* inf.

2. The verbs (Class II.) in *νμ* which annex *νν* to a pure root retain the short vowel, except those whose root ends in *ο*, as *σπρών-νμ* (ΣΤΡΟ): and those in which *νν* is added to a root ending in a consonant strengthen the present by lengthening the radical vowel; thus

*α* becomes *η*, as *πήγ-νμ*, aor. II. pass. *ἔπdy-ην*.

*πλήγ-νμ*

*ρήγ-νμ*

*α* ..... *αι*, ... *αἰ-νμ* for *ἄρνμ*, root 'ΑΡ, 'ΑΙΡ

*καί-νμ* for *καλδνμ*, root ΚΑΔ, ΚΑΙΔ

*ε* .. ..... *ει*, ... *εἰργ-νμ* root 'ΕΡΓ (FEPΓ)

*δαίκ-νμ* root ΔΕΚ, as Ion. *ἔδεξα*

*υ* ..... *ευ*, ... *λεύγ-νμ*, aor. II. pass. *ἔ-ζύγ-ην*.



3. When *νη* is inserted after a T sound or a liquid, *ε* is generally, though not always, changed to *ι*, as

κῆ-νη-μι root ΚΕΔ but πέρ-νη-μι root ΠΕΡ  
 κέρ-νη-μι ... ΚΕΡ  
 πίτ-νη-μι ... ΠΙΕΤ.

*Obs.* 4. In some dissyllabic roots seemingly ending in a vowel, the final vowel does not belong to the root. The radical form of some of these verbs is found either in their aor. II. or some bye form; as, δάμνημι (seemingly root δάμ-νη), aor. II. ἐ-δάμ-ην, κίχ-ημι, ἔ-κίχ-ον, so στορέ-νυμι and στόρ-νυμι.

### Modal Vowel.

§. 273. 1. The indicative has no modal vowel, but the personal ending is annexed immediately to the root; as,

ἵ-στα-μεν ἔ-τι-θε-μεν ἔ-δο-μεν  
 ἵ-σά-μεθα ἔ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἔ-δό-μεθα.

2. The conjunctive has the same modal vowels as the verbs in *ω*, namely *ω* and *η*, but these coalesce with the characteristic vowel, wherein the following deviations from the general rules of contraction in verbs are to be remarked:

ἀη and ᾄη become ῆ and ῆ̃, not ᾠ and ᾠ̃ as in contract verbs in ᾠω, ὄη becomes ῶ, not οἰ, as in the contract verbs in ὠω; as,

ἵ-σά-ω=ἵ-σῶ	ἵ-σά-ης=ἵ-σῆς	ἵ-σά-η-ται=ἵ-σῆ-ται
σά-ω=σῶ	σά-ης=σῆς	
τι-θέ-ω=τι-θῶ	τι-θέ-ης=τι-θῆς	τι-θέ-ω-μαι=τι-θῶ-μαι
δι-δό-ω=δι-δῶ	δι-δό-ης=δι-δῆς	δι-δόη=δι-δῶ.

The two aorists passive of these and other verbs follow this analogy, τυφῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ̃, &c. from τύπτω, σταθῶ from ἵστημι.

*Obs.* 1. All these anomalous contractions seem to arise from the lengthening the radical vowel in the indicative, and this long vowel coalescing with the modal vowel of the conjunctive naturally produces these contractions, as στή-ης naturally becomes σῆς, δῶ-ης=δῆς.

*Obs.* 2. The conjunctive of verbs in *νυμι* is the same as of those in *ύω*, as δακνύω, ὑψύω &c.

3. The optative has, like the verbs in *ω*, the modal vowel *ι*, with this difference, that in the latter the *ι* coalesces with the modal vowel of the historic tenses *ο* or *α*, whereas in the verbs in *νυμι* the *ι* is annexed immediately to the radical vowel of the verb with which it forms a diphthong; as,

ἰ-στα-ί-ην = ἰ-σταί-ην	ἰ-σταί-μην σταί-ην
τι-θε-ί-ην = τι-θεί-ην	τι-θεί-μην θεί-ην
δι-δο-ί-ην = δι-δοί-ην	δι-δοί-μην δοί-ην.

Both the aor. pass. of all verbs follow in their optative the analogy of the verbs in ε (τιθῆμι), as σταθείην, τυφθείην, τυπείην.

*Obs. 3.* The opt. of verbs in υμ follows the analogy of verbs in ύω, as δεικνύοιμι. There are however some optatives of verbs in υμι, formed after verbs in μι, in ύμι (for ύην like αἶην &c.) and in the middle voice ύμην (for υίμην). In the conj. the υ coalesces with the η and is lengthened. This is more common in the middle than the active: Plat. Phædon. p. 77 Δ μὴ διαφυσῆ καὶ διασκεδανῶσι (for διασκεδανύη): Ibid. B ὅπως μὴ διασκεδάνῃται (for -ύηται): Lucian. de Saltat. 70 ἐπιδείκνυται (for -ύηται).

*Obs. 4.* This opt. active is not found in Attic but is in Epic; as, Il. π, 99 ἐκδύμεν (for -νίμεν): Theocr. XV. 94 (ed. Meinek.) φῶη from ἔφυν (for φύην): midd., Plat. Phædon. p. 118 Α ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πῆγνυτο (for πηγνύοιτο): Lucian. Harmonid. III. ἐπιδεικνύμεν.—Epic: Il. ω, 665 δαίνυτο: Od. σ, 248 δαινύατο, so Hom. φθίο, φθίτο opt. from ἐφθίμην ind. So λύμεν, Il. φ, 80

### Personal Endings.

#### §. 274. 1. Active voice. Present indicative:

Sing. 1.	μι	ἰ-στη-μι
2.	ς (properly σι)	ἰ-στη-ς
3.	(τι Dor.) (σι)ν	ἰ-στη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	τον	ἰ-σῳ-τον
3.	τον	ἰ-σῳ-τον
Plur. 1.	μεν (properly μες)	ἰ-σῳ-μεν
2.	τε	ἰ-σῳ-τε
3.	(ντι, νσι, ασιν)	(ἰ-στα-ντι ἰστα-σι(ν)).

The original ending of III. pl. ντι is found only in Doric; ντι was weakened to νσι, and the ν changed to α (ασι), which coalesced with the preceding radical vowel; but the pure Attic dialect admitted this contraction only in verbs whose root ended in α, as

ἰ-στα-νσι becomes (ἰ-σῳ-ασι) ἰ-σῳ-ασι
τι-θε-νσι     Att. τι-θεί-ασι, commonly τι-θεί-σι
δι-δο-νσι     ... δι-δό-ασι, ..... δι-δοῦσι
δεικνυ-νσι     ... δεικνύ-ασι, ..... δεικνύ-σι.

*Obs. 1.* The open forms ἑᾶσι, ὅᾶσι, ὅᾶσι, though properly pure Attic are found also in Ionic. The contracted forms εἶσι, οὔσι, ὄσι, are the usual forms of the Ionic and older Attic, and of the writers in the common dialect. In the III. pl. of ἰσσημι the Ionic inserts its ε, as ἰσῳεᾶσι for ἰσῳασι pres., ἑσῳεᾶσι for ἑσῳασι pft. The III. pl. of ἕμμι (root 'Ε) is, in Attic, ἱᾶσι, contr. from ἰ-έ-ασι.

2. The personal endings of the conjunctive pr. and aor. II. are the same as in the verbs in *ω*.

3. Imperfect and aorist II. indicative:

Sing. 1.	ν	Impf. ἴσθη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν
2.	ς (final ι dropped)	ἴσθη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς
3.	η(τι dropped)	ἴσθη	ἐ-τί-θη
Dual 2.	την	Aor. II. ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την
3.	την	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την
Plur. 1.	μεν (prop. μες)	ἴσθη-μεν	ἐ-θε-μεν
2.	τε	ἴσθη-τε	ἐ-θε-τε
3.	σαν	ἴσθη-σαν	ἐ-θε-σαν.

So ἐ-τύπ-ην (ἐ-τύφ-θην), ἦς, ἦ, ἦτην, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

4. The personal ending of the I. person in the impft. and aor. II. optative is the same as the indicative:

σταί-ην ἰ-σταί-ην θεί-ην τι-θεί-ην δοί-ην δι-δοί-ην.

*Obs. 2.* In the Attic dialect the *η* of the impft. opt. is generally dropped in the dual and plural, and the III. pl. *ἦσαν* is always shortened to *εν*; as,

τιθεί-μεν = τιθείμεν      ἰσταί-ητε = ἰσταίτε  
τιθεί-ησαν = τιθείεν      διδοί-ησαν = διδοίεν.

Except εἶησαν which is sometimes used instead of εἶεν from εἰμί *sam.*—These abbreviations also take place in the opt. aor. II., as θείμεν, but the abbreviated are (except in the III. pl.) less in use than the longer forms; the long form of III. pl. aor. II., such as δοίησαν, is very seldom used. So also in the aor. pass. of all verbs, as παιδευθεῖμεν = παιδευθεύμεν.

*Obs. 3.* We find also διδάην and δάην for διδοίην, δοίην. So all the MSS. read in Dem. p. 840. 27 εἰ μὲν ἀντιδάην. So βιώνην, ἀλώην Hom. for βιοίην, ἀλοίην.

5. Present and aorist II. imperative:

Sing. 2.	θι	Pr. (ἴ-στα-θι)	(τῆ-θε-θι §. 30. 1.)	(δί-δο-θι)
3.	τω	... ἰ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
3.	των	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
Plur. 2.	τε	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
3.	τωσαν	στή-τωσαν	θέ-τωσαν	δό-τωσαν
		οἱ στάντων	θέντων	δόντων.

*Obs. 4.* In the II. sing. pres. the *θι* is dropped, to compensate for which the short vowel is lengthened, *a* into *η*, *e* into *ει*, *o* into *ου*, *ū* into *ῡ*.

ἴ-στα-θι = ἴστη      τῆ-θε-θι = τί-θει  
δί-δο-θι = δί-δου      δείκνῡ-θι = δείκνῡ.

*Obs.* 5. Very few verbs retain *θι* in the pres. imper., which however is the original ending (§. 195.), as *δίδωθι* Od. γ, 380 Ep. for *δίδου*, *φάθι* from *φημί*, *ἴσθι* from *εἰμί*, *ἴθι* from *εἰμι*, *ἴληθι* Od. γ, 380 (Dor. *ἴλᾱθι*), later *ζῆθι* from *ζάω* for *ζῆ*; and *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311, *ἐπόμενυθι* Theogn. 1195; lastly some old perfects of verbs in *ω*, as *τέθνα-θι*.

*Obs.* 6. In the aor. II. of *τίθηναι* and *δίδωμι* the *θι* is abbreviated to *ς*, as *θέ-θι* becomes *θές*, *δέ-θι* becomes *δές*. So *σχέ-θι* (the original form of aor. II. imper. of *ἔχω*), becomes *σχές*, and *ἔ-θι* (aor. II. of *ἔημι*), becomes *ἔς*. The aor. II. of *ἵστημι* retains the *-θι*, as well as the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *τύπηθι*, *παιδεύθῃ* (see §. 30. 1.). In composition *στῆθι* may be abbreviated to *στῷ*, as *παράστῷ*, *ἀπόστῷ*, so *βῆθι* aor. imper. from *βαίνω* becomes *παράβῃ*.

6. The infinitive ending of the pres. and aor. is *ναι*. In the pres. this is annexed to the short characteristic vowel: in the aor. II. this vowel is lengthened, *α* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, as

Pres. ἰσά-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δó-ναι	δεικ-νύ-ναι
Aor. II. στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι.	

So also both the aor. pass. like *στήναι*, as *τυπή-ναι*, *βουλευθῆ-ναι*.

*Obs.* 7. The inf. in Epic becomes sometimes *ήμεναι*, as *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 13, or *έμεν*, as *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 472: and the aor. II. inf. becomes sometimes *μεναι*, and *μεν*, as *δόμεν*, *δόμεναι*—*θίμεν*, *θίμεναι*.

7. The participle, pres. and aor. II., ends in *ντς*, *ντσα*, *ντ*, which is joined according to the usual rules (§. 25. and 28.) to the radical vowel, as

ἰσά-ντς=ἰσάδς, ἰσάσῃ, ἰσάδν	σάδς, σάσῃ, σάδν
τι-θέ-ντς=τι-θείς, εῖσα, έν	θείς, θείσῃ, θέν.

The passive participles of both the aorists follow the analogy of the verbs in *ω*, *τιθείς* or *θείς*, as *τυπείς*, *εῖσα*, *έν*, *βουλευθείς*.

### *Personal Endings and Modal Vowels of the Middle.*

§. 275. 1. The personal endings of the middle are the same as in the verbs in *ω*, except that the II. sing. ind. pres. and impft. and the imperative almost invariably retain the form in *σαι* and *σο*.

2. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is *ω* and *η* (as in verbs in *ω*) with which the radical vowel coalesces, as *ἰσά-ω-μαι*=*ισῶμαι*, *τιθέ-ω-μαι*=*τιθῶμαι*, *τιθέ-η*=*τιθῆ*, *τιθέ-η-ται*=*τιθῆται*.

3. The modal vowel of the optative is *ι* (as in verbs in *ω*), but as the indicative has no modal vowel, the *ι* is joined immediately to the radical vowel, and forms with it a diphthong, hence *τιθε-ι-μην*, *διδο-ι-μην*, *ἰστα-ι-μην*.

Conj. δύνωμαι, δύνη, δύνηται &c.	Opt. δυνάιμην, δύναιο, δύναιτο
ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστη, ἐπίσστη- ται &c.	ἐπισταίμην, ἐπίσταιο, ἐπί- σταιτο.

*Obs. 1.* These forms ought not to be accented as contracted, *τιθεῖο* &c., but *τίθειο*, for the diphthongs *ει, οι, αι*, are optative answering to the diphthong *οι* of the verbs in *ω*, *τύπτοις* not *τυπτοιῖς*; so in *δύομαι*, the only verb besides *δίδωμι* with *ο*, the accent is always *δυοίτο*.

#### 4. On the personal endings we may remark:

*a.* Verbs in *α*: the II. sing. pres. ind. is in the Attic prose writers always *ασαι*; the contracted form is found only in poetry, as *ἐπίστη* from *ἐπίσταμαι* *Æsch. Eum. 86*, *δύνη* from the Ionic *δύναι* for *δύνη* *Soph. and Eur.* In the II. sing. impft. and imperative the contracted form *ω* was used in the common dialect, as *ίστω* (ind. and imper.), *ἔδωκε*, for *ίστασσο*, *ἐδύνασο*.

*b.* Verbs in *ε*: both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the pres. and impft. seem to have been used, as *τίθεσαι* and *τίθη*, *ἐτίθεο* and *ἐτίθου*, *τίθεσο* and *τίθου*; though the latter is the most usual even in prose, and in the aor. II. of verbs in *ε* or *ο* the contracted is the regular form, as *ἔθου*, *θοῦ*, *ἔδου*, *δοῦ*.

*Obs. 2.* In the Epic dialect we find the open forms, as *δαίνο* imper., *μάρναο*, *φάο*, *θέο*, *ἔνθεο*, *σύνθεο*. In Ionic the first *α* of *ασαι* for *ασαι* is changed to *ε*, as *ἐπίστει*, *δύνει*, and hence arise the contracted forms *ἐπίστη*, *δύνη*, used by the Ionic writers and Attic Tragedians.

*c.* Verbs in *ο*: the contracted forms are not used in the ind. pres., but in the impft., imper., and aor. II. both are found in use.

*d.* The contracted forms are used in all the conjunctive tenses, and in the optative the *σ* is dropped, but no contraction takes place.

*Obs. 3.* The Epic duplication of the *σ* in the endings *σαι, σο*, as *ἔρασσαί, πέτασσαί, δυοσσαί* from *ἐραμαι, πέταμαι, δυομαι*, is very rare.

*Obs. 4.* The conjunctives and optatives midd. of *τίθημι, ἔημι, δίδωμι*, are, in the Attic dialect, formed like those of verbs in *ω*, as if from *τιθ(ω), ι(ω), διδ(ω)*: the characteristic *ε* or *ο* being thus lost, no contraction takes place, and therefore the word is accented as the opt. or conj. of verbs in *ω*; and the opt. of *ἔημι* and *τίθημι* takes the proper modal characteristic *οι*; as,

Att. Conj. Pres. *τίθωμαι, τίθη, τίθηται, τίθησθον, τίθησθε, τίθωνται.*

.. .. Impf. *τιθοίμην, τίθωι, τίθοιτο, τιθοίμεθον, τίθοισθην* &c., not *τιθείμην*.

So *ἔωμαι, ἔη, ἔηται* &c.: *λοιμην, ἴωι, ἴοιτο* &c.

Conj. Aor. II. *πρόσθωμαι, πρόωμαι, πρόη, πρόηται* &c.

Opt. . . . *προσθόιμην, προόιμην, πρόοιτο, προόιτο, προόιμεθον* &c.

Conj. Pres. *δίδωμαι, δίδω, δίδωται, ἀπδίδωμαι* &c.

*Obs. 5.* The conjunctive *ιστάμαι, ιστή* &c. always retains the circumflex, but the compounds of *ισταμαι*, and the verbs inflected like it, take the Attic accentuation; as,

*ἐπίστωμαι*  
*δύνωμαι*

*ἐπίστη*  
*δύνη*

*ἐπίστηται*  
*δύνηται*

*Obs. 6.* So also the following poetic forms: *Od. ρ, 317 δίοιτο* from *διεμαι*, *Od. λ, 512 μαρνούμην* from *μάρναμαι*, and *Arist. Vesp. 298 κρέμιοιθε* from *κρέμαμαι*.

*Obs. 7.* There are two instances of this Attic form in the active: *ἀφίστε* *Plat. Apol. p. 29*, and *ἀφίη* (not *ἀφίη*) *Xen. Cyr. VIII. 1. 2*, but both readings are doubtful.

*Bye forms of Verbs in μ borrowed from the Conjugation in ω.*

§. 276. The II. and III. pers. ind. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵκῃμι* are in Attic poetry sometimes *τιθείς*, *ει*, *ιείς*, *εἰ* (*ΤΙΘΕΩ*, *ΙΕΩ*), but the readings in the passages in which they are found are not undoubted. The sing. impf. act. of *τίθῃμι* and *δίδωμι* is generally formed from *τιθείω* and *διδάω*, with the usual contraction *εἰθεί*, *εἰδίδου*, where we may see the beginning of that change from the form in *μ* to *ω* which took place wholly in other verbs. These forms occur also in the Epic, Doric and Ionic writers, but the contracted forms of *ἵστημι* seem not to have been used, though in Hdt. IV. 103, we find *ἵσταν* for *ἵστησι*. A remarkable form is the Homeric *προθέουσι* (Il. α, 291.) for *προτιθείασι*, from *ΘΕΩ*.—See §. 279. *Obs.* 3.

*Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 277. 1. In the formation of all the tenses of the active, and of the fut. and aor. middle, the short characteristic vowels, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened: *α* into *η*; *ε* into *η* (except in the pft. act. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵκῃμι* into *ει*); *ο* into *ω*, but remains unchanged in the middle voice (except in the fut. and aor. I.). The pft. and plpft. pass. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵκῃμι* also have *ει*.

2. The aor. I. of *δίδωμι* and *τίθῃμι*, *ἵκῃμι*, have the character. *κ* instead of *σ*, as

*ἔθῃ-κ-α*, *ἦ-κ-α*, *ἔδω-κ-α* (see also §. 240. 1.).

But these forms *ἔθῃκα*, *ἔδωκα*, are only used in the ind., and in good authors only in the singular, and the III. pl.: the other moods, persons and participials, are supplied by the aor. II., though there are some few exceptions: Dem. p. 838. 8 *παρεδώκατε*, but just before *παρέδορε*. So G. T. *ἔδωκαμεν*, *ἔδωκατε*. On the other hand, the singular indicative aor. II. of the simple verbs *ἔθην*, *ἦν*, *ἔδων*, are never used. The aor. I. midd. *ἐθηκάμην*, *ἐδωκάμην* and part. *θηκόμενος* are found in Ion. and Dor. writers, but the Attic use the aor. II. midd.; the other moods of these words and the form *δωκόμενος* are unknown.

3. The verb *ἵστημι* forms its aorist regularly with *σ*: *ἔστησα*, *ἐστησάμην*. The aor. II. midd. *ἐστάμην* is never used, but some verbs form a similar one, as *ἐπτάμην*, *ἐπράμην*.

4. The aor. II. pass. and fut. II. pass. are wanting in this conjugation, as also the fut. III., except of *ἵστημι*, *ἐστήξω* old Attic and *ἐστήξομαι*.

5. We may remark of the verb ἵστημι, that the pres., impft., fut., aor. I. act. are transitive; the pft., plpft. and aor. II. act., intransitive: ἵστην *I did place*, ἕστην *I stood*, ἕστησα *I have placed*, ἕστηκα *I stand*, ἕστηκεν *I was standing*. The midd. signifies *to place oneself or for oneself or to be placed*. Instead of the pft. ἕστηκα, the old Attic used either the aor. II. or a periphrasis with the midd. verb. In the later writers we find a pft. and plpft. with a transitive sense: ἕστακα, ἕστακειν; and on the contrary ἕσταθην Call. Min. 83.

## §. 278. Paradigm of

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Indicative.	S. I.	ἵστη-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μι <sup>a</sup>
		2.	ἵστη-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	δείκ-νῦ-ς
		3.	ἵστη-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-σι
		D. I.				
		2.	ἵστα-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἵστα-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		P. I.	ἵστα-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἵστα-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἵστασι(ν) (f. ἱστά-ῃσι)	τι-θε-ῃσι(ν) & τι-θεῖσι(ν)	δι-δό-ῃσι(ν) & δι-δοῦσι(ν)	δεικ-νύ-ῃσι(ν) & δεικ-νῦσι(ν)
	Conjunctive.	S. I.	ἵστω	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	δεικ-νύ-ω
		2.	ἵσῃς	τι-θῇς	δι-δῷς	δεικ-νύ-ῃς
		3.	ἵσῃ	τι-θῇ	δι-δῷ	&c.
		D. I.				
		2.	ἵσῃ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		3.	ἵσῃ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		P. I.	ἵσώμεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	
		2.	ἵσῃ-τε	τι-θῇ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	
		3.	ἱσῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	

<sup>a</sup> and δεικνύ-ω, eis &c., especially δεικνύουσι(ν). See §. 271. α.

6. Verbs of the second class in *μι* are conjugated regularly from the root, after dropping the termination *ννμι* or *νμι*. The verbs in *ο* which have lengthened that vowel to *ω* retain *ω* through all the tenses, as *στρώ-ννυ-μι*, *ζώ-ννυ-μι*, *ρώ-ννυ-μι*, *χών-νυ-μι*, fut. *στρώ-σω* &c. The verbs whose root ends in a liquid, form some tenses as if from a root ending in a vowel. The aor. II. and fut. II. pass. are found in only a small number of verbs of this class, as *λεύγ-νυ-μι*.

## Verbs in μι.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σᾶ-μαι	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
ἴ-σᾶσαι	τί-θε-σαι or	δί-δο-σαι	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
(ἴ-σῃ poet.)	τί-θῃ		
ἴ-σᾶ-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	δείκ-νῦ-ται
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθον	τι-θεί-μεθον	δι-δέ-μεθον	δεικ-νύ-μεθον
ἴ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἴ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δέ-μεθα	δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἴ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἴ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νυ-νται
ἴ-σῶ-μαι	τι-θῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup>	δι-δῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup>	δεικνύ-ωμαι
ἴ-σῃ	τι-θῃ	δι-δῷ	δεικνύ-ῃ
ἴ-σῃ-ται	τι-θῃ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται	&c.
ἴ-σῶ-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δῶ-μεθον	
ἴ-σῃ-σθον	τι-θῃ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἴ-σῃ-σθον	τι-θῃ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἴ-σῶ-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα	
ἴ-σῃ-σθε	τι-θῃ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε	
ἴ-σῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: τίθωμαι, τίθῃ, τίθηται &c. δίδωμαι, δίδῃ, δίδεται &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)



ACTIVE.						
Mood	Tense	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Imperative.	S. 2.	ἴστη (for ἰσᾶθι)	τί-θει (for τίθεθι)	δί-δου (for δίδοθι)	δείκ-νῦ (for δείκνῦθι)
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-τω	τι-θί-τω	δι-δό-τω	δεικ-νῦ-τω
		D. 2.	ἴ-σᾶ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-των	τι-θί-των	δι-δό-των	δεικ-νῦ-των
	P. 2.	ἴ-σᾶ-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-τωσαν & ἰ-σᾶντων	τι-θί-τωσαν & τι-θέντων	δι-δό-τωσαν & δι-δόντων	δεικ-νῦ-τωσαν & δεικ-νύντων
	Inf.		ἰ-σᾶ-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι
	Part.		ἰ-σᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. ἐντος	δι-δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. ὄντος	δεικ-νύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. ὕντος <sup>a</sup>
Imperfect.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἴ-στη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν (gen. ἐτίθουν)	ἐ-δί-δω-ν (gen. ἐδίδουν)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν (gen. ἐδείκνυν)
		2.	ἴ-στη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς (gen. ἐτίθεις)	ἐ-δί-δω-ς (gen. ἐδίδους)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς (gen. ἐδείκνυες)
		3.	ἴ-στη	ἐ-τί-θη (gen. ἐτίθει)	ἐ-δί-δω (gen. ἐδίδου)	ἐ-δείκ-νυ (gen. ἐδείκνυε)
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἰ-σᾶ-την	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-την
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-την	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-την
		P. 1.	ἴ-σᾶ-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἴ-σᾶ-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σᾶ-σαν	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν
	Optative.	S. 1.	ἰ-σᾶί-ην	τι-θεί-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικνύοιμι &c.
		2.	ἰ-σᾶί-ης	τι-θεί-ης	δι-δοί-ης	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶί-η	τι-θεί-η	δι-δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἰ-σᾶί-ητην gen. ἰσᾶίτην	τι-θεί-ητην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ητην gen. διδοίτην	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶί-ητην gen. ἰσᾶίτην	τι-θεί-ητην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ητην gen. διδοίτην	
		P. 1.	ἰ-σᾶί-ημεν gen. ἰσᾶίμεν	τι-θεί-ημεν gen. τιθείμεν	δι-δοί-ημεν gen. διδοίμεν	
		2.	ἰ-σᾶί-ητε gen. ἰσᾶίτε	τι-θεί-ητε gen. τιθείτε	δι-δοί-ητε gen. διδοίτε	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶί-εν	τι-θεί-εν	δι-δοί-εν	

<sup>a</sup> Generally δεικνύ-ων, οὔσα, ὄν, §. 271.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σταῖ-σο and ἴ-στω ἴ-στά-σθω ἴ-στα-σθον ἴ-στά-σθων ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στά-σθωσαν ἄ ἴ-στάσθων	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου τι-θεί-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θεί-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θεί-σθωσαν ἄ τι-θείσθων	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου δι-δό-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν ἄ δι-δόσθων	δείκ-νυ-σο δεικ-νύ-σθω δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νύ-σθων δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν ἄ δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἴ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἴ-στά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θεί-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δεικ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἴ-στά-μην	ἔ-τι-θεί-μην	ἔ-δι-δό-μην	ἔ-δεικ-νύ-μην
ἴ-σταῖ-σο and ἴ-στω ἴ-στα-το	ἔ-τί-θε-σο and ἔ-τί-θου ἔ-τί-θε-το	ἔ-δί-δο-σο and ἔ-δί-δου ἔ-δί-δο-το	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-σο ἔ-δείκ-νυ-το
ἴ-στά-μεθον ἴ-στά-σθην ἴ-στά-σθην ἴ-στά-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-ντο	ἔ-τι-θεί-μεθον ἔ-τι-θεί-σθην ἔ-τι-θεί-σθην ἔ-τι-θεί-μεθα ἔ-τί-θε-σθε ἔ-τί-θε-ντο	ἔ-δι-δό-μεθον ἔ-δι-δό-σθην ἔ-δι-δό-σθην ἔ-δι-δό-μεθα ἔ-δί-δο-σθε ἔ-δί-δο-ντο	ἔ-δεικ-νύ-μεθον ἔ-δεικ-νύ-σθην ἔ-δεικ-νύ-σθην ἔ-δεικ-νύ-μεθα ἔ-δείκ-νυ-σθε ἔ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἴ-σταί-μην ἴ-σται-ο ἴ-σται-το ἴ-σταί-μεθον ἴ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-μην <sup>a</sup> τί-θει-ο τί-θει το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-μην <sup>a</sup> δί-δοι-ο δί-δοι-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθην	f. δεικ-νύ-ω δεικνυοίμην ἄ c.
ἴ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	
ἴ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	
ἴ-σταί-σθε	τί-θει-σθε	δί-δοι-σθε	
ἴ-σται-ντο	τί-θει-ντο	δί-δοι-ντο	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: τιθοίμην, τίθοιο, τίθοιτο &c. διδοίμην, διδοιο, διδοιτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. I.	ἔ-στη-ν	(ἔ-θη-ν) } Aor.	(ἔ-δω-ν) } Aor.	
		2.	ἔ-στη-ς	(ἔ-θη-ς) } I.	(ἔ-δω-ς) } I.	
		3.	ἔ-στη	(ἔ-θη) } used	(ἔ-δω) } used	
		D. I.				
		2.	ἔ-στή-την	ἔ-θεί-την	ἔ-δό-την	
		3.	ἔ-στή-την	ἔ-θεί-την	ἔ-δό-την	
		P. I.	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	
		2.	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	
		3.	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	
	Conjunctive.	S. I.	στώ	θῶ	δῶ	
		2.	σῆς	θῆς	δῶς	
		3.	σῆ	θῆ	δῶ	
		D. I.				
		2.	σῆ-τον	θῆ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		3.	σῆ-τον	θῆ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		P. I.	στώ-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	
		2.	σῆ-τε	θῆ-τε	δῶ-τε	
		3.	στώ-σι(ν)	θῶ-σι(ν)	δῶ-σι(ν)	
	Optative.	S. I.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. I.				
		2.	σταί-ήτην (seldom σταίτην)	θαί-ήτην (seld. θεί-την)	δοί-ήτην (seld. δοί-την)	
		3.	σταί-ήτην (seld. σταί-την)	θαί-ήτην (seld. θεί-την)	δοί-ήτην (seld. δοί-την)	
		P. I.	σταί-ημεν (seld. σταί-μεν)	θαί-ημεν (seld. θεί-μεν)	δοί-ημεν (seld. δοί-μεν)	
		2.	σταί-ητε (seld. σταί-τε)	θαί-ητε (seld. θεί-τε)	δοί-ητε (seld. δοί-τε)	
		3.	σταί-εν	θαί-εν	δοί-εν	

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(ἐ-στά-μην is not found, but)  ἐ-πτά-μην ἐ-πριά-μην	ἐ-θέ-μην ἔ-θον (fr. ἔθεσο) ἔ-θε-το ἐ-θέ-μεθον ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-μεθα ἔ-θε-σθε ἔ-θε-ντο	ἐ-δδ-μην ἔ-δον (fr. ἔδοσο) ἔ-δο-το ἐ-δδ-μεθον ἐ-δδ-σθην ἐ-δδ-σθην ἐ-δδ-μεθα ἔ-δο-σθε ἔ-δο-ντο	
(στώ-μαι)	θῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup> θῆ θή-ται θώ-μεθον θή-σθον θή-σθον θώ-μεθα θή-σθε θῶ-νται	δῶ-μαι δῶ δῶ-ται δῶ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-μεθα δῶ-σθε δῶ-νται	
(σταί-μην)	θεί-μην <sup>b</sup> θεῖ-ο θεῖ-το θεί-με-θον θεί-σθην  θεί-σθην  θεί-μεθα  θεῖ-σθε  θεῖ-ντο	δοί-μην <sup>b</sup> δοῖ-ο δοῖ-το δοί-με-θον δοί-σθην  δοί-σθην  δοί-μεθα  δοῖ-σθε  δοῖ-ντο	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: ἀπόθωμαι (for ἀποθῶμαι), ἀπόθῃ, ἀπόθῃται &c., πρόσθωμαι, πρόσθῃ, πρόσθῃται &c.

<sup>b</sup> Attic: προσθείμην, πρόσθειο (for προσ-θείω), πρόσθειτο &c., ἐνδοίμην, ἐνδοίω, ἐνδοίτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Imperative.	S. 2.	στή-θι <sup>a</sup>	θές (for θίθι)	δός (fr. δίδι)	
		3.	στή-τω	θί-τω	δό-τω	
		D. 2.	στή-τον	θί-τον	δό-τον	
		3.	στή-των	θί-των	δό-των	
		P. 2.	στή-τε	θί-τε	δό-τε	
		3.	στή-τωσαν and στάντων	θί-τωσαν and θίντων	δό-τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στή-ναι	θει-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν G. στάντος	θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. θέντος	δούς, δοῦσα, ὄν G. δόντος	
Fut.			στή-σω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	
Aorist I.			ἔ-στη-σα	ἔ-θη-κα in the Dual and Plural and in the Moods and Participles the Aor. II. is used.	ἔ-δω-κα	
Perf.			ἔ-στη-κα <sup>b</sup>	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	
Plpf.			ἔ-στη-κειν and εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔ-τε-θεί-κειν	ἔ-δε-δώ-κειν	
Fut. III.			ἔ-στήξω			
P A S						
Aor. I.			ἔ-στάθην	ἔ-τέθην	ἔ-δέθην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

<sup>a</sup> But in compos. : *παρῶνθ, ἀπὸρῶ, ἀνδρῶ* (§. 274. Obs. 6.).<sup>b</sup> *Οἱ ἕσταμεν, ἕσταναι* &c., see below, §. 309.

M I D D L E.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(στέ-σο, & στῶ)	θεῖ (for θέισο) θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθωσαν and θέ-σθων	δοῦ (for δόσο) δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθωσαν and δό-σθων	
(στέ-σθαι)	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
(στέ-μενος)	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἐ-στη-σάμην	(ἐ-θη-κά-μην) (ἐ-δα-κά-μην) in Attic the Aor. II. Midd. is used, §. 277. 2.		ἐ-δείξάμην
ἐ-στέ-μαι	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἐ-στέ-μην	ἐ-τε-θεί-μην	ἐ-δε-δό-μην	ἐ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἐ-στήξομαι			
S I V E.			
Fut. I.	στά-θήσομαι	τε-θήσομαι	δο-θήσομαι
	δειχ-θήσομαι		

*Dialects.*

§. 279. 1. The II. sing. pres. has sometimes the paragogic *θα*, as *τίθη-σθα* *δίδουσθα*. The III. pl. impft. and aor. II. in *σαν* are sometimes in Ep. and Dor. abbreviated to *ν*, as *ἔτιθεν* for *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, *θεν* for *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, *σταν* for *ἔστησαν*: so *ἔτλαν* for *ἐτλησαν*, *βάν* for *ἔβησαν*; *φθάν* for *ἐφθησαν*; *ἔιδον* *δίδον* for *ἐίδοσαν*, *ἔδον*, *δόν* for *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφυν* for *ἐφύσαν*, *ἔδυν*, *δυν* for *ἔδυσαν*: so *μέθιεν*, *πίτναν*, *ἔφαν*.

2. The II. sing. imper. pres. of *ἵστημι* is in Homer generally *ἵστη*; but II. ι., 202 *καθίστα*.

3. The short radical vowel is sometimes lengthened before personal endings beginning with *μ* or *μ*, *metri gratia*, as *τιθήμενος* (perhaps read *τιθέμενος*) II. κ., 34; *τιθήμεναι* II. ψ., 247; *διδούναι* II. ω., 425; *δίδωθι* Od. γ., 380; *ζυγνύμεν* (wrongly read *ζυγνύμεν*) II. π., 145. So *ἰληθι* Epic for *ἰλάθι*.

4. The III. sing. conj. has, in Epic, the ending *σι*, as *ἵστησι* for *ἵστη*, *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, *ῆσιν* for *ῆ* II. ο., 359, *μεθήσιν* II. ν., 234, so that these forms are to be distinguished from the pres. ind. or III. pl. conj. (as the case may be) only by the accent and *ι* subscript.

5. The contracted conj. of the verbs in *ε* or *ο* is resolved in the Epic sometimes, and regularly in the Ionic, into the open forms; as,

a. The verbs in *α*, by *ε* (*ἵστημι*):

(*ιστά-*) *ιστῶ* Ion. *ιστέ-ω*, *ιστέ-ης*, *ιστέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*

(*στέ-*) *στῶ* .. *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν* &c.

Obs. 1. So in Hdt. V. 49 *προεστέατε* and Id. I. 200, III. 62 *ἐστέασι*, for *-άσαι*, *ἐστεύς* for *ἐστώς*, gen. *ἐστεύωτος*, neut. *ἐστεώς*, fem. *ἐστεῶσα*. So also in Attic: *τεθνεώς* (and *τεθνηκώς*), *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεῶτος*.

b. Verbs in *ε* by *ε* (*τίθημι*):

*τιθῶ* Ion. *τιθέ-ω*, *τιθέ-ης*, *τιθέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*

*τιθῶμαι* .. *τιθέ-ωμαι*, *τιθέ-η* &c.

*θῶ* .. *θέ-ω*, *θέ-ης*, *θέ-ωμεν* &c.

*θῶμαι* .. *θέ-ωμαι* &c.

Obs. 2. Both the aorists pass. conj. of other verbs follow the analogy of *τίθημι*, as

*τυπῶ* ἦς Ion. *τυπέ-ω*, *έ-ης*, *έ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*

*δαμῶ*, ἦς, .. *δαμέ-ω*, *έ-ης*, *έ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*

*εὐρεθῶ*, ἦς, .. *εὐρεθέ-ω* &c.

c. Verbs in *ο* (*δίδωμι*) are resolved by *ω*, as

(*διδό-*) *διδῶ* Ion. *διδώ-ω*, *διδώ-ης*, *διδώ-ωμεν*, *ώ-ητε* &c.

6. Homer has four forms of the conjunctive active: 1. The regular contracted form, as *στής*. 2. The uncontracted form, as *στήης*. 3. The Ionic resolved form into *ε*, as *στέης*. 4. A lengthened resolved form, *ε* and *α* being changed into *ει*, as *θείομεν*, *ο* into *ω*, as *στέωμεν*. The uncontracted form represents the origin of the contraction in verbs in *ε* and *α* into *η*, not *α*, as mentioned above, *ἵστημι*, *ἵστή-ης*=*ἵστης*, as *ἔστην*, *στή-ω*, *στή-ης*, *στής* not *στές*. This form is, generally speaking, inadmissible when *η* would stand before *ο* or *ω*, as *στήω*, *θήω*, or *ο* before *η* or *ω*, as *δόητε*, *δῶμεν*, but II. ρ., 95 *περιστήωσι*. When the open form with *ει* is used, the modal vowel (except in the III. pl.) is shortened, as *στέιομεν*, *θείομεν*, *θείετον* for *στήωμεν* &c.: so II. η., 72 *δαμείετε* for *δαμήητε*. This is not admis-

able in the open form with *ε*, not *στέομεν* but *στέωμεν*. (The conj. pres. of *ἴστημι* and *τίθημι* is not used in Homer, and of *δίδωμι* only the I. sing.) The following forms of the aor. II. subjunctive are used by Homer. To the doubtful forms an asterisk is prefixed :

	Original.	Contr.	Resolved.
S. 1.		στῶ	στέω, στείω
2.	στήης	στής	*στέης
3.	στήη σο φήη Od. ψ, 275	στήῃ	*στέῃ
D.	στήετον	στήτον	*στέητον
P. 1.		στώμεν	στέωμεν, στείομεν
2.	στήετε	στήτε	*στέητε
3.		στώσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν)
S. 1.		θῶ	θείω, θείω, δαμείω
2.	θήης	θής	θείς
3.	θήη	θήῃ	θείῃ
D.	*θήητον	θήτον	*θήητον, θείετον
P. 1.	θέωμεν	θῶμεν	θείωμεν, θείομεν
2.	*θήητε	θήτε	*θήητε, θείετε, (δαμείετε)
3.	θείωσι(ν)	θῶσι(ν)	θείωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
S. 1.	δώ	δῶ	δώω
2.	δώης	δῶς	
3.	δώη	δῶῃ	
D.		δώτον	
P. 1.		δῶμεν	δώομεν
2.		δῶτε	
3.		δώσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν)

Obs. 3. The Ionic has also a resolved form of the opt. aor. II. midd. : *θεοίμην*, as if from *θείω*, as *προσθλείτο* &c. : see also §. 276.

7. The participle in Æolic, especially in the Argive and Cretan dialects, is found, as in Latin, in its original form, *τιθένης*.

8. The impft. *ἐτίθην* (in Attic usually *ἐτίθουν*), in Ion. retains what was probably its oldest form, *ἐτίθεα* (as *ἐτετύφεα* for *ἐτετύφεω*), *ἐτίθειες*, *εε* &c.

9. In Homer we find the form *εστᾶσαν*<sup>a</sup>, (which is variously written *ἔστασαν* or *ἔστασαν*), in an active sense ; the former is perhaps correct as it is probably a shortened form of aor. I. *ἔστησαν*, as *ἔπρεσε* in Hesiod for *ἔπρησε*. *βάτην* Hom. for *ἐβήτην*, *ἔβησαν*. In Homer also we find *ἔστητε* instead of *ἔστατε* for *ἐστήκατε*.

10. The *ν* of the III. pl. midd. is changed in Ionic to *α*, as

*τιθέαται*, *διδόαται*, *ἐδεικνύατο* Ion. for *τίθενται* &c.

But if *α* precedes the *ν*, it is changed to *ε*, as *ἰστέασι* Ion. for *ἰστανται*, *ἰστέατο*, Ionic for *ἰσταντο*.

11. In Doric, the *η* of the verbs in *α* is changed to *ᾱ*, as *ἰσᾱμί* f. *ἰστημι*, *ἰσᾱς* &c., inf. *σᾱναι*, so also in the Conj. *ἐπίσᾱται*, *ἔρᾱται* ; but in verbs in *ε* it is unchanged, though in Theocr. we find *ἀνασεῖν* from *ἀνίημι* (as *φιλάσσω* for *ῆσω*.)

12. The III. sing. in Doric is *τι*, as *ἰσᾱτί*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωτι*, *δείκνυτι*, and the III. pl. is *ντι*, as *ἰσταντι* &c.

13. Less usual Doricisms are *διδῶν* (Theocr. XXIX. 9.) for *διδόναι* (from *ΔΙΔΟΩ*, with irregular contraction, as *βιῶν*, *ὑπνῶν*) : *βᾱμες* for *βῶμεν* (Theocr. XV. 22.) like *γελᾶν* for *γελῶν*, from *γελᾶων*.

<sup>a</sup> Nitzsch Exc. ad Od. v.



14. *Æolic*: διδοίμ, διδοίσθα, διδοίσι. This analogy probably produced the form διδοί imper. for διδου Pind. Olymp. I. 85.

15. The infin. aor. II. στήναι is Dor. στήμεναι.

16. For the forms as if from verbs in  $\omega$  see §. 276.

### §. 280. Table of Verbs in $\mu$ .

*Verbs which annex the personal ending  $\mu$  immediately to the radical vowel, either a, e, i, o.*

#### a. Verbs in a, as ἴστημι (ΣΤΑ).

1. βίβημι (BA), Ep. bye form of the Epic βιβάω and the common verb βαίνω (from the same root BA), *I step*. We find only the part. βιβάζς (Homer, Hesiod), but the aor. of βαίνω, ἔβην (like ἔστην), belongs to it, and the fut. βήσω and aor. ἔβησα which are frequently transitive, (see βαίνω), like ἔστησα.

2. διδρῆμι (ΔΡΑ), Att. bye form of διδράσκω: whence aor. II. ἔδρην.

3. ἱαήμι (ΙΑΑ). In the act. only the Epic imp. ἱαήθι (Hom.), *be thou gracious* (in invocation to the gods), for ἱλαθι, (as in Theocr. XV. 143.) II. plur. ἱάτε (Apoll. Rhod.), and the subj. pft. and plpft. ἱάηκω (Hom.), ἱαήκοιμι (Hom.): middle ἱάμαι, *I appease*; Ep. bye form of ἰάσκομαι.

4. ἴσῃμι, Dor., *I know*; ἴσῃμι Pind. and Theocr., ἴσῃς Theocr. XIV. 34. (probably a contracted form, and to be written ἰσῆς), ἴσῃτι Theocr. XV. 146.; ἰσάμην Pind. ἴσαν (for ἴσασαν) III. pl. impft. (Hom.); part. ἴσας, -αντος (Pind.), with varying accent; III. pl. ἴσῳσι, as if from ἰσάω.

5. κί-κρη-μι (ΧΡΑ), *I lend*; inf. κικράναι, fut. κρήσω &c. aor. κρήσαι (Hdt.), *to give*; midd. *I borrow*; ἐκρησάμην is not used in this sense by Attic writers, except perhaps Eur. Electr. 190 (where the sense requires κρήσαι, and the construction κρήσαι with Dind.), and Plato Demad. p. 384 B. C.

6. χρῆ (ἡ Πυθία χρῆ, expressing the will of the gods), *oportet*. (XPE or XPA) follows the analogy of verbs in  $\mu$  in some tenses, as impft. ἐχρην or χρῆν; inf. χρῆναι and χρῆν; conj. χρῆι; part. (τὸ) χράων, χρών, Ion. χρέων, (gen. τοῦ χρεῶν Eur. Hipp. 1246): opt. χρεῖν. This verb is altogether irregular.

Inf. (Eur. Hec. 260, H. F. 828) χρῆν, formed by attraction from χράεω, as in the comp. ἀποχρῆν. In the old language this verb also meant *opus est, I want*; hence II. pers. χρῆς Cratin. ap. Suid., χρῆσθα Arist. Ach. 778, κεχρήμεθα, *I want*, Eur. Med. 334<sup>a</sup>: Hdt. uses instead χρηῖσκομαι. The impft. χρῆν is a contr. from χράεν, and the same accentuation was retained when the augm. was attached, as ἐχρῆν. ἔχρη is never found as the III. sing. imperf. in the simple verb, nor ἐχρην in the compounds. The forms χρῆσθα, χρεῖν, χρῆναι &c. seem to belong to a form χρῆμι.

7. ἀπόκρη (Ion. ἀποχρά), *sufficit*; III. pl. ἀποχρώσιν; inf. ἀποχρῆν; impft. ἀπέκρη; aor. ἀπέκρησεν &c. Midd. ἀποχρώμαι, *I have enough*; infin. ἀποχρησθαι, like χρῆσθαι from χράομαι. Hdt. VIII. 14 ἀπεχρέτο imp., instead of ἀπέχρα. In Hdt. also we find other compounds, as καταχράῳ, ἐκκρήσει, ἐξέχρησε, ἀντέχρησε: also I. pers. ἀποχρέω for ἀποχράω.

<sup>a</sup> Eims. Heracl. 801. Med. 328.

8. *δύνῃμι* (ONA), *I profit*; inf. *δυνάναι*: impft. active is wanting: fut. *δύησω*; aor. I. *ῶνησα*. Midd. *δύναιμαι*, *I profit myself*=*receive profit*; impft. *ῶνινάμην*; fut. *δύησομαι*; aor. II. *ῶνήμην* (late *ῶνάμην*, but as early as Eurip. Herc. F. 1368 *ῶνασθε*), *ησο*, *ητο*; imper. *δυνησο*; opt. *δυναίμην*; inf. *δυνασθαι*; part. *δυνήμενος*: aor. I. pass. *ῶνήθην*, same as *ῶνήμην*. The other forms are supplied by *ῶφελείν*.

The reduplication of this verb resembles the regular Attic, except that *ι* is substituted for the radical vowel, like *ι(τι)τάλλω*, *ι(πι)πτεύω* (see §. 256): it is the only verb with a dissyllabic root which has the reduplication, if indeed the *ο* is not merely euphonic, so that the root would be NA. In the aor. II. *ῶνήμην*, the long vowel throughout the ind. and the part. is remarkable; but this form is probably in its origin a plpft. passive.

9. *πίμ-πλημι* (ΠΛΑ-), infin. *πιμπλάναι*; impft. *ἐπιμπλην*; fut. *πλήσω*; aor. *ἐπλησα*. Midd. *πίμπλαμαι*; infin. *πίμπλασθαι*; impft. *ἐπιμπλάμην*; pft. midd. *πέπλησμαι*; aor. pass. *ἐπλήσθην* (§. 210.); aor. II. *ἐπλήμην* poet. (*πλήγτο*, *πλήγτο* Hom.), *ἐνέπλητο* Arist. Vesp. 1304, *ἐμπλήμην* opt. Arist. Ach. 224, Lys. 235, 236; imper. *ἐμπλησο*, part. *ἐμπλήμενος* Arist. Vesp. 603, &c.; *ἐμπίπλη* imperat. Arist. Aves, 1310; *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311; Ion. part. *ἐμπιπλείς* Hippocr. II. 226. 13.—Midd.

The *μ* of the redupl. is dropped in composition when there is a *μ* in the preceding syllable, as *ἐμπίπλαμαι*, *ἐνεπιπλάμην*. But in the poets either form was used as suited the metre.

10. *πίμ-πρη-μι* (ΠΡΑ), in its tenses and in the dropping of the *μ* in comp. follows *πίμπλημι*; conj. *πίμπρησι* Arist. Lys. 348: *πίμπρη* imp. for *πίμπραθι* Eur. Ion 527. Bye form of the Epic *πρήθω*, of which however we find only *ἐνέπρηθον* Il. ι, 589. Old Epic pft. quoted by Photius *πεπρημένος*. From a root ΠΙΡΕ, we find *ἔπρεσε* in Hes. Theog. 856.

11. *πιφράναι*, doubtful bye form of *φρέω*; aor. II. imper. *φρέis*; part. *φρέis* given by grammarians.

12. ΤΑΗΜΙ, aor. *ἔτλην*, *τλήθι*, *τλαίην*, *τλάς*; fut. *τλήσομαι*; pft. *τέτληκα*; Ep. aor. I. *έτάλασα*; syncop. pft. *τετλάμεν*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλαίην*, *τετλάναι*, *τετλάμεναι*. These forms seem to represent an original perfect *τέτλαα* (ΤΑΑ), formed directly from the root, as the second pft. of other verbs, like *τέθναα* &c. from *θνα* (see §. 305.). This verb seems to express some strong feeling to which some other feeling is opposed, "to have strength of mind:" hence its various senses of *dare*, *bear*, *deign*, &c.

13. *φημί* (ΦΑ), *I say*. This verb both in its form and accent differs from *ιστημι*.

## §. 281. Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. S. 1.	φημί	φάθι or φάθι.	φῶ	φάναι	φάς
2.	φῆς		φῆς		φάσα
3.	φησί(ν)		φῆ		φάν
D. 2.	φατόν		&c.		G. φάντος
3.	φατόν				
P. 1.	φαμέν		φῶμεν		
2.	φατέ		&c.		
3.	φασίν				
Impft. S. 1.	ἔφην		Opt. φαίην		
2.	ἔφης, generally ἔφησθα		&c.		
3.	ἔφη				
D. 2.	ἐφάτην				
3.	ἐφάτην				
P. 1.	ἔφαμεν		φαίμεν, φαῖμεν		
2.	ἔφατε		&c.		
3.	ἔφασαν (poet. ἔφαν).		φαίσαν, φαῖεν		
Fut.	φήσω				
Aor. I.	ἔφησα.				

*Middle.*

Aor. II. ἐφάμην, Imper. Hom. φάω or φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Hom. Inf. φάσθαι (not used in Attic Greek, but Æsch. Pers. 698, φάσθαι in a Chorus). Part. φάμενος, in the Attic colloquial language, in the sense of “asserting.” Pft. Imper. πεφάσθω, *be it said*. Part. πεφασμένος, *said*, only Ep.—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος.

*Obs. 1.* Φημί is the only verb in ημι with a monosyllabic root, beginning with a consonant which has no reduplication.

*Obs. 2.* The II. person sing. φῆς is anomalous both in accent and the ε subsc. ; it seems to be a contr. from φαις (instead of φές, like ζῆν for ζᾶν), whence even in composition it has the accent on the ultima ; φημί in the pres., except in the II. sing., is enclitic.—(See §. 64. V. 2.) In Hom. we find φῆσθα (Od. ξ. 149.) though it may be the impft., and written φήσθα.

*Obs. 3.* It has a double meaning :

1. *To say* ; generally, which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and participles, but ἔλεγον is more usual for the impft. (or rather aor.) ἔφην. Inf. φάναι and part. φάς.

2. *To assert, pretend, allow* ; which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and part. (though in the infin. φάσκειν is more usual). Fut. φήσω ; aor. ἔφησα, which are supplied in the first meaning by λίσσω, ἐρῶ, ἔλεξα, εἶπον, ἔφην. The impft. in this meaning is supplied by ἔφασκον, as ἔφη σπονδάσειν, *he said that he was in haste* ; ἔφασκε, *he maintained that*, &c.

*Obs. 4.* From the verb φημί (Lat. *for, fari*) may be formed, by an

aphæresis which would naturally happen in every day conversation,  $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ —though this is more probably a bye form of  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$  ( $\alpha\iota\omega$ ), *I sound* ( $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ), as  $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$  of  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ . This verb is often used in energetic repetitions of a sentence, as *inquam*. The impft.  $\eta\nu\delta'$   $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ , *said I*,  $\eta\delta'$   $\delta\varsigma$ , *spoke he*, is usual in the relation of a speech. So the Epic  $\eta$ , "*he said*," after a speech.

*The following Deponent Verbs have a for the Radical Vowel.*

§. 282. 1.  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , imp.  $\eta\gamma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ , aor.  $\eta\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ . The Epic aor.  $\eta\gamma\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$  belongs to  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ .

2.  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\alpha\tau\omega$  ( $\Delta\epsilon\alpha$ ), *it seemed*; only found in Od. ζ, 242, where the common reading is  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\alpha\tau'$ ; hence was formed, by the common change of  $\epsilon$  to  $\alpha$ ,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\omega$ <sup>a</sup>,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$  conj.:  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$  Apoll. Rhod. is an abbreviated form of  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$  f.  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ , *to doubt*<sup>b</sup>.

3.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I am able*; II. pers.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\varsigma$  ( $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$  from the Ion.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\alpha\iota$  §. 269.  $\alpha$ . poetry and late prose); conj.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , imper.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\omega$ ; inf.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ; part.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ : impft.  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\eta\nu$  and  $\eta\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ , II. pers.  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$  ( $-\alpha\sigma\omega$  rare); opt.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\omega$ ; fut.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ ; aor.  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\theta\eta\nu$  and  $\eta\delta$ . and (chiefly Ion.)  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ , also in Xenoph., §. 171. *Obs.* 1. (aor. in Hom.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\omega$ ); pft.  $\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ .—Verb. adj.  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ .

4.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I know*; properly *I repose on or stop*; probably an Ionic form of  $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ . II. pers.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$  ( $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha$ <sup>d</sup> rare and only poet.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta$  Ion. and poet.), conj.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , imper.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$  ( $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\omega$  rare); impft.  $\eta\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\eta\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$  ( $\eta\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\omega$  rare), opt.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\omega$ : fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ ; aor.  $\eta\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\theta\eta\nu$ , Augm. §. 181. 3.—Verb. adj.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ .

5.  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I love*; only in pres. and impft.  $\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ; poet. for  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ : aor.  $\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ ; fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , both in prose. Aor. I. Epic  $\eta\rho\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ , II. sing.  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$  Theocr. I. 78,  $\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omega$  Hom.,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omega$  Pind.; Dor. conj.  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ .

6.  $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , late bye form of  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I fly*; aor. II.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\alpha\nu$  Dor. and Æsch. P. V. 115. Soph. Ant. 1307.

7.  $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$  (Eur. Med. 438), conj.  $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ ; impf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\kappa\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ , opt.  $\kappa\kappa\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omega$  (Arist. Vesp. 298  $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , see  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\upsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , and  $\mu\epsilon\mu\upsilon\acute{\nu}\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$  §. 258. 24.); fut.  $\kappa\kappa\epsilon\mu\eta\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , *pendebo*, see also §. 287. 2.

8.  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\upsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , poet.; only pres. and impft., throughout the moods like  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ ; opt.  $\mu\alpha\rho\upsilon\acute{\nu}\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ .

9.  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , late bye form of  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ .

10.  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , aor. II. midd.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ , which the Attics used instead of the obsolete aor. I. of  $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ . Conj.  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , opt.  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota\omega$ , imper.  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\omega$  or  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$ , part.  $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ .

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 212. Valck. ad Amm. I. 16.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Hec. 253. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Lidd. and Scott ad voc.  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\omega$ .

<sup>d</sup> Ellendt Lex. Soph. ut supra.

## §. 283. Verbs in ε (τλθημι):

ἵημι, I send; many forms of this verb occur only in compounds.

## ACTIVE.

## Present.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	ἵημι ἵης ἵησι(ν)	(ἵεθι) ἵει ἵετω &c.	ἵῶ ἵῃς ἵῃ &c.	ἵεναι	ἵεις
Dual	ἵετον ἵετον				
Plur.	ἵεμεν ἵετε ἵεσι(ν) or ἵεσι(ν).				

## Imperfect.

	Ind.	Opt.
Sing.	(ἵην) ἵουν (as in ἀφίουν or ἡφίουν), ἵειν (as προίειν, ἡφίειν) ἵης, generally ἵεις ἵῃ, generally ἵει	ἵειην &c.
Dual	ἵέτην ἵέτην	
Plur.	ἵεμεν ἵετε ἵεσαν (as in ἡφίεσαν).	

## Aorist II.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	supplied by aor. I. ἦκα	ἦς as ἀφες ἦτω &c.	ἦ as ἀφῶ ἦς ἦ &c.	ἔειν εἴης εἴῃ	εἶναι	εἷς
Plur.	ἔμεν, gener. ἔτε . . . .	εἴμεν, as in καθέμεν εἴτε . . . . ἀνείτε		εἴμεν εἴτε		
	ἔσαν . . . .	εἴσαν . . . . ἀφείσαν		εἴεν		
Fut.	ἦσω.	Aor. I. ἦκα.	Pft. εἴκα, Dor. ἔωκα.	Plpft. εἴκειν.		

Obs. 1. The ε is generally long in Attic, short in Epic Greek.

Obs. 2. The form ἰᾶσι is not found in Attic Greek, but only the contracted form ἰᾶσι, and the regular Ionic form ἰᾶσι.

Obs. 3. The II. and III. sing. impft. ἵης, ἵῃ are very rare, and the I. (ἵην) rests on very doubtful authority: ἵειν has the plpft. ending, like the impft. from εἶμι, I go. The Attic and Ion. form ἵουν seems to have arisen as the possible I. sing. of ἵεις, ἵει.

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵμαι	ἵσο (ἵον)	ἵμαι Att. ἵωμαι	ἵσθαι	ἵμερος
Impft.	ἵμεην		Opt. ἰέμεην Att. ἰοίμεην		
Aor. II.	ἔμεην gen. εἴμεην ἔσο . . . εἶσο ἔτο . . . εἶτο	οὐ ἔσθω	ᾶμαι &c. Opt. not in use.	ἔσθαι	ἔμερος
Plur.	ἔμεθα . . . εἴμεθα &c.				

Pft. εἶμαι, εἶσθαι &c. : μεθεῖμαι &c.

Pipft. εἶμην (παρεῖμην, παρείτο Soph.)

Fut. ἥσομαι

Aor. I. ἠκάμην only in Ind.

### PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἔθην gen. εἶθην. Part. ἐθείς

Fut. ἐθήσομαι

Verbal adj. ἐτός, ἐτέος.

### Dialects.

§. 284. Homer. fut. ἀνέσει; aor. ἀνεσαν, in the sense of *to send back* (ἀνέσαντες, ἀνέσαιμι, belong to εἶσα); ξύνιον (ἰΩ) for ξυνέσαν. Soph. El. 143 ἐφίλει for ἐφίλειαι.

Herodotus II. 165 ἀνέονται ('ΕΩ), (but the best reading is ἀνεῖνται or ἀνέωνται), ἀνέει for ἀνέισι, ἐμετίετο for μεθίετο, and μεμετιμένος for μεθειμένος. G. T. Matth. i. 34. ἤφιε Impft. from ἀφίημι.

In one passage of Herod. (IV. 125.) some editions read ἀνέει, as an Ionic resolution of ἀνέει. Dindorf reads ἀνέει, as we find it in other passages.

Theog. ξύνει imper for ξυνέει.

Ionic ἔηκα for ἦκα.

The Doric pft. ἔωκα; ἀφέωνται is found also in the N. T. : so ἀνέωνται.

§. 285. The following poetic or dialectic forms belong to this class :

1. ἀημι ('ΑΕ), Ep. III. sing. ἀησι (Hes. Opp. et Di. 514.) III. pl. αἰωσι (Hesiod. Theog. 875.), part. αἰσι, αἰένος; impft. III. sing. ἀη or αἰε, δίδει (Od. ε, 478, τ, 440, as if from ΑΕΩ), αἰεν (Apoll. Rh. as if from 'ΑΩ). In the other forms the η remains contrary to the analogy of ῥίδημι; dual pr. ἀητον II. ε. 5; imper. ἀήτω; infin. ἀήναι, ἀήμεναι; midd. ἀημαι; Od. ζ, 131 ὀόμενος and ἀήμενος, *pierced through with rain and wind*; impft. ἀητο II. φ, 386.

2. αἰνημι, old form of αἰνέω Hes. Opp. et Di. 683., παῖνημι Æolic, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. p. 346 D.

3. δῖδημι, Ep. and old Ion., and Att. (Xen.) old form of δέω; διδέντων Od. μ, 54, διδέασι Xen. Anab. V. 8. 24 (another reading is δεσμεύουσι), III. sing. impft. δῖδη II. λ, 105.

4. δῖζημαι (Ion. dep. midd.); it retains the η in ἐδίζητο, -ηντο, -ησθαι, -ήμενος in Hdt.; Hom. δίζηαι, Call. ἦν δίζη. It has the short vowel in Theocr. 25. 37: fut. διζήσομαι, aor. I. ἐδιζήσάμην (late).

Obs. 1. The forms of δίζομαι in εται, ετο, εσθαι are very doubtful; δίζεαι and -εο may come from this form. The verb δίζω, *I doubt* (Hdt. I. 65, II. π, 713), belongs without doubt to the same root.

5. δίημι (ΔΙΕ), act. only ἐνδίσαν III. pl. impft. (II. σ, 584), *they urged on, hunted*; midd. *I urge myself on, fly*; generally in active sense, *hunt, frighten away*; διενται II. ψ, 475, δισσθαι II. μ, 304, conj. διηται, δίσσονται, Opt. δίσσονται (ΔΙΩ) like ῥίσσονται.

Obs. 2. The Epic verb δίω has the intransitive sense *to be alarmed*; the form δίομαι (Æsch. Per. 697, 698) has the force of δίω, *I fear*, not δισμαι. This verb is seemingly connected with δίδωκεν on the one hand, and δειδω on the other.

## §. 286. εἰμί, I am.

The enclitic forms have an asterisk.

Present.				
Indic.	Conj.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1. εἰμί*	ἐ		εἶναι	ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν
2. εἶ	ἦς	ἴσθι		G. ὄντος.
3. ἐστί(ν)*	ἦ	ἔστω		
Dual 2. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστον		
3. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
Plur. 1. ἐσμέν*	ἦμεν			
2. ἐστέ*	ἦτε	ἔστε		
3. εἰσί(ν)*	ᾧσι(ν)	ἔτωσαν, rarely ἔστων and still more rarely ὄντων.		

Imperfect.	
Indic.	Opt.
Sing. 1. ἦν, ἦμην	εἴην
2. (ἦς) gen. ἦσθα	εἴης (εἴησθα, Æol.)
3. ἦν (=ἦε-ν)	εἴη
Dual 2. ἦτην or ἦστην	εἴήτην
3. ἦτην - ἦστην	εἴήτην (εἴτην Plat. Tim. 31 A.)
Plur. 1. ἦμεν	εἴημεν (sometimes εἴμιεν)
2. ἦτε or ἦσθε	εἴητε (..... εἴτε)
3. ἦσαν	εἴησαν, generally εἴεν.

Future.			
ἔσομαι	ἔσόμεν	ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος
ἔσῃ or ἔσει			
(ἔσεται) ἔσται &c.			

Verb. adj. ἔστέον, as συνεστέον.

The Perfect and Aorist are supplied by γέγεσθαι, pft. γέγονα, aor. ἐγενόμην.

## Observations.

1. We must observe the distinction between εἶν for εἴησαν and εἴεν, an abbreviated form of εἴη with the ν added, "well—be it so."

2. Another form of III. imper., ἦτω for ἔστω is found in Plat. Rep. II. p. 361 C. One MS. reads ἔστω; it occurs in no other classical author, but often in the N. T.; ὄντων for ἔστωσαν is rare—mostly in Plato.

3. The I. pers. impft. ἦ (formed from ἦα), is old Attic, and is found in the Traged., Comed., Plato, &c. The middle ἦμην sometimes occurs, though not often, in the old writers<sup>a</sup>, but especially in the formula ἦμην ὢν, I should

<sup>a</sup> Piers. Moer. p. 172. Lobeck Phryn. p. 150.

*be.* In late writers it is more common. The II. sing.  $\eta\varsigma$  for  $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  was not commonly used till the late writers, nor in good prose writers, and but rarely in the choric verses of the Attic poets.

4. The fut.  $\xi\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$  occurs only in the old and Epic language, never in prose.

5. This verb is in the pres. an enclitic, except the II. sing.  $\epsilon\iota$ . In compounds the accent rests, according to the general rules, on the preposition, as  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\mu\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota$  &c. (but  $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\nu = \pi\alpha\rho(\epsilon)\eta\nu$  according to the general rules):  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota = \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota = \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$  (but  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\omega} = \pi\alpha\rho(\epsilon)\omega$ ), part.  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$ , following the analogy of aor. II. particples.

6. A comparison with the cognate forms in Sanscrit and Latin will illustrate the conjugation of this verb:

Ind. <i>as-mi</i>	<i>ἔσ-μι</i>	Lat. (e)s- <i>um</i>
<i>as-i</i>	<i>ἔσ-σι</i>	(e)s- <i>si</i> -es
<i>as-ti</i>	<i>ἔσ-τί</i>	e <i>s-t</i>
<i>as-mas = smas</i>	<i>ἔσ-μῆς</i>	(e)s- <i>umus</i>
<i>as-tḥa = stḥa</i>	<i>ἔσ-τέ</i>	e <i>s-tis</i>
<i>as-a-nti = santi</i>	<i>ἔσ(ε)ντι</i>	(e)s- <i>unt</i> .

### §. 287. Dialectic forms of $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ <sup>a</sup>.

#### Indicative.

Sing. 1.	$\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ Dor. (for $\epsilon\sigma\mu\iota$ )
2.	$\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ Ep. Dor. sometimes also Att. poetry. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$ Ep. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ Ion.
3.	$\epsilon\nu\tau\iota$ Dor. (?) <sup>b</sup>
Plur. 1.	$\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , Ep. and Ion., $\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ poet. (rare); $\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ <sup>c</sup> , $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ Dor.
2.	
3.	$\xi\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$ Ep. $\epsilon\nu\tau\iota$ and $\xi\sigma\nu\tau\iota$ Dor.

#### Imperative.

Sing. 2.	$\xi\sigma\sigma\circ$ Ep., $\xi\sigma\circ$ Dor.
3.	$\eta\tau\omega$ Plat. Rep.
Plur. 3.	$\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omega\nu$ , $\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omega$ Ion. and Dor.

#### Conjunctive.

$\xi\omega$ Ep. and Ion., $\epsilon\iota\omega$ Ep.
Plur. 1. $\xi\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ Dor.

#### Infinitive.

$\xi\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$  and  $\xi\mu\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\mu\epsilon\nu$  and  $\xi\mu\mu\epsilon\nu$  Ep.  
 $\xi\mu\epsilon\nu$  or  $\xi\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ <sup>d</sup>,  $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$  or  $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\varsigma$  Dor.  
 $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$  Dor. Arist. Ach. 775.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 318.

<sup>c</sup> Idem, 320.

<sup>b</sup> But see Ahrens, p. 319.

<sup>d</sup> But see Ahrens, p. 322.



## Participles.

ἔών, ἐούσα, ἔόν Ep. and Ion.; fem. εἶσα Dor., εῖσα Call. Theocr. XXVIII.

16.: acc. εὐντα Theocr. II. 3.

ἔασσα for οὔσα sometimes in Dor., like πρόφρων, -φρασσα.

## Imperfect.

Ind. S. 1.	ἔα (cf. ἐρίθεα), so ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκειν Ep. and Ion. (Il. λ, 762 ἔην with the various reading ἔον): ἦν, Ep. and Att., old Attic ἦ = ἔα, cf. ἐπεπόνθη et simil.
2.	ἔησθα, ἦσθα Ep. ἔας Ion.
3.	ἔην Ep. and Ion., ἦεν, ἔσκε Ep., ἦ Dor.
P. 1.	ἔμεις Dor. (ἦμεθα St. Matt. XXIII. 30. Griesb. Tisch. Lach.)
2.	ἔατε Ion.
3.	ἔσαν (ἔπessan), Ep. Doric and Ion.: ἔασαν, Hdt. IX. 31 περι-ἔασαν: ἔσσαν Dor.
Opt.	ἔοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι, Ep. and Ion. III. pers. midd.; εἴατο for ἔντο Od. v, 106.

## Future.

ἔσομαι and ἔσσομαι, ἔσεσθαι and ἔσσεσθαι &c. metri gratia.

ἔσούμαι, ἔσσούμαι Dor.

ἔσείραι Dor., Eur. Iph. Aul. Chorus, 772.

ἔσσειραι Hom. Il. II. 393.

III. pl. ἐσούνται Dor., Thuc. V. 77, 79.

## §. 288. Verb in ἔ, only εἶμι (ibo) (Active 'I, Middle 'IE).

## Present.

	Indicative.	Conj.	Imperative.	Infin.
Sing. 1.	εἶμι	ἔω		ἰέναι
2.	εἶ	ἔης	ἔθι, in Comp. πρόσσει	Part.
3.	εἶσι(ν)	ἔη &c.	ἔτω ..... προσίτω	ἰών, ἰού- σα, ἰόν
Dual 2.	ἔον		ἔρον	G. ἰόντος.
3.	ἔον		ἔων	
Plur. 1.	ἔμεν			
2.	ἔτε		ἔτε	
3.	ἔασι(ν)		ἔωσαν or ἰόντων	

Obs. 1. In Æsch. Eum. 32, ἔων for ἔωσαν, like ἔστων for ἔστωσαν.

*Imperfect.*

	Indicative.	Optative.
Sing. 1.	ἦεν, Attic ἦα	ἴοιμι or ἴοιην
2.	ἦεις or ἦεισθα	ἴois
3.	ἦει	ἴοι
Dual 2.	ἦέτην or ἦτην	ἴεο.
3.	ἦέτην - ἦτην	
Plur. 1.	ἦμεν - ἦμεν	
2.	ἦειτε - ἦτε	
3.	ἦσαν	

*Obs. 2.* A III. sing. impft. ἦεν is used in Attic iambics for ἦει, only before a vowel.

*Middle—in the sense of "hastening."*

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵεμαι	ἵεσο	ἵωμαι	ἵεσθαι	ἵμενος
	ἵεσαι or ἵη &c.		ἵη &c.		
			Opt.		
Impft.	ἵεμην		ἵόμην &c.		
	ἵεσο &c.				

Verb. adj. ἱρός, ἱρέον, or ἱητόν, ἱητέον.

*Obs. 3.* Accent.—The compounds follow the rules of εἰμί, whence many forms of these words are exactly the same: as *πάρεσι*, III. pl. from *εἰμί*, III. sing. from *εἶμι*. The accent in the inf. and part. pres. of compounds is on the same syllable as in the simple verb, as *παριέναι*, *παριόν*.

*Obs. 4.* The pres., especially in the ind. always has a future sense in Attic Greek. The present notion is supplied by *ἔρχομαι*.

*Dialects.*

§. 289.

*Present.*

Indicative Sing. 2. *εἶσθα* Ep., *εἶς* Ion.  
 Conjunctive . . . . *ἴσθαι* Ep.  
 Infinitive *ἵεναι*, *ἵμεναι*, *ἵεν* Ep.

## Imperfect.

Ind. Sing. 1.	$\eta\iota\alpha$ Ep. and Ion., $\eta\iota\omicron\nu$ Ep.
2.	$\eta\iota\epsilon\varsigma$ , $\iota\epsilon\varsigma$ Ep.
3.	$\eta\iota\epsilon$ Ep. and Ion., $\eta\iota\epsilon\nu$ Ep., $\eta\epsilon(\nu)$ , $\iota\epsilon(\nu)$ Ep. ( $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ without Augm. for $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\epsilon\nu$ , Hesiod. Scut. 254 <sup>a</sup> ).
Dual 3.	$\iota\tau\eta\nu$ Ep.
Plur. 1.	$\eta\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ .
3.	$\eta\iota\omicron\nu$ Ep., $\eta\iota\omicron\alpha\nu$ Ep. and Ion., $\eta\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ , $\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ Ep.
Opt. Sing. 3.	$\iota\omega\iota$ Ep., $\epsilon\iota\eta$ Il. $\omega$ , 139, and Od. $\xi$ , 496.
Future and Aorist Middle, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ Ep. $\epsilon\pi\iota\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$ Il. $\phi$ , 424.	

Verbs in  $o$  ( $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$ ,  $\Delta O$ ).

§. 290. Besides  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ , there is only one verb in  $o$  of this sort :

$\delta\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  (Ep. and Ion.), *I blame* ;  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\sigma\alpha\iota$  &c. ; imper.  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\sigma\sigma\omicron$  ( $\delta\upsilon\omicron\sigma\sigma\omicron$ ) ; impft.  $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ , opt.  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\lambda\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\iota\sigma\tau\omicron$  : fut.  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  ; aor.  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$  and  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ , Epic forms from  $\acute{\omicron}N\text{-}$  :  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\epsilon$  (Il.  $\omega$ , 241.) for  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , and this for  $\delta\upsilon\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , though perhaps the best reading is  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\epsilon$ . Aor. I. middle  $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ , same as the aor. I. of  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\omicron}\eta\mu\iota$ , from  $\acute{\omicron}N\Omega$ , as  $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$  from  $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$ .

Verbs in  $u$ .

§. 291. 1.  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\upsilon\text{-}\mu\iota$  (Att.  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ , *I hunt*), whence  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$ , *caught*, Anth. Pal. VII. 702.

2.  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , bye form of  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\epsilon\varsigma$  Theocr. VII. 10. impft. act.,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron$  impft. midd. : these forms are also explained as syncopated from  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron$  : but in this case the  $u$  would be long, as in  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron$  below.

3.  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I rejoice* ; only pres. impft. and fut.  $\gamma\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$  Il.  $\xi$ , 504 : late and even Attic  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$ .

4.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\mu\iota$ , inf.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ , *to draw*, Hesiod. Opp. 818 : midd.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I draw out, save* ; III. pl.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$  for  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  (Il.  $\alpha$ , 239) ; inf.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  and  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  ; impft.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\nu\tau\omicron$  (Il.  $\mu$ , 454.), *to protect* ;  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\tau\omicron$  (Hes. Theog. 301.), *was kept*.

Obs. This verb is a poetic form of the poetic and Ionic verb  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\theta\omega$  and  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\theta\omega$  (*I draw*),  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  (*I draw to myself*, as it were from a crowd = *save*), which retains the short  $u$  in its tenses, as  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\upsilon\sigma\alpha$  : another form is  $\acute{\rho}\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  which is found even in Attic prose, aor.  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ . The forms  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\tau\omicron$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\sigma\omicron$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron$ , in the sense of "*preserve*," are abbreviated forms of the pres. and impft. of  $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , wherefore they have the long  $u$ . So also inf.  $\acute{\rho}\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\rho}\upsilon\sigma\alpha\tau\text{-}$  III. pl. impft. Ion. for  $\acute{\rho}\upsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\tau\omicron$  (Il.  $\sigma$ , 515, Od.  $\rho$ , 201.) from  $\acute{\rho}\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

5.  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , Ep. form of  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

6.  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , only pres. and impft. Ion. and poetic form of  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

7.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , bye form of  $\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}$  ; III. sing.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$  Il.  $\rho$ , 393.

<sup>a</sup> Götting ad loc.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 190.

§. 292. Verbs in μι which insert the syllable νν or ννν between the Radical Vowel and the Personal Ending.

1. Verbs whose Root ends in α, ε or ο.

TENSE.	ACTIVE.		
	a. root α.	β. root ε.	γ. root ο (ω).
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*	κορέ-ννῦ-μι*	στρώ-ννῦ-μι*
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῦ-ν*
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ἔ-στρω-κα
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
Fut.	σκεδάσω	κορέ-σω,	στρώ-σω
Aor.	Att. σκεδῶ-ῃς-ῃ ἐ-σκεδά-σα	Att. κορῶ-εις-εῖ ἐ-κόρε-σα	ἔ-στρω-σα
MIDDLE.			
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μαι	κορέ-ννῦ-μαι	στρώ-ννῦ-μαι
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδα-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-κορε-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-στρω-ννῦ-μην
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μαι	κε-κόρε-σ-μαι	ἔ-στρω-μαι
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην	ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην	ἐ-στρώ-μην
Fut.		κορέ-σομαι	
Aor.		ἐ-κορε-σάμην	
Fut. III.		κε-κορέ-σομαι	
PASSIVE.			
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην	ἐ-στρώ-θην
Fut.	σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	κορε-σ-θήσομαι	στρω-θήσομαι
Verb.	σκεδα-σ-τός	κορε-σ-τός	στρω-τός
adj.	σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τέος

\* And σκεδα-ννῶ, ἐ-σκεδά-ννουν—κορε-ννῶ, ἐ-κορέ-ννουν—στρω-ννῶ, ἐ-στρώ-ννουν (ν is always short).

## 2. Verbs whose Root ends in a Consonant.

Pres.	δλ-λϋ-μι*	δλ-λϋ-μαι	δμ-νϋ-μι*	δμ-νϋ-μαι
Impft.	δλ-λϋ-ν*	δλ-λϋ-μην	δμ-νϋ-ν*	δμ-νϋ-μην
Pft. I.	δλ-ώλε-κα (ΟΛΕΩ)		δμ-ώμο-κα (ΟΜΟΩ)	δμ-ώμο-σ-μαι 3. δμώμοσται Att. sometimes δμώμοσται, with- out σ &c. Part. δμωμοσμένος. Plpft.
Pft. II.	δλ-ωλ-α			δμ-ωμό-σ-μην sometimes Att. δμώμοσσο with- out σ
Plpft. I.	δλ-ωλέ-κειν		δμ-ωμό-κειν	
Plpft. II.	δλ-ώλ-ειν			
Fut.	δλ-ῶ	δλ-οῦμαι, εἶ εῖται	δμ-οῦμαι, εἶ, εῖται	
Aor. I.	ῥλε-σα	A. II. ῥλ-όμην	δμο-σα A. I. P. ῥμό-σθην Fut. I. P. ῥμοθήσομαι	ῥμο-σάμην

*Obs.* δλλνμι is formed by assimilation from δλ-νν-μι.

## Catalogue of Verbs of this Class.

## Verbs whose Root ends in a Vowel.

## 1. in α.

§. 293. 1. κερᾶ-ννν-μι (poet. form of κινᾶω, Ep. and poet. κερᾶω), *I mingle*; fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ; aor. ἐκέρᾶσα; pft. κέκρᾶκα; pft. midd. κέκρᾶμαι; aor. pass. ἐκράσθην, Att. also ἐκεράσθην.—Midd. On the forms arising from Metathesis, see §. 249.

Late pft. κέκρασμαι, but also Anacr. XXIX. 13. Ion. pft. κέκρημαι, ἐκρή-θην &c. Od. η, 164 ἐπικρήσαι aor. act. Il. δ, 260 κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι.

2. κρεμᾶ-ννν-μι, *I hang*; fut. ᾶσω, Att. ῶ; aor. ἐκρέμασα, Midd. κρέμαμαι, *I hang myself*; fut. κρεμασθήσομαι; aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Aor. midd. κρεμάσασθαι Hesiod Opp. 627, *to hang any thing from some-thing*; κρεμάω does not occur till late.

3. πετᾶ-ννν-μι, *I open*; fut. ᾶσω, Att. ῶ; pft. midd. πέπταμαι (§. 248. b.); aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην.

Pres. πετάω, late pft. πεπέτασμαι in an oracle, Hdt. I. 62, and Lucian Somn. πεπέτασται. Many of the forms of this verb are identical with some forms of πέτομαι, as ἐπετάσθην, and an aor. middle ἀναπτάμενος Parm.—πιτνάω, πίτηνμι are other forms of this verb.

\* and δλλῶ-ω, ῥλλν-ον,—δμνῶ-ω, δμνν-ον(ῶ).

4. σκεδά-ννυ-μι, fut. -άσω, Att. -ῶ; pft. midd. ἐσκέδασμαι; aor. pass. ἐσκεδάσθην.

Bye form σκίδημι. Epic κεδάννυμι, κίδνημι, and Apoll. κεδάιω.

## 2. in ε.

§. 294. 1. ἔ-ννυ-μι, in prose ἀμφιέννυμι (impf. has no Augm.), fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ; aor. ἡμφιέσα; pft. midd. ἡμφιέσμαι, ἡμφιέσαι, ἡμφιέσται &c., inf. ἡμφιέσθαι; fut. midd. ἀμφιέσομαι—Augm. §. 173. 7., 181. 3. In composition the vowel of the prepos. is usually not elided, as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐπιέσασθαι, ἐπιεῖμαι.

Epic and Ion. εἶνυμι for εἴννυμι §. 271, Obs. 1: (So Æol. κτένω for κτείνω, σπέρρω for σπειρώ): ἐπείνυσθαι Hdt. IV. 64; εἶννον impf. Hom. Poet. forms, fut. ἔσω, ἔσσω aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι, midd. ἐσάμην; perf. εἰμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται &c.; plpft. ἔσμην, ἔσσο, ἔστο, III. plur. εἶατο. Epic forms, ἐέσσατο, ἔεστο, which are explained by the Digamma (§. 174. 5.).

2. ζέ-ννυ-μι, *I boil*, trans.; fut. ζέσω; aor. ἔζεσα, perf. midd. ἔξεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐζέσθην.

ζέω is on the contrary generally intrans.

3. κορέ-ννυ-μι, fut. κορέσω (Epic κορέω); aor. ἐκόρεσα; pft. midd. κεκόρεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐκορέσθην.—Midd.

Ion. pft. κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι; Epic κεκορήεις.

4. σβέ-ννυ-μι, *I extinguish*; fut. σβέσω; aor. ἔσβεσα; pft. ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*; aor. II. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν), *was extinguished*; midd. σβέννυμαι, *I am extinguished*; pft. midd. ἔσβεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐσβέσθην. This is the only verb in ννι, with a pure root, which has an aor. II.

5. στροπέ-ννυ-μι, *I strew* (στόρνυμι); fut. στροπέσω; Att. παραστροπέ (Arist. Eq. 481); aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι, ἔστρωμαι, ἐστρώθην, στρωτός. Un-Attic ἐστορέσθην (Hippocr.) and ἐστορήθην.

## 3. Verbs in ι.

§. 295. 1. ἱ-ννυ-μι, only in compos. as καθίννυμι, midd. καθίννυμαι, *bye form* in Hippocr. of καθίζω and καθίζομαι.

2. τί-ννυ-μι, *I pay*; midd. τίννυμαι, *I promise*; Epic form of τίνω and τίνωμαι. In Attic poetry the midd. is found with one ν, τίνυμαι.

## 4. Verbs in ο, which is lengthened to ω.

§. 296. 1. ῥά-ννυ-μι, fut. ῥάσω; aor. ἔῤωσα; pft. midd. ἔῤωσμαι; ἔῤωμαι is quoted by Suidas as an old Attic form.

2. ῥῶ-ννυ-μι, fut. ῥῶσω; aor. ἔρρωσα; pft. midd. ἔρρωμαι, imper. ἔρρωσο, *vale*, inf. ἔρρῶσθαι; aor. pass. ἐρρώσθην.

3. στρώ-νυ-μι, fut. στρώσω; aor. ἔστρωσα &c., see στορέννυμι §. 294. 5.

4. χρώ-νυ-μι, *I colour*; fut. χρώσω; aor. ἔχρωσα; pft. midd. ἔχρωσμαι, belong to χρώζω.

5. χώ-νυ-μι, late form of the verb χόω; fut. χώσω; pft. κέχωσμαι &c.

*Verbs whose Root ending in a Consonant takes νυ.*

§. 297. 1. ἄγ-νυ-μι, impft. is rare and seems to want the augment, as ἀγνυτο Hes. Scut. 279; fut. ἄξω; aor. ἔαξα; pft. II. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα, *I am broken*; aor. II. pass. ἔαγην. Third plur. aor. II. ἄγεν for ἄγησαν.—Midd.

Hesiod. Op. 664. 691 καυάξαις is a form of ΚΑΨΑΞΑΙΣ for καταφάξαις by assimilation, as καββάλλω; the assimilated *F* being softened to the vowel *υ* like εἶαδον for ἔφαδον. Homer Il. ψ. 392 ἦξε for ἔφαξε (so ἀτη from ἀτάτη). In Hippocr. we find κάτηξα and the subst. κάτηξις and κάτηγμα. The augment is retained in the moods, as κατεαγῆ, κατεαγείς Hippocr., ἐξεαγείσα Apoll. and even Plato Gorg. p. 469 Ε κατεαγῆναι various reading κατεαγείναι), Lys. c. Sim. p. 100. 5 κατεάξαντες with no various reading. This anomaly may have been permitted, to distinguish the forms of this verb from the identical ones of ἄγω and ἄπτω. The *a* is said to be naturally long (aor. II. pass. ἔαγην), in Homer common, in the later poets, as Theocr., short; but the *a* of aor. II. is a temporal augment like ἑώρακα, ἔδλων.

2. ἄχ-νυ-μαι, Epic form of ἄχομαι which is the middle form of ἀκαχίζω, impft. ἀχνύμην Hom.

3. δαί-νυ-μι, (for (δαίτ-νυ-μι), imper. δαινῦ for δαινῦθι Il. ι. 70,—midd. δαίνυμαι, *I feast*; II. sing. δαίνυο Il. ω, 63, opt. δαίνυτο Il. ω, 665, III. pl. δαινύατο Od. σ, 247; fut. δαίσω; aor. ἐδαισάμην. Here also belongs δαισθεῖς Eur. Heracl. 914.

4. δεικ-νυ-μι (ΔΕΚ), fut. δέξω, Ion. δέξω; aor. ἔδειξα, Ion. ἔδεξα. Midd. δεικνυμαι signifies also in Epic *I greet, welcome, pledge*. So pft. δειδεγμαι with a pres. sense III. pl. δειδέχεται, III. sing. plpft. δειδεκτο, III. plur. δειδέχατο, Ion. pft. δέδεγμαι; aor. I. ἐδέχθην, Ion. ἐδέχθην.

5. εἰργ-νυ-μι (also εἰργω), *I shut in*; fut. εἰρξω; aor. εἰρξα: but εἰργω, ξω, ξα, *I shut out*, Ion. ἔργω &c. Thuc. V. 11 περιέρξαντες, Æsch. Choeph. 444 ἀφερκτος.

This verb had originally the digamma, as may be seen by the Epic forms: ἔεργω Il. ψ, 72 ἐργουσι wrong reading for ἐέργω, for ἐίργω is not digammated), ἀποέργω, ἐέργων, ἐέργνυ, ἔεργνυ, pft. ἔεργμαι and plpft. III. pl. ἐέρχατο i. e. ἔεργμαι, without redupl.) Od. κ, 241, Il. ε, 89 (but also ἔρχαται, ἔρχατο Od. ι, 221, κ, 283, without augment). Hence the difference in sense between the aspirated and lenis forms could not of course have existed in Homer. In Attic and the common dialect it is always observed.

6. *ζεύ-νυ-μι*, fut. *ζεύξω*, *ζεύξομαι*; aor. *ζεύξα*, *ἐζευξάμην*; pft. pass. *ζέυνγμαι*; aor. II. pass. *ζέυνγην*; aor. I. pass. in the trag. *ἐζεύχθην*.

7. *καί-νυ-μαι*, *I excel*; for *κάδ-νυμι*; pft. *κίκασμαι* see §. 24, (Dor. *κίκαδ-μαι*) with a pres. sense. Eur. El. 616 *κίκασμαι* in the unusual sense of *guarded*.(?)

8. *μίγ-νυ-μι*, *I mingle* (*μίσγω*, poet.); fut. *μίξω*; aor. *ξιμξα*; inf. *μίξαι*; pft. midd. *μέμιγγμαι*; aor. pass. *ἐμίχθην*, *ἐμίγην*; fut. *μιγήσομαι*; III. fut. *μεμίξομαι*.

9. *οίγ-νυ-μι* or *οίγω* (prose *ἀνοίγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, *I open*; impft. *ἀνέφ-γουν*): fut. *οίξω* (*ἀνοίξω*); aor. *ῶξα* (*ἀνέφξα*, *ἀνοίξαι*); pft. I. *ἀνέφχα*, *have opened*; pft. II. *ἀνέφγα*, *am open*; Att. *ἀνέφγμαι* (Augm. §. 173. 9.): aor. I. pass. part. *ἀνοιχθείς*. Aor. II. pass. *ἠνόλη* G. T. Rev. xv. 5.

Epic *ᾠξεν*, *ᾠέγνυτο*. Un-Attic *ἀνῶξα*; late *ἠνοιξα*, *ἠνόλην* &c.

10. *δμόργ-νυ-μι*, fut. *δμορξω*; aor. *ῶμορξα*.—Midd.

11. *πήγ-νυ-μι*, *I fix*; fut. *πήξω*; aor. *ξηηξα*; pft. II. *πέπηγα*, *stand fixed*; midd. *πήγνυμαι*; pft. *πέπηγμαι*, *I stand fixed*; aor. I. *ἐπήχθην*; aor. II. pass. *ἐπάγην*; fut. *παγήσομαι*.—Midd. in Hesiod.: Pres. opt. *πηγνύτο* Plat. Phaed. p. 118 A; aor. I. *ἐπηξάμην*, Dor. *ἐπαξάμην*; II. sing. Dor. *ἐπάξα*: *κατέπηκτο* Il. xi. 370, Sync. aor., see §. 308.

Late form *πήσσω*, *πήπτω*. In Doric the broad *α* prevails throughout the active tenses.

12. *πλήγ-νυ-μαι*, a rare middle form of *πλήσσω*, found only in a compound *ἐκπλήγγυσθαι* Thuc. IV. 125.

13. *ρήγ-νυ-μι*, *I break*; fut. *ρήξω*; aor. *ῆρρηξα*; pft. II. *ῆρρωγα*, *am broken* (§. 214. Obs. 2.); aor. II. pass. *ῆρράγην*; fut. *ραγήσομαι* (*ᾶ*): Midd. aor. *ῆρρηξάμην*.

14. *φράγ-νυ-μι*, late form of *φράσσω*, *ττώ*—fut. *φράξω*; aor. *ἔφραξα* &c. Aor. pass. *ἐφράχθην*, *ἐφράδην*.—Midd.

### Verbs whose Root ending in a Liquid takes *νυ*.

§. 298. 1. *αἶ-νυ-μαι* (for *αἶρ-νυμαι*), *I take*; Epic only pres. and impft. without augm., *αἶντο*.

2. *ἄρ-νυ-μαι* (Epic and also Plato), *I bear away*; a form of *αἶρ-μαι*, and used only in certain notions; as, *work out*, *earn wages*, *booty*, *glory*, &c.; imp. *ἠρνύμην*, Il. χ, 160 *ἠρνύσθην* without augm. The other tenses are formed from *αἶρομαι*.

3. *θόρ-νυ-μαι* form of *θρώσκω*.

4. *κτεῖ-νυ-μι*, an Attic prose form of *κτείνω*: KTEIN, lengthened from KTEN. The forms *κτείννυμι*, *κτίννυμι*, *κτείννυμι*, in MSS., are incorrect, arising from mistakes as to the root.



5. δλ-λυ-μι (for δλ-νυμι), *I destroy*; (§. 292. 2.) The I. pft. is trans., the II. pft. intrans.—Midd. *perire*.

Late writers ὀλέσθην (for δλωλα ὑπό τινος). Epic impft. from ὀλέω, Π. τ, 135 ὀλέσκεν (various reading ὄλεσκεν, ὀλέκεσεν). Part. ὀλόμενος is often used as an adjective, "unhappy," *perditus*; so always the Ep. ολόμενος.

6. ὅμ-νυμι, *I swear*; fut. ὁμῶμαι; aor. ὤμοσα; pft. act. ὁμώμοκα; pft. midd. part. ὁμωμοσμένος. The other forms of the pft. and plpft. generally have not the σ, as ὁμώμοται, ὁμώμοτο. The σ seems to be an euphonic insertion in those forms where one μ was followed by two others in successive syllables; but we find it even in ὁμώμοσται Eur. Rhes. 816, ὁμοσθήσεται Andoc. Pac. p. 27. 43.

7. ὄρ-νυ-μι, fut. ὄρσω; aor. ὤρσα; pft. ὄρωρα §. 178: midd. ὄρνυμαι; fut. ὄροῦμαι; aor. ὠρόμην.

Epic form ὄρνῶ; III. sing. syncopated, Epic aor. midd. ὄρτο &c. imper. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος: aor. II. ὄρσεν (like ἤραρεν), generally transitive=ὄρσα, but sometimes, intrans., is *awakened*, II. ν, 78. Hom. pft. midd. ὄρώρεται, conj. ὄρώρηται. Π. β, 398, ψ, 212, we find ὄρόντο, *they rushed*, from an obsolete pres. ὄρέομαι. The pres. ὄρομαι (Od. ξ, 104.) signifies *I watch*.

8. πτόρ-νυ-μι, Attic form of πταίρω, *I sneeze*, pres. and impft.

9. στόρ-νυ-μι, *I strew*; see στορέννυμι.

#### §. 299. Poetic Verbs which insert νη between the Consonant and μι.

1. δάμνημι (ΔΑΜ), Ep. bye form of δαμάζω, *domo*; only pres. and impf. (Hom.: Theog.); δάμναμαι Od. ξ, 488, Hes. Theog. 122. The root is strengthened by ν. See §. 272. Obs. 4.

2. κίδνημι (ΚΕΔ), bye form of κεδάννυμι, Ep. for σκεδ., Hdt. VII. 140; pass. κίδναμαι Homer and Eur. Hec. 898.

3. κίρνημι (ΚΕΡ), bye form of κεράννυμι Pind. Isth. VI. 3, κίρναθι Id. Nem. VI. 119, κινράμεν Id., κινράναι Hippocr., κινραῖς for κινράς Alcæus. Impft. ἐκίρνην, ἐκίρνη Homer.

4. κρήμνη-μι (ΚΡΕΜ), Attic bye form of κρεμάννυμι, and Pind. Pyth. IV. 43: only pres. and impft.

5. πέρνη-μι (ΠΕΡ), *I sell*; bye form of πιπράσκω; fut. περῶσω, περῶ; aor. ἐπέρασα; pft. πῆπράκα, πῆπράμαι, πῆπράμαι II. σ, 292, Arist. Eq. 176; ἐπεπράμην Pind. Isth. II. 11.

6. πίτνη-μι (ΠΕΤ), bye form of πετάννυμι Od. λ, 393 πιτνός, Π. χ, 402 πίτναντο (Wolf πίλναντο).

7. σκίδνημι, (ΣΚΕΔ) bye form of σκεδάννυμι, Π. ε, 526 διασκιδνάσων III. pl., Midd. σκιδναμαι Hom.

8. πίλναμαι (ΠΕΛ, strengthened by ν), bye form of πελάζω, ἐπιλνάμην, Homer, Hesiod.

#### Inflexion of the two Perfects κείμει and ἤμαι.

§. 300. 1. Κάμει (*I lie*), properly *I have laid myself, have been laid* (as δάσκεμαι, *I am laid up as an offering*; σύγκειται, *constat*), is a pft. without redupl. from a root ΚΕΙ, contracted from ΚΕΕ, as may be seen from the Ionic forms κέεται and κέεσθαι.

Perfect.				
Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
κείμεαι	κείσο	κέωμαι	κείσθαι	κείμενος
κείσαι	κείσθω	κῆν		
κείται	&c.	&c.		
κείμεθα				
κείσθε				
κείνται		Plpft.		
Ind.				Opt.
ἐκείμεν				κείοιμην
ἔκεισο, III. pl. ἔκειντο.				

Fut. κείσομαι.

Compounds, ἀνάκειμαι, ἐπικείμεαι, κατάκειμαι, κατακείσθαι &c. Inf. κατακείσθαι.

*Obs.* The pres. sense of this verb accounts for the accent of the pft. part., as if it were a present, and the formation of an independent conjunctive instead of the periphrasis.

### Dialects.

2. Homer κέονται, as if from κέομαι; Ion. open forms κέεται and κέεσθαι, III. pl. Ep. κείαται, Ion. κέαται, II. sing. κατάκειαι for -κεισαι Hymn. Merc. 254. Plpft. III. pers. ἐκέατο Hdt., κέατο, κείατο Hom., ἐκέατο Apoll. Rhod. Doric fut. κείσεύμαι.

3. Instead of κῆται, pres. conj. κῆται is read in the last editions of Homer, but the old reading κῆται is the best, which is used as the conj., like διασκεδάννυται (§. 273. *Obs.* 3.) Plato Phædo p. 84 C, 93 A. Isocr. p. 484.

### ἦμαι, I sit.

§. 301. 1. ἦμαι (properly *I have seated myself, have been seated*; Ion. and poet. also of inanimate objects for ἰδρυμαι) is a pft. belonging to the active aor. εἶσα, ἜΔ, ἔδος, ἔδρα, Sanscrit *sad*, Lat. *sed*-eo, Goth. *sat*.

*Obs.* 1. The dialectic and poetic aoristic forms of εἶσα are inf. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι (ἐφέσσαι) part. ἔσας, εἶσας, imper. εἶσον. In the middle, *lay the foundation of*; Attic prose εἰσάμην, part. εἰσάμενος (ἐφεσάμενος poet.), εἰσάμενος, impr. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι (ἐφεσσαι). Fut. poet. ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι (ἐφέσσομαι): ἦσται is founded, Hdt. IX. 57. The forms wanting are supplied by ἰδρύω.

*Obs.* 2. The augment *ei* is dropped in Epic poetry in the moods (except εἶσον Od. η, 163), but in after-times it was retained to strengthen the syllable, as εἰσάμενος (Hdt.). On εἰσσοτο Od. ξ, 295 (or better εἰσσοτο compare εἰρων, ἐγκα) see §. 174. 5.

Pft. Ind. ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται. Impr. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c. Inf. ἦσθαι. Part. ἦμενος.

Plpft. ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose κάθημαι is used instead of the simple verb; it never takes σ in the III. sing. pft., and in III. sing. plpft. only when it has no syllabic augment:

Pft. κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται. Conj. κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται. Impr. κάθησο. Inf. καθήσθαι. Part. καθήμενος.

Plpft. ἐκάθημην and καθήμην, ἐκάθησο and καθήσο, ἐκάθητο and καθήστο. Opt. καθοίμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο. (καθήμεθα Ar. Lysist. 149.)

*Obs.* 3. The defective forms are supplied by ἕζεσθαι or ἕζεσθαι, prose καθίζεσθαι, καθίζεσθαι.

### Dialects.

3. Κάθη for κάθησαι, κάθου for κάθησο, are used, but not in Attic.

4. For ἦνται, ἦντο, the Ion. used ἔαται, ἔατο (κατέαται, κατέατο) and Epic εἔαται, εἔατο.

Verbs in  $\omega$ , which in the Aorist II. Active and Middle, and Perfect Active, follow the Analogy of Verbs in  $\mu$ .

*Aor. II. Act.*

§. 302. 1. Many verbs with the characteristic  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\upsilon$ , form an aor. II., like the verbs in  $\mu$ , without any modal vowel, the endings  $\eta\nu$ ,  $\alpha\nu$ ,  $\omega\nu$ , being annexed immediately to the root.

2. These forms follow through all moods and persons the aor. II. of verbs in  $\mu$ . The vowel with some few exceptions is lengthened, as in  $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ ,  $\omicron$  into  $\omega$ ,  $\iota$  into  $\bar{\iota}$ ,  $\upsilon$  into  $\bar{\upsilon}$ , and is retained throughout the ind., imper., and infin., as  $\xi\text{-}\beta\text{-}\eta\nu$  (from  $\beta\alpha\omega$ ),  $\xi\beta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\beta\eta\theta\iota$ ,  $\beta\eta\nu\alpha\iota$  (but in the poet. abbreviated III. pl. the vowel is shortened, as  $\xi\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , except  $\xi\gamma\nu\omega\nu$ , and  $\xi\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu$  Esch. Pers. 18.). The conj., opt., and part. follow, with some few variations which are given below, the verbs in  $\mu$ , as  $\beta\alpha\iota\eta\nu$ , ( $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\eta\nu$ ),  $\chi\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$ ,  $\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\nu$ , ( $\delta\sigma\iota\eta\nu$ )— $\gamma\nu\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$  ( $\delta\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ ). The II. sing. imper. always takes  $\theta\iota$ . In compounds of  $\beta\eta\theta\iota$ ,  $\eta\theta\iota$  is abbreviated to  $\acute{\alpha}$ , as  $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\beta\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\beta\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\xi\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}$  for  $\kappa\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\eta\theta\iota$  &c.

§. 303. *Paradigm.*

	a. Character. $\alpha$ . $\beta\alpha\text{-}\omega$ , $\beta\alpha\iota\omega$	b. Character. $\omicron$ . $\gamma\text{-}\omega$ , $\gamma\iota\text{-}\omega$ , $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$	c. Character. $\upsilon$ . $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$
Ind. S. 1.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\nu$	$\xi\gamma\nu\omega\nu$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$
2.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\varsigma$	$\xi\gamma\nu\omega\varsigma$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$
3.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta$	$\xi\gamma\nu\omega$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}$
D. 2.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$	$\xi\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\eta\nu$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
3.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$	$\xi\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\eta\nu$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
P. 1.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\xi\gamma\nu\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$
2.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\tau\epsilon$	$\xi\gamma\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$
3.	$\xi\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha\nu$ (poet. $\xi\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ )	$\xi\gamma\nu\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ (poet. $\xi\gamma\nu\omega\nu$ )	$\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\nu$ (poet. $\xi\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ )
Conj. S.	$\beta\acute{\omega}$ , $\beta\eta\varsigma$ , $\beta\eta$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$ , $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ , $\eta\varsigma$ , $\eta$
D.	$\beta\eta\tau\omicron\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$
P.	$\beta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ , $\eta\tau\epsilon$ , $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ , $\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon$ , $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ , $\eta\tau\epsilon$ , $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$
Opt. S. 1.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\nu$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\nu$	$\delta\acute{\sigma}\eta\nu$ (for $\delta\upsilon\iota\eta\nu$ )
2.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\varsigma$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\varsigma$
3.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta$
D. 2.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\tau\eta\nu$ & $\alpha\iota\tau\eta\nu$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\tau\eta\nu$ & $\omicron\iota\tau\eta\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\eta\nu$ & $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
3.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\tau\eta\nu$ & $\alpha\iota\tau\eta\nu$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\tau\eta\nu$ & $\omicron\iota\tau\eta\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\eta\nu$ & $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
P. 1.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ & $\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ & $\omicron\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ & $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$
2.	$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$ & $\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$ & $\omicron\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon$ & $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$
3.	$\beta\alpha\iota\epsilon\nu$	$\gamma\nu\sigma\iota\epsilon\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\nu$
Impr. S.	$\beta\eta\theta\iota$ , $\eta\tau\omega$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\iota$ , $\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\theta\iota$ , $\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$
D.	$\beta\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ , $\eta\tau\omega\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\nu$ , $\acute{\omega}\tau\omega\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$ , $\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega\nu$
P. 2.	$\beta\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$
3.	$\beta\eta\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ & $\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\tau\omega\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ & $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\tau\omega\nu$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ & $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\text{-}\tau\omega\nu$
Inf.	$\beta\eta\nu\alpha\iota$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha\iota$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$
Part.	$\beta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$ , $\acute{\omega}\nu$ G. $\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ , $\acute{\omega}\nu$ G. $\gamma\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ , $\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$ , $\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ G. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$

*Obs. 1.* Βάτε *Æsch.* Suppl. 206 is a Doricism: so βάμεν, *Theocr.* XV. 22, for βώμεν. The opt. δέην is not used in Attic: in Homer the III. Pl. and Dual of ἔβην has the short vowel, βᾶτην II. a, 327, so III. plur. ὑπέρβασαν II. μ, 469: *Æsch.* Suppl. 230 συγγνώη opt., which was also used in late Greek.

*Obs. 2.* The forms of these aorists are capable of the same dialectic variations as the verbs in *μ* (see §. 279), as βείω, βήη, βέη.

a. Vowel *a* (ἔβην, ΒΑ-).

§. 304. 1. γηράω or γηράσκω, aor. II. 3 pers. ἐγήρᾱ II. ρ, 197: κατηγήρᾱ *Hdt.* VI. 72, inf. (Att.) γηράναι, part. (Ep.) γηράς: (ā for η on account of ρ preceding.) So

2. διδράσκω, aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδρᾱν (Ion. ἔδρην) as, ā, āμεν, āτε, āσαν (III. pl. poet. ἔδρᾱν), conj. δρῶ, ᾗς, δρᾷ, δρᾶτον, δρώμεν, δράτε, δρώσι; opt. δραίην; imper. δρᾶθι, άτω; inf. δρᾶναι (Ion. δρήναι); part. δράς, άσα, άν.

3. κλάω, *Anacr.* Fr. 16 ἀποκλάς.

4. κτείνω, aor. II. (ΚΤΑ-) ἔκτᾱν with the short vowel; as, ἔκτᾱμεν, ἔκτᾱτε, III. pl. also ἔκτᾱν for ἔκτᾱσαν; conj. κτῶ (Ep. κτίω); opt. κταίην; inf. κτάναι (Epic κτάμεν, κτάμεναι); part. κτάς. These forms are poet., and mostly Epic.

5. οὔτάω, III. sing. Epic aor. II. οὔτα; inf. οὔτάμεναι, οὔτάμεν: ᾱ as in ἔκτᾱν.

6. πέτομαι, aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην; inf. πτήναι, part. πτάς.

7. πτήσσω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην, III. dual.

8. σκελλω or σκελέω, aor. II. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, intrans.: inf. σκλήναι; opt. σκλαίην.

9. ΤΑΛΩ, aor. II. ἔτλην. It is perhaps better to suppose a root ΤΑΗΜΙ (§. 280. 12.)

10. φθά-νω, aor. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς. (Epic παραφθαίησι.)

11. So the late imperative ζήθι for ζῆ.

And these following:

12. βάλλω, Epic aor. II. (ΒΑΑ- ἔβλην) ξυμβλήτην *Od.* φ, 15, inf. ξυμβλήμεναι (for ἦναι) II. φ, 578; see also §. 307.

13. διδάσκω, aor. II. ἐδάην.

14. καίω, aor. II. ἐκάην, inf. καῖναι, καίμεναι, part. καίς.

15. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, opt. χαρείην.

b. Vowel *e* (ἔσβην, ΣΒΕ-).

1. ρέω, *I flow*, (ΡΥΕ); ἑρρύην. To the same root are to be referred ppt. ἑρρύηκα, fut. ῥήσομαι: ῥεύσομαι, ἑρρενσα are not Attic.

*Hdt.* VII. 14 (oracle) ἰδρῶτι ρεούμενος is a lengthened form (like the Hom. μαχεούμενος from μαχέομαι) from an Ion. pres. ῥέομαι, with an intensive force.

2. Analogous to this are σχές aor. imp. from ἔσχον, φρές in the grammarians from φρέω.

c. Vowel *i*: only

πίνω (ΠΙ), *I drink*; πιθι aor. II. imper.

## d. Vowel o (ἔγνω, ΓΝΟ-).

1. ἀλίσκομαι, *I am caught*; aor. (ἄλο-) ἦλων (Att. ἐάλων), ωs, ω, ωμεν, ωτε, ωσαν; inf. ἀλῶναι (ᾶ), part. ἀλούς, οὔσα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, conj. ἀλώ, φs, φ, ὤμεν; opt. ἀλοίην (Hom. ἀλήην), ἀλοίμεν—οὔμεν, ἀλοίεν. See §. 258. 1.

2. ἀμβλίσκω (sometimes ἀμβλόω) aor. II. ἐξήμβλων (*miscarry*).

3. βιβρώσκω, Epic aor. II. ἔβρων : κατέβρωs II. sing. Hymn. Apoll. 127.

4. βιώω, aor. II. ἐβίωv, βιώv, βιώην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from βιοίην impft. opt.), βιώvαι, βιούs Thuc. II. 53 (one MS. βίουv), for which the aor. I. part. βιώσας is generally used; but aor. I. is not found in its other forms, except ἐβίωσεν Xen. CEcon. IV. 8. The present and imperfect are little used in Attic, and are supplied by ζῶ, which borrows its other tenses from βιώω; fut. βιώσομαι; pft. βεβίωκα; we find the passive in the phrase βεβιωταί μοι.

Midd. βιοῦμαι Hdt. II. 177, *victum habere*, and Arist. Eth. X. 10, *vitam degere*.

5. πλώω (Ion. form of πλέω), (ἔπλωσα, πέπλωκα Eur.) Epic aor. II. ἔπλων, ἔπλωμεν, part. πλώs (ἐπιπλώs II. ζ, 291.).

## e. Vowel υ (ἔδυν).

1. κλύω, imper. κλύε, κλύετε, Epic aor. II. imper. κλύθι, κλύτε: Instead of the aor. II. ind., the impft. is used. Adj. κλυτός, κλύμενος, *famed, seems to be the midd. aor. II., as if from ἐκλύμην*.

2. φύω, *I bring forth*; aor. II. ἔφυν, conj. φύω, infin. φύναι, part. φύs, (dat. pl. φύσι Plat. Rep. 431 C); old Epic opt. φύην—*I am by nature*; but aor. I. ἐφύσα is trans., pft. πέφυκα intrans. Epic pft. πέφυκα.—See §. 308. Obs. 6.

Aor. II. ἐφύην, φυῆναι, φύω Hippocr. and late. Fut. φυήσομαι (comp. ῥυήσομαι) Lucian.

## Aor. II. Midd.

§. 305. 1. Some verbs form an aor. II. midd., like this aor. II. act., without the modal vowel, by adding μην to the root, so that they resemble a plpft. pass. or midd., or the aor. I. midd.; and not only verbs ending with a vowel, but many whose simple character is a consonant, as ἐλέγ-μην from λέγ-ομαι. This however is poetic, mostly Epic, and seldom occurs in Attic poetry; and their conj. and opt. form, if found at all, is regular, as ἀληται.

2. The radical vowel is the same as the pft. midd. or pass; it is generally short, but long throughout the following verbs: ἐπλήμην from ΠΛΑ (πελάζω), ἐβλήμην from ΒΛΕ (βάλλω). Comp. ὀνίνημι and πίμπλημι (§. 280. 8, 9.)

3. Many verbs have an aor. of this formation both in the act. and midd., which latter in some verbs has a passive force, as ἐκτάμην, *I have been killed*.

4. The changes which the consonants undergo when the personal endings are attached to the verb follow the general rules, as *ἰδέγμην*, *ἔδεξο*, *ἔδεκτο*. In the personal endings beginning with *σθ*, the *σ* is dropped, as in the seemingly inf. midd., *δέχθαι*, so *πέρθαι*.

§. 306. The following verbs have this aor. II. midd.:

*Obs.* The verbs with an *α* vowel resemble the aor. I. middle, as *οὐτάμενος*. Those with an *ε*, *ι*, or *υ* vowel, or a consonant, resemble a plpft. middle or passive.

*Verbs whose Characteristic is a Vowel.*

*a. Vowel α.*

1. *ἀρπάζω*, aor. II. midd. part. *ἀρπάμενος* in later poets.
2. *κτείνω*, (aor. II. act. *ἔκταν*, §. 302. *a.* 4, 5.), midd. (poet.) *ἐκτάμην*, *ἐκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*, used passively.
3. *οὐτάω* (Epic aor. II. act. *οὐτα* §. 302. *a.* 5.), midd. Epic part. *οὐτάμενος*, used passively by Homer, II. ρ, 86.
4. *πελάζω*, *αἰσχροπρῖνθο*; aor. II. (ΠΛΑ-), Epic *ἐπλήμην*, III. sing. *πλήτο*, Att. *ἐπλάμην*. This follows the plpft. pass. or middle.
5. *πέτομαι* (aor. II. act. *ἔπτην* §. 302. *a.* 7.), midd. Ionic and Attic poet. *ἐπτάμην*, *πτάσθαι*.
6. *πρίασθαι*, *ἐπριάμην*, conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, imper. *πρίασο* and *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.
7. *φθάνω* (aor. II. act. *ἔφθην* §. 302. *a.* 10.) midd. poet. part. *φθάμενος*.

*b. Vowel ε.*

1. *βάλλω* (Epic aor. II. act. *ἔβλην*), midd. Epic aor. II. *ἐβλήμην*, *ἔβλητο* (*ξύμβλητο* II. ξ, 39, *ξύμβληντο* II. ξ, 27.): inf. *βλήσθαι*, part. *βλήμενος*; conj. *ξύμβληται* or *ξύμβληται*, *βλήται* Od. ρ, 472 (for *βλήγται*); opt. *βλείω* II. ν, 288, al. *βλῆο*. Hence the fut. *βλήσομαι*.
2. ΠΛΕΩ, Epic aor. II. (ΠΛΕ-) *ἐπλήμην* II. δ, 449, opt. *πλείμην*, imper. *πλήσο*; Arist. Ach. 235, opt. *ἐμπλείμην* (al. *ἐμπλήμην*), partic. *ἐμπλήμενος*. Cf. *πίμπλημι* §. 280. 9. The *α* of *πιμπλάναι* became *ε* as in *χρή* (from *χράω*) *χρεῖη*, and *ἐβλήμην* (root ΒΑΛ- by metathes. ΒΛΑ-), *βλείω*. Also Hesiod. Th. 880 *πιμπλεῦσαι* as if from *πιμπλέω*.

*c. Vowel ι.*

1. *κτίζω*, Epic *κτίμενος*, *ἐκτίμενος*.
2. *φθίνω*, aor. II. poet. *ἐφθίμην*, *φθίωμαι*, *φθίμην*, *φθίσθαι*, *φθίμενος*. See §. 252. 8.

*d. Vowel ο.*

*γινώσκω*, middle aor. II. opt. *συγγοίτο* Æsch. Suppl. 216, see also §. 302. *Obs.*

*e. Vowel υ.*

1. *θύνω* or *θύω*, aor. II. poet. part. *θύμενος*.
2. *κλύω*, *κλύμενος* §. 305. *e* 1.
3. *λύω*, Epic *λύτο*
4. *πνέω*, Epic aor. II. (ΙΝΥ- instead of ΙΝΕ-) *ἄμπνυτο* (for *ἀνέπνυτο*).
5. *σεύω*, Epic aor. II. *ἔσσύμην*, II. pers. *ἔσσυνο*. In Homer used as plpft.
6. *χέω*, Epic (*ἐχύμην*) *χύτο*, *ἔχυντο* (Od. κ, 415), *χύμενος* (Od. θ, 527, II. τ, 284.).—(ῥ).

*Verbs whose Characteristic is a Consonant.*

§. 307. 1. ἄλλομαι, Epic ἄλσο, ἄλτο (ἄλμενος), ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, conj. ἄληται. Aor. I. ἠλάμην rare in Epic, as Il. μ, 438, generally only in the common language.

Obs. The lene breathing is remarkable. So ἄσμενος from ἀνδάνω, and ἱκμενος from ἱκω.

2. ἀραρίσκω, poet. ἄρμενος (Od. ε, 234. 254, Pind. Ol. VIII. 73.).

3. γέντο (*he grasped*, Epic, Il. θ, 43.) = *φέλ-το*, as κέντο = κέλ-το, the digamma becoming γ and the radical λ changed into ν before τ.

4. γίγνομαι, poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο.

5. δέχομαι, Epic ἔδεξο, ἔδεκτο, δέχθαι, impr. δέξο: the I. pers. ἐδέγγην, part. δέγγμενος, have the sense of *to expect*.

6. ἐλελλῶ, poet. ἐλέλικτο, bye form poet. of ἐλελιξάμην and ἐλελίχθην.

7. εὐχομαι, Epic εὐκτο (Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375.).

8. ἱκνέομαι, Epic ἱκτο, ἱκμενος (and ἱκμενος), *favourable*, (of the wind.)

Cf. ἄλλομαι. See §. 254. 2.

9. κέλομαι, Alcman. ap. Eustath. ad Il. θ, 756, κέντο, instead of the Homeric aor. ἐκελόμην, κεκλόμην. See γέντο.

10. λέγομαι, Epic ἐλέγγην, *I lay down*; ἔλεκτο Od. δ, 453, impr. λίζο. Od. ι, 335 ἐλέγγην, *I chose*; Od. δ, 451 λέκτο ἀριθμόν.

11. μιáνω, Hom. Il. δ, 146 μιάνθην (III. dual for ἐμιάν-σθην.)

12. μίγνυμι, Epic μίκτο.

13. ὄρνυμι, Epic ὄρτο, inf. ὄρθαι (Il. θ, 474, al. ὠρθαι), part. ὄρμενος; imper. ὄρσο and ὄρσοο.

14. πállω, Epic páλto, generally in composition ἀνέπαλto, ἔκπαλto.

15. πέρθω, *perdo*; Homer πέρθαι for πέρθ-σθαι.

16. πήγνυμι, Hom. κατέπηκτο.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

§. 308. The oldest form of the Greek pft. seems naturally to have been the one formed directly from the simple root by the addition of a perfect ending and reduplication (II. perfect); this is the one most commonly used by Homer in impure verbs: and hence in some pure verbs, Homer, and after him the Attics, form a perfect by annexing the modal vowel and reduplication immediately to the root without any tense characteristic, as ΔΙΩ, δέ-δι-α, instead of δεδι-κα. In the dual and plural (except III. pl., as δε-δί-ασι) the modal vowel is dropped, as δέ-δι-μεν for δε-δί-α-μεν, and sometimes in the infin., as τε-τλά-ναι for τε-τλά-ί-ναι: (τεθνάναi *Æsch. Ag. 450*, is a contraction from τεθναίναi) so that these infinitive forms resemble the pres. infin. of verbs in μι, inf. ιστάναi. The radical vowel remains short, as διδῖμεν, τέτλᾶμεν &c., but in the III. pl. of verbs in áω, the radical vowel coalesces with the modal vowel, as τετλά-α-σι = τετλᾶ-σι.\* In the Ion. this contracted vowel ā is resolved by ε, as ιστάεσι.

Obs. 1. All these forms except δίδιμεν and ἴσταμεν are poetic, and especially Epic.

Obs. 2. The sing. ind., the part., and the conj., naturally have the modal vowel: and, except δέδια, ἐδέδειν, the singular ind. is supplied by the full form in κα, or there is a bye form, as γέγυα sing., γέγαμεν plur.

Obs. 3. The imper. also is formed like the verbs in μι, with the ending θι and no modal vowel: the radical vowel remains short.

Obs. 4. So also in the conjunctive of these perfects from roots in α, the

\* So τεθᾶσι for τεθνάσι, Eur. Med. 1135.

radical vowel coalesces with the tense ending, as *ἰστά-ω*=*ἰστᾶ*, and the opt. plpft. ends in *-αῖην*, as *τετλαῖην*. In the perfect part. of these verbs in *αω*, the radical vowel coalesces with the ending *ώς* and *ός*, as *ἰσταώς*=*ἰστώς*, *ἰσταός*=*ἰστώς*, and hence a peculiar feminine form in *ῶσα*, as *ἰστῶσα*: the other cases also retain the *ω*, as *ἰστῶτος*, *ἰστῶσης*. Another form of the neut. pft. part. *ἰστός*, is found in good MSS., and is probably not a contraction but an abbreviation. In the contractions of the participle which may be resolved by *ε* or *ει*, the open forms are more usual.

*Obs. 5. Dialects.*—In Homer we find some pft. participles of pure verbs, analogous to these perfects formed without the *κ*. The radical vowel in such forms is sometimes lengthened into *η*, as *κεκμηώς*, *κεκμηῦια*, *κεκμηός*, *πεπητός*, *τεθνήως*, *κατατεθνηυῖης*, *κεκτῆότι*, *κεκαφῆότα*, *κεχαρῆότα* &c., or remains unchanged, as *βεβῶως*, *ἐγεγῶῦια*, *δεδῶως*, *πεφῦῦια*, *μεμῶως* (also *μεμῶς*), gen. *ῶτος*, but *δεδιότα*, *ότες*, *ότων*, *ότας metri gratid*. The accentuated *ο* can be lengthened to *ω metri gratid*. So *τεθνηῶτος* and *-ότος*, *ότα* and *ότα*, and *πεπηῶτες*. The contracted ending *ώς* is resolved by *ε*, as *τεθνεῶτι*, and *metri gratid*, the *ε* is lengthened to *ει*, as *τεθνειότης* or *-ῶτος*, and even in the feminine, as *τεθνειῦια*; all these forms are found in Homer, but the feminine in *ῶσα*, only in *βεβῶσα* Od. v, 14.

*Obs. 6.* The open form with *ε* is, in the Ionic dialect, the prevailing one in some participles, as *ἰστεώς*, and of *τέθνηκα*, we find *τεθνεώς* in Attic as well as *τεθνηκώς*. The *ω* remains through all the cases, as

*ἰστεώς*, *ἰστεῶσα*, *ἰστεώς*, gen. *ἰστεῶτος*, *ώσης*.

*τεθνεώς*, *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεῶτος*, *ώσης*.

*βίβηκα* and *τέτληκα* do not form this participle.

### §. 309. Paradigms.

	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	ἔδεδιεν	Ἐ-ΣΤΑ-Α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	ἔδεδιεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε	ἔδεδιει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδίτην	ἔ-στᾶ-τον	ἰσταῖτην
3.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδίτην	ἔ-στᾶ-τον	ἰσταῖτην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	ἔδεδιμεν	ἔ-στᾶ-μεν	ἰσταῖμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	ἔδεδιτε	ἔ-στᾶ-τε	ἰσταῖτε
3.	δε-δί-ασι(ν)	ἔδεδισαν	ἔ-στᾶ-σι(ν)	ἰσταῖσαν
Imper.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω &c.		ἔ-στᾶ-θι &c.	3 pl. ἰστάτωσαν & ἄντων
Inf. Part.	δε-δι-έναι δε-δι-ώς, ῥια, ός, G. ότος		ἔ-στᾶ-ναι ἔ-στώς, ῶσα, ός & ός, G. ῶτος, ῶσης	
Conj. Pft.	ἰστῶ, ῆς, ῆ &c.	Opt. Plpft. ἰσταῖην D. ἰσταῖητον and αῖτον P. ἰσταῖημεν and αῖμεν, &c. 3 pl. ἰσταῖεν.		



*Obs.* 7. This form of the plpft. of ἵστημι does not take the strengthened augm. ει. In Homer we find ἵσσητε for ἵστατε: Hdt. V. 49 προστείετε, the Ionic ε being inserted. The impr. pft. ἵσταθι and opt. plpft. ἵσταίην are only poetic, but the infin., ἵσταναι seems to have wholly driven out the full pft. form ἵστηκέναι: the forms ἵσταμεν, ἵστάμεναι, are also used in Epic.

*Obs.* 8. δέδια belongs to the obsolete pres. δέω, and has a pres. sense, *I fear*; as the bye form δέδοικα, Epic δειδοικα. In the common dialect the infin. is δεδίεναι, but Epic δειδίμεν. These forms without the modal vowel are the only ones used by the Epic and Attic in the dual and plural of the pft. and plpft. and in the imper.; and in Epic they are almost always δέδια &c.; δεδίασιν (Il. ω, 663.) is an instance to the contrary. In Apoll. III. 753 we find the contracted form δειδυνία.

### §. 310. *Verbs with a Root ending in a Vowel which form this Perfect.*

1. ἀριστάω, pft. in Comedy ἥριστάμεν, inf. ἥριστάναι.

2. βαίνω (aor. II. ἔβην), βέβηκα, BEBAA: plur. βέβᾱμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι, and poet. βεβάᾱσι: conj. III. plur. βεβῶσι (ἐμβεβῶσι Plat. Phaedr. p. 252 E), inf. βεβάναι: Epic part. βεβαῶς, via (βεβῶσα Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 B), gen. βεβαῶτος I. plur. plpft. ἐβέβᾱμεν. ἄτε, ἄσαν. These shortened forms are seldom found except in poetry or dialects. Cf. §. 308.

3. δειπνέω, I. plur. pft. in Comedy δεδείκᾱμεν; inf. δεδειπνάναι.

4. γίγνομαι, ΓΕΓΑΑ root ΓΑ: (sing. γέγονα, as, ε), γέγᾱμεν, ἄτε, ἄσιν, inf. γεγάμεν, (Pind. Ol. VI. 83 (49 B) γεγάκην for εἶναι, as if from γέγηκα (cf. βέβηκα, BEBAA), but from γεγάκω in Hesych.

Part. Epic γεγαῶς, γεγαυία, γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος.

Att. γεγῶς, γεγῶσα, γεγῶς, ... γεγῶτος.

*Obs.* 1. Hom. Batrach. 143. and Epig. (ult.) we find γεγάτε with the modal vowel for γεγάτε, probably formed by analogy from γεγάσι.

5. θνήσκω, (ΘΝΑ=ΘΑΝ) τέθηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ: plur. τέθᾱμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾱσι, imper. τέθᾱθι: part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνηκυία, τεθνηκός or τεθνεῶς, τεθνεῶσα only poet., τεθνεῶς (Epic τεθνηῶς, τεθνεῖως): inf. τεθνάναι (Æsch. τεθνᾶναι=τεθναίνει) so Epic τεθνάμεν, ἄμεναι; III. pl. plpft. ἐτέθνασαν: opt. τεθναίην. Cf. §. 308.

6. κλύω, pft. κέκλυθι (aor. II. κλύθι), κέκλυτε. But these may be reduplicated aorist forms. See §. 304. c. 2.

7. ΜΑ-Ω, μέμονα, MEMAA: μέμᾱμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι: part. μεμαῶς, gen. μεμᾶτος and μεμᾶτος, plpft. III. pers. μέμᾱσαν.

8. βιβρώσκω, (aor. II. ἔβρων) usual perfect, βέβρωκα, poet. βεβρώς, gen. ὄτος (Soph. Ant. 1009, Herm. βεβρώτες).

9. πίπτω, usual perfect πέπτωκα, Epic πεπτεύς (root ΠΤΕ *per metath.* ΠΕΤ aor. II. ἔπεσον for ἔπετ-ον); Attic poetry πεπτεύς.

10. ΤΑΛΩ (aor. II. ἔτλην perfect τέτληκα), ΤΕΤΛΑΑ: plur. τέτλᾱμεν, τέτλᾱτε, τετλᾱσι(ν), dual τέτλατον: imper. τέτλᾱθι, ἄτω &c. Conj. wanting; inf. τετλάναι; but part. τετληκῶς: plpft. ἐτέτλᾱμεν, ἐτέτλᾱτε, ἐτέτλᾱσαν, dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτέτλατην: Opt. τετλαίην. Cf. §. 308.

*Obs.* 2. The three Epic part. πεφυζότες, μεμυζότες (from μυζᾶω), and λαλειχμότες (from λιχμᾶσθαι), for πεφυζήκότες &c. are anomalies.

*Verbs with a Root ending in a Consonant which form this Perfect.*

§. 311. When the radical consonant is followed by an ending beginning with *τ*, the *τ* is changed to *θ*, so that these forms assume a middle shape, as

*ἄνωγα*, impr. III. pers. *ἀνώχθω* for *ἀνωγέτω* (like *πεπλήχθω*), II. pers. plur. *ἀνωχθε* for *ἀνώγετε* (cf. *πέπλεχθε*).

*ἐγείρω*, II. pl. pft. *ἐγρηγόρατε ἐγρήγορθε* (like *τετέκεμαρθε*), as if from *ἐγρήγορμαι*, *ἐγρήγορθε*.

*Obs.* So the form *πέποσθε* for *πεπόνθατε* pft. from *πάσχω*, root ΠΕΝΘ, by the usual change of vowel ΠΟΝΘ, pft. *πέπονθα*, pl. *πεπόνθατε*: modal vowel omitted according to the analogy of verbs in *μι*, *πεπόνθτε*: but when a T letter is followed by a *τ*, it is changed (as in *ἴδ-τε=ἴστε*) into *σ* (§. 24.), whence *πέπονστε*, and the *ν* being omitted before the *σ* (§. 28.), *πέποστε*, and then the *τ* being changed into *θ* (by the above rule), *πέποσθε*.

### §. 312. 1. Paradigm.

	Perfect (of <i>κράζω</i> ).	Pluperfect.
Ind. S.	<i>κέκράγα</i> , as, <i>ε(ν)</i>	<i>ἔκεκράγειν</i> , <i>εις</i> , <i>ει</i>
D. 2.	<i>κεκράγ(α)τον</i> <i>κέκραχθον</i>	<i>ἔκεκραγ(ει)την</i> <i>ἔκεκράχθην</i>
3.	<i>κεκράγ(α)τον</i> <i>κέκραχθον</i>	<i>ἔκεκραγ(ει)την</i> <i>ἔκεκράχθην</i>
P. 1.	<i>κεκράγ(α)μεν</i> <i>κέκραγμεν</i>	<i>ἔκεκράγ(ει)μεν</i> <i>ἔκεκραγμεν</i>
2.	<i>κεκράγ(α)τε</i> <i>κέκραχθε</i>	<i>ἔκεκράγ(ει)τε</i> <i>ἔκεκραχθε</i>
3.	<i>κεκράγ(α)σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἔκεκράγ(ει)σαν</i> , <i>εσαν</i>

Imper. *κέκραχθε*, *άχθω*, *αχθε* &c. Inf. *κεκραγέναι*. Part. *κεκραγώς*.

*Obs.* The imper. of these perfects is formed by adding *θι*, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root—*κέκραγ-θι*, *κέκραχθι*.

2. So the Epic pft. *ἄνωγα* with the present force of *I order*.

*ἄνωγας*, *ἄνωγε*, pl. *ἄνωγμεν*.—Imper. *ἄνωγε* and *ἄνωχθι*  
*ἀνωγέτω* .. *ἀνώχθω*  
*ἀνώγετε* .. *ἄνωχθε*

Pft. conj. *ἀνώγη*. Plpft. opt. *ἀνώγοις*. Inf. *ἀνωγέμεν*.

3. *ἐγείρω*, *I wake* (ΕΓΕΡ); pft. *ἐγρήγορα*; the Homeric pft. forms *ἐγρήγορθε* for *ἐγρήγορατε*, inf. *ἐγρήγορθαι* as if from *ἐγρήγορμαι*, and the very remarkable form *ἐγρηγόρθασι* for *ἐγρηγόρασι* in the III. pl. which is either formed after the analogy of the II. pl. *ἐγρήγορθε*, or more probably as follows: from *ἐγείρω* comes *ἐγερέθω* (as from *ἀγείρω*, *ἀγερέθω*) which is abbreviated to *ἐγέρθω*, of which the pft. would be *ἐγρήγορθε*.

4. *ἔρχομαι*, pft. (ΕΛΥΘ, cf. *κέλευθος*) *ἐλήλυθα*; Epic *εἰλήλουθα*, I. pl. *εἰλήλουθμεν*; Attic comedy *ἐλήλυμεν*, *ἐλήλυτε* (ap. Hephæst. p. 67.)

§. 313. Here also we must class the three perfects which have changed the vowel to *οι*: *πέποιθα*, *οἶδα*, *ζοικα*. In many of their forms they have no modal vowel, but in that case the *οι* generally becomes *ι*.

1. *πιθω*, pft. *πέποιθα*, *I trust* (ΠΙΘ); Epic I. pl. *πέπ-πιθ-μεν*: imper., Æsch. Eum. 602, *πέπεισθι* for *πέπισθι*.

2. *εἶδω*, *I see*; pft. *οἶδα*, *I know* (*have seen*).

<i>Perfect.</i>					
	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	οἶδα		εἰδῶ	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς, υἷα, ὅς
	οἶσθα	ἴσθι	εἰδήs	ἴδμεν Hom.	ἰδυῖα (ἰδυῖησι)
	οἶδε(ν)	ἴστω	εἰδή	ἴδμεναι Hom.	
	ἴστον, ἴστον	ἴστον, ἴστων	εἰδήτον, τον		
	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν		
	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδήτε		
	ἴσῃσι(ν)	ἴσωσαν	εἰδῶσι(ν)		

<i>Pluperfect.</i>					
	Ind.			Opt.	
S. 1.	ᾔδειν	ᾔδεα Epic.	ᾔδη Attic	εἰδείην	
2.	ᾔδεις	ᾔειδεις ..	ᾔδης ..	.. ηs	
	ᾔδειςθα	ᾔειδης ..	ᾔδισθα Att. and Hom.	sometimes	
3.	ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔειδεις ..	ᾔδῃ, ᾔδειν	.. η	
		ᾔειδη			
		ᾔδεε(ν) Ep. <i>ᾔειδε</i> Herod. I. 45.			
D. 1.	ᾔδείτην	ᾔστην		-ήτην	
2.	ᾔδείτην	ᾔστην		-ήτην	
P. 1.	ᾔδειμεν	ᾔσμεν	ᾔδεμεν Soph.	εἰδείμεν, εἰδείμεν	
2.	ᾔδεῖτε	ᾔστε	ᾔδετε Eur.	εἰδεί-ητε, εἰδείτε	
3.	ᾔδισαν	ᾔσαν ἴσαν Ep.		εἰδείησαν, εἰδείεν.	

Future εἴσομαι (Ionic and very rarely Attic poet. εἰδήσω) Theocr. III. 37. ἰδήσω.—Verb. adj. ἰστέον.

Compound of οἶδα: σύνοιδα, σύνισθι, συνειδέναι &c. II. pl. plpft. συνηδέατε II. IX. 58.

*Obs. 1.* The pft. *I have known*, is supplied by *ἔγνωκα*, and the aor. by *ἔγνων*. In Hippocr. and late Attic, as Aristotle, there occurs an aor. *εἰδήσαι*.

*Obs. 2.* There are four forms of the theme employed in this tense: 'ΙΔ (pl. of pft. and imper.)—ΕΙΔ (inf., part., and plpft. with augm.), ΟΙΔ from it,—ΕΙΔΕ (subj. pft. plpft. εἰδέ-ω, εἰδῶ).

*Obs. 3.* Οἶσθα is formed from οἶδ- and the ending σθα: the σ of the ending being dropped in accordance with the general rule, and δ changed to σ: ἴσασι is probably for ἰδασι, the σ having passed from the other persons pl. into the third. In Theocr. XXII. 116. we find a form II. sing. οἶσθας(?).

*Obs. 4.* The abbreviated I. pl. plpft. opt. εἰδείμεν for εἰδείημεν is very rare; the II. pl. εἰδείτε is found Soph. *Œ. R.* 1046; III. pl. εἰδείεν is the regular form: *Hdt.* III. 61 εἰδείησαν, probably nowhere else.

*Obs. 5.* The common forms of the singular are sometimes found in Attic, as ᾔδειςθα Eur. *Cyc.* 108; ᾔδεις Plato.

### *Dialects.*

§. 314. 1. The regular II. sing. and the pl. of οἶδα, (οἶδας, οἶδμεν, -τε, -σι,) occur but rarely, and that only in Ionic and late Greek, οἶδας once in Homer *Od. a.* 337 (cf. Nitzsch l. c.), and once in Attic Greek, Eur. *Alc.* 780, otherwise only in Ionic; ἴδμεν I. plural is Epic, Ionic and Doric. From the form in σ the Doric formed a verb ἴσαμι.

2. From 1Α Homer forms ἰδέω as conj. from εἶδω, though here perhaps the better reading is εἰδέω: inf. ἰδμεναι, ἰδμεν, instead of εἰδέναι. The short conj. I. pl. εἶδομεν for -ῶμεν is remarkable, as the ω is circumflexed.

*Obs.* Apoll. Rhod. II. 65, IV. 1700 has ἦδαιν and ἦείδαιν as plural, abbreviated from ἦδεσαν: the construction will not admit of these being singular.

§. 315. "Εοικα, *I am like, appear*; pft. from εἶκω, whence the Hom. imper. εἶκε: poet. εἰκέναι for εἰκέναι: for III. pl. εἰκάσι we find the anomalous form εἴξαι even in Attic prose. Part. εἰκόως, II. σ, 418 εἰοκύναι, in Attic only in the sense of *like*; εἰκώς in the sense of *likely*; hence the phrase ὡς εἰκός, *as is likely*; Ion. οἶκα, part. οἰκός: plpft. ἐώκειν, fut. εἴξω: οἶκη subj. Herod. IV. 180.

*Obs.* 1. The abbreviated forms of this verb want the modal vowel:

ἰοιγμεν Trag. for εἰοκαμεν, cf. ἰσμεν  
εἴκτον Ep. .. εἰοκάτον, .. ἰστον  
εἴκτην .. .. ἐφκείτην.

And following this analogy a poet. midd. perf. ἦίξει II. sing. was formed as if from ἦιγμαi (Eur. Alc. 1063.), and ἦίκτο or ἦίκτο III. sing. plpft.

### *Present and Imperfect.*

§. 316. Lastly, there are some verbs (mostly Epic) which in some forms of the pres. and impft. take the personal endings without a modal vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι.

1. ἀνύω, Theocr. VII. 10., impft. ἀνῶ-μες (for ἡνύομεν), ἀνῶ-το (for ἡνύετο); II. σ, 473 ἀνῶτο (ā) Opt. (falsely read ἀνοίτο from ἀνω, the α of which is long.)

2. τανύω, II. ρ, 393 τανῶ-ται (for τανύεται).

3. ἐρύω and εἰρύω, midd. ἐρυται, εἰρύτο, ἐρῶτο, ἐρῶσο, ῥύσθαι.

*Obs.* 1. These forms are relics of an old pres. in μι (see §. 291. 4.).

4. σεύω, Epic pres. σεῦται and (by change of vowels) σοῦται: imper. σοῦσο, shortened into σοῦ, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, was used as a familiar phrase.

5. (στεῦμαι) III. sing. στεῦται Hom., III. pl. στεῦνται Æsch. Pers. 49, impft. στεῦτο Hom.

*Obs.* 2. These forms may arise not from an omission of the modal vowel, but from a contraction from στέομαι=στεῦμαι Ion., which passed into the other persons; this may be the case also with σεῦται, σοῦται like λοῦμαι. §. 239. 5.

6. οἶμαι for οἶομαι (also in the common language), and I. sing. impf. ὤμην for ὤομην.

7. ἔδω, generally ἐσθίω, Epic inf. ἔδμεναι.

8. φέρω, Epic imper. φέρτε for φέρετε.

9. φυλάσσω, Epic imper. προφύλαχθε (ΦΥΛΑΚ-) Hymn. Apoll. 538, for προφυλάσσετε. On the change of τ into θ see ἀνωχθε §. 311. 1.

§. 317. Catalogue of Verbs whose Perfect, or Aorist II. Active or Middle, follows the Analogy of Verbs in μι.

Those with an asterisk are rare.

§. 304. d. 1.....	Verb.	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Mid l.
307. 1.....	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔαλωκα, ἤλωκα	ἔαων or ἤλων	(ἀλμην)όλοσο &c.
304. d. 2.....	ἀλλομαι			
307. 2.....	ἀμβλίσκω		*ἐξήμβλων	ἤρμην, ἄρμενος
310. 1.....	ἀριστάω	ἤρισταμεν		*ἀρπάμενος
306. a. 1.....	ἀρπάζω			
303. 310. 2.....	βαίνω	βέβῃμεν &c.	ἔβην	ἔβλήμην
304. a. 12. 306. 6. 1.	βάλλω		ἔβλην	
304. d. 3. 310. 8..	βιβρώσκω	βεβρώς part.	ἔβρων	
304. d. 4.....	βιώω		ἔβιον	
304. a. 1.....	γηράω		ἐγήρᾱ	
307. 4. 310. 4.....	γίγνομαι	γέγασα		ἔγεντο
303. d. 306. d.....	γιγνώσκω		ἔγνων	συγγνωίτο
310. 2.....	δειπνέω	δεδείπναμεν pl.		ἔδεκτο
307. 5.....	δέχομαι			
304. a. 13. ....	διδάσκω		ἔδāην	
304. a. 2.....	διδράσκω		ἔδραν	
303.....	δύω		ἔδυν	
312. 3.....	ἐγείρω	ἐγρήγορα		
313. 2.....	εἶδω	οἶδα		
307. 6.....	ἐλελίζω			ἐλελικοτο
312. 4.....	ἐρχομαι	ἐλήλυθα		εὐκτο
307. 7.....	εὐχομαι			
310. 5.....	θνήσκω	τίθνασι, τέθναμεν		θύμενος
306. e. 1.....	θύνω			ἵκτο
307. 8.....	ἱκνέομαι			
304. a. 13. ....	καίω		ἐκάην	ἐκεκλόμην
307. 9.....	κέλομαι			
304. a. 3.....	κλάω		(ἀπο)κλάς part.	κλύμενος
304. e. 1. 310. 7..	κλύω	κέκλυθι imper.	κλύθι imper.	
312. 1.....	κράζω	κέκραγα		
304. a. 4. }	κτείνω		ἔκταν	κτάμενος
306. a. 2. }				
306. c. 1.....	κτίζω			κτίμενος Ep.
307. 10.....	λέγομαι			ἐλέγμην
306. e. 3.....	λύω			λύτο Ep.
310. 7.....	ΜΑΩ	μέμαμεν 1. pl.		
307. 11.....	μαίνω			{ μιάσθην 3. dual, Hom.
307. 12.....	μίγνυμι			μίκτο Ep.
307. 12.....	δρυνμι			ῥοτο
304. a. 5. 306. a. 3.	οὐτάω		οὐτα	οὐτάμενος
307. 14.....	πάλλω			πάλτο
306. a. 4.....	πελάζω			{ ἐπλήμην Att. ἐπλάμην.

	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 307. 15.....	πέρθω			πέρθαι Hom.
306. a. 5.....	πέτομαι		ἔπτην	ἐπτάμην
304. c. ....	πίνω		πῖθι imper.	
310. 9. ....	πίπτω			πεπτός Dram.
306. b. 2. ....	πλέω			ἐπλήμην
304. d. 5. ....	πλώω		ἔπλων Ep.	
306. c. 4.....	πνέω			ἄμπνυτο (ΠΝΥ)
306. a. 6.....	πρίαμαι			ἐπριάμην
304. a. 7. ....	πτήσσω		ἔπτην	
304. b. 2. ....	ῥέω		ἐρρύην	
306. e. 5. ....	σεύω			ἐσσύμην
304. a. 8. ....	σκελλω		ἔσκλην	
304. a. 9. 310. 10.	ΤΛΑΩ	τέτλαμεν &c. pl.	ἔτλην	
306. a. 7. ....	φθάω		ἔφθην	φθάμενος
306. c. 2. ....	φθίνω			ἐφθίμην
304. e. 2. ....	φύω		ἔφυν	
306. e. 6. ....	χέω			ἐχύμην

### Formation of Verbal Adjectives.

§. 318. Verbal adjectives in *τέος*, *-α*, *-ον*, *τός*, *ή-*, *-όν*, are formed from the root by adding *τός* or *τέος*, lengthening the vowel of pure verbs where it is short, and inserting *σ* where it is inserted in the aor. I. pass., or they may be easily derived from the tense root of the aor. I. pass. by adding to it *τός* or *τέος*, dropping the augment, as

	Aor. I. pass.	Verb. adj.
παιδεύ-ω	ἐ-παιδεύ-θην	παιδευ-τός, τέος
τιμά-ω	ἐ-τιμή-θην	τιμη-τέος
φωρά-ω	ἐ-φωρά-θην	φωρα-τέος
φιλέ-ω	ἐ-φιλή-θην	φιλη-τέος
αἰρέ-ω	ἤρε-θην	αἶρε-τός
παύ-ω	ἐ-παύ-σ-θην	παυ-σ-τέος, τός
χρά-ω	ἐ-χρή-σ-θην	χρη-σ-τέος, τός
χέ-ω	ἐ-χύ-θην	χυ-τός
πλέν-ω	ἐ-πλέχ-θην	πλεκ-τέος, τός
λέγ-ω	ἐ-λέχ-θην	λεκ-τός
στρέφ-ω (στρεπ)	ἐ-στρέφ-θην	στρεπ-τός
στέλλ-ω (σταλ)	ἐ-στάλ-θην	σταλ-τέος
τείν-ω (τα)	ἐ-τά-θην	τα-τέος
ἵστη-μι (στα)	ἐ-στά-θην	στα-τός, τέος
τίθη-μι (θε)	ἐ-τί-θην	θε-τός, τέος
δίδω-μι (δο)	ἐ-δό-θην	δο-τός, τέος.

We find the following peculiar forms: *τραπητέον* from *ἐ-τράπ-ην* (aor. II. pass.) from *τρέπω*, properly *τρεπτός*; *φατεῖος* Hesiod. Scut. 161 for *φατός*.

*Obs.* In Ionic and Attic the *σ* of the aor. I. is sometimes dropped in verbal adjectives in *τός*, as *γνωτός* and *ἀγνωτός*, *ἀγατός*, *ἀδάματος*, *ἀπάγκλαυτος*, *εὐκτιτος*; so *κτιτός* for *κτιστός* analogous to *κτίμενος*, and *θαυματός* for *θauμαστός* although the root has *ζ*.

## Of the Meaning of the II. Aorist and II. Perfect.

§. 319. *a.* In many verbs which have both an aor. I. and aor. II., the former has a transitive, the latter an intransitive meaning. This is the case with many aorists II. which follow the analogy of verbs in *μ*, while an aor. I. is formed from the verb in *ω*. In this case the aor. II. act. has an intransitive, the aor. I. a transitive force, as *ἔφυνσα, ἔφυν*. So in the common language:

Trans.	Trans.	Intrans.
δύω	ἔδυσσα	ἔδυν
ἴστημι	ἔστησα	ἔστην
σβέννυμι	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβην
φύω	ἔφυσα	ἔφυν
βαίνω	ἔβησα	ἔβην

So *ἔγνων, I knew* (γινώσκω), and *ἀνέγνωσα, I persuaded* (ἀναγιγνώσκω);—*ἔσκηλν*, intrans., (σκέλλω), *ἔσκηλα* (Epic, trans.):—and in poetry, *τρέφω, ἔθρεψα* trans., Epic *ἔτραφον*, intrans.;—*ἐρείκω, ἔρειξα*, trans., Epic *ἤρικον* intrans.;—*ἐρείπω, ἔρειψα*, trans., poet. *ἤριπον* intrans.;—*στυγίω*, Epic *ἔστυγον*; but Od. λ, 502 *ἔστυξα*, trans.;—*ἔρυνμι, ἔρυσσα, excitare*, Epic *ἔρρορον*, intrans.;—*ἄρω, ἔρρωσα* trans., *ἔραρον* intrans.;—*γηράω, γηράναι*, Æsch. Suppl. 901 *ἐγήρασα*, trans.; so in the old language, *ἐβίων*, intrans. *ἐβίωσα*, transitive from *βίω*.

*Obs. 1.* The cause of this difference of meaning seems to be, that when the new aor. I. superseded the old aor. II., this latter, if retained, was used to express the intransitive meaning. See §. 361.

*Obs. 2.* Sometimes a new pres. is formed to express one or other of these meanings: *δύω, ἔδυν, δύνω*; cf. *ἔπιον*, intrans. *ἔπισα*, trans.; *πίομαι* intrans. *πίσω* trans., *πίνω, πιπίσκω, I give to drink; τεύχω, παρο, ἔτευξα, paravi, ἔτυχον, paratus sum*, hence *τυγχάνω*.

*Obs. 3.* The aor. II. *ἔλων*, (Attic *ἔδλων*.) from *ἀλίσκομαι*, has a passive force after the analogy of aor. II. pass. *ἐτύπην*, so *ναυλατί*.

*b.* The pft. II. of many verbs has an intransitive meaning, while the pft. I. has a transitive; and even sometimes where there is no pft. I.: so especially

1. <i>ἀγνῶμι,</i>	perf. II.	<i>ἔαγα,</i>
2. <i>ἀνοίγω,</i>	....	<i>ἀνέωγα</i> , pft. I. <i>ἀνέφχα</i> transitive, (Att. <i>ἀνέφγμαι</i> ).
3. <i>ἐγείρω</i>	....	<i>ἐγρήγορα</i> , pft. I. <i>ἐγῆγεργα</i> . Cf. §. 177.
4. <i>ἐλπω</i> , poet.	....	<i>ἔολπα</i>
5. <i>ΜΑΙΝΩ, ἐκμαίνω,</i>	....	<i>μέμνηνα</i>
6. <i>ἄλλωμι, περδο</i>	....	<i>ἔδλωλα, perii</i> , pft. I. <i>ἔδῶλεκα</i> trans.
7. <i>πέιθω,</i>	....	<i>πέποιθα</i> , but pft. I. <i>πέπεικα</i> trans.
8. <i>πήγνυμι,</i>	....	<i>πέπηγα</i>
9. <i>πλήσσω,</i>	....	<i>πέπληγα</i> , Att. trans., but later intrans.
10. <i>πράσσω</i>	....	<i>πέπρωγα</i> , pft. I. <i>πέπρωχα</i> , trans.
11. <i>ρήγνυμι</i>	....	<i>ἔρρωγα</i>
12. <i>σῆπω</i>	....	<i>σέσηπα</i>
13. <i>τήκω</i>	....	<i>τέτηκα</i>
14. <i>φαίνω</i>	....	<i>πέφηνα</i> , but pft. I. in late writers <i>πέφαγκα</i> trans.

15. *φθείρω* pft. II. *ἔφθορα* Att. trans., and more common than pft. I. *ἔφθορκα* (but Homer, as II. ο, 128, Ion. and late writers, *ἔφθορα* intrans.)

*Obs. 4.* Pft. I. ἤλωκα Att., or ἐάλωκα, from ἀλίσκομαι, (like ἐάλων, ἤλων,) is passive.

*Obs. 5.* In those verbs in which the aor. I. has a transitive, the aor. II. an intransitive force, the pft. is also intransitive, although the pres. is transitive, as φύω ἔφυν πέφυκα : ἴστημι ἔστην ἔστηκα ; δύω ἔδυν δέδυκα ; again, ἔσκελην ἔσκεληκα poet. : ἤριπον ἐρήριπα ; ἔτυχον τέτευχα ; ἔγραφον τέτροφα ; ἄραρον ἄραρα ; ὥρορον ὥρωρα.

### Verbs Deponent.

§. 320. 1. Verbs deponent (which, in consequence of their being defective in the active voice, are called by the old grammarians ἀπολιμπάνοντα) are those verbs which have no active, but only a middle form, and have either a reflexive, or reciprocal, or intransitive, or passive meaning.

2. They are divided into *Middle Deponent* and *Passive Deponent*. The former have their aorist and future in the middle form, as χαρίζομαι, aor. ἐχαρίσαμην. The latter have the aorist in the passive, ἐνθυμέομαι, aor. ἐνεθυμήθην, and the future generally in the middle form, as ἐνθυμήσομαι. Except ἴραμαι, aor. ἠράσθην, fut. ἐρασθήσομαι ; διαλέγομαι, aor. διελέχθην, has διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι : ἐπιμελέομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, but Xen. Mem. II. 7. 3, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

*Obs. 1.* Some deponents have an aorist with a passive sense, as well as an aorist middle in its proper sense, as βιάζομαι, ἐβιάσαμην, ἐβιάσθην, *I was forced*. The pft. is sometimes used in a passive sense. See Syntax. §. 368. 3. a.

*Obs. 2.* In some verbs both the aor. middle and passive are used in a deponent sense, as αὐλίζομαι, ἰμείρομαι, λοιδορούμαι, ὄνομαι, ὀρέγομαι, φιλοτιμέομαι.

*Obs. 3.* Many deponents have only a pres. and impft., as ἄρνυμαι, γλίσχομαι, κήδομαι, μάρναμαι, νεμεσίζομαι.

§. 321. 1. There are also many deponent verbs whose conjugation is made up partly of active, partly of middle forms, as ἔρχομαι ; δέρομαι, aor. ἐδέρχθην, ἐδράκην and ἔδρακον, pft. δέδορκα : so χαίρω and δοκέω.

2. A great many verbs active, expressive of an intransitive bodily or mental operation, form their future with an active sense in the middle form : αἰδῶ, ᾄδω, fut. αἰέσομαι, ᾄσομαι ; ἀκούω, fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα ; ἁμαρτάνω, fut. ἁμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον ; ἀπαντάω, fut. ἤσομαι, aor. ἀπήτησα : so ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βαίνω, βιώνω, βλώσσω poet. (μολοῦμαι), βοάω, γηράσκω, γηράω, γιγνώσκω, δάκνω, δαρβάνω, δαίω, διδράσκω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), εἰμί, ἐπιιορκέω, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐσθίω, θέω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, κάμνω, κλέπτω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάσκω, λιχμάω, μανθάνω, νέω, οἶδα, ὀμνυμι, ὀράω, (ὀψομαι,) οὔρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, ρέω, σιγάζω, σιωπάω, σκώπτω, σπουδάζω, συρίζω, συρίττω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τωθάζω, φεύγω, φθάνω, φθίω, χάσκω (χανοῦμαι), χέζω, χωρέω (but in compos. often -ήσω).

*Obs.* Most of these verbs form also the future active, but it is not used in good Attic Greek, as αἰδῶ, ᾄδω un-Attic αἰέσω, ᾄσω ; so ἀκούω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βοάω, ὀμνυμι, πνίγω (πνίξω Lucian.), φθάνω.

3. Some verbs active have both a future active and also a future midd. with an active sense : as, ἀγνοέω, fut. ἀγνοήσομαι, ἀγνοήσω, aor. ἠγνόησα ; ἀρπάζω, fut. ἄσω and ἄσομαι ; γελῶ, fut. ἄσομαι, sometimes γελᾶσω ; διώκω, διώφομαι, sometimes διώξω, so ἐπαινέω, θαυμάζω, θηράω, κλαίω, κολάζω, λανθάνω, (but generally λήσω, seldom λήσομαι,) οἰμῶζω, πνίγω, ποθέω (ποθέσομαι ποθήσω), προσκυνέω, τίκτω.



## CHAPTER XI.

*Of Particles.*

§. 322. Indeclinable words — *Adverbs* — *Prepositions* — *Conjunctions* — *Interjections*.

*Of the Meaning and Divisions of Adverbs.*

1. Any signification of the relations of *place, time, mode and manner*, which belong to the action or state expressed by the verb, is, in the widest sense of the word, adverbial, as ἦλθεν οὐρανόθεν, ὑφ' ἐσπέραν, διὰ τάχους; ἦν οἶκοι, ἐν οἶκῳ; εἶπε μετ' ὀργῆς, εἶπε γελῶν &c.

2. By *adverbs proper* we understand such *indeclinable* words as express one of these relations, as ἐκεῖ, τότε, νύκτωρ, noctu, καλῶς, οὕτως.

3. They are divided into

a. *Local*, as οὐρανόθεν, πανταχῇ.

b. *Temporal*, as τότε, νύκτωρ.

c. *Modal*, as καλῶς, οὕτως.

d. *Affirmative or negative*, ναί, οὐκ, or modifications of these, expressing various notions of *confirmation, limitation, certainty, definiteness, uncertainty*, &c., as γέ, μήν, τοί, ἤ μήν, δῆ, ὥς, πού, ἄν, πάντως, &c.

e. *Frequentative* adverbs, as τρίς, thrice, αὔθις, again, πολλάκις, often.

f. *Intensive* adverbs, as μάλα, πάννυ, πολύ, μάλιστα, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, σχεδόν, ὅσονοῦ, tantum non, μικροῦ, πάμπαν &c.

*Obs.* Several subordinate notions, which we in English express in speaking by tone or emphasis, in writing by underlining, or in printing by *Italics*, are in Greek signified by indefinite adverbs or *particles*, as γέ, δῆ, πού. (See Syntax.) These are sometimes called *Expletive Particles*.

*Formation of Adverbs.*

§. 323. Most adverbs are formed by adding *ως* to the noun root. The adverb undergoes the same contractions and has the same accent as the genitive plural, so that the form and accent of the adverb may be at once seen by changing the *ν* of the gen. pl. into *s*, as

φίλ-ος	gen. pl. φίλ-ων	φίλ-ως
καλ-ός	.... καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶς
καίρι-ος	.... καιρί-ων	καιρί-ως
ἀπλ(ό-ος)οῦς	.... ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
εὖν(οος)ους	.... (εὖνό-ων) εὖνων	(εὖνό-ως) εὖnows
πᾶς gen. sing. παντός	.... πάντ-ων	πάντ-ως
σώφρων	.... σωφρόν-ων	σωφρόν-ως
χαρίεις	.... χαρίεντ-ων	χαρίεντ-ως
ταχύς	.... ταχέ-ως	ταχέ-ως
μέγας	.... μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
ἀληθής	.... ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης	.... (συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων	(συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως.

*Obs. 1.* The accent of the Homeric ἐπιζαφελῶς from ἐπιζάφελος, is irregular.

*Obs. 2.* Adverbs are also formed from those participles of the pft. midd. or pass. which have an adjectival force, as τεταγμένως, κεχυμένως, ἐντεταμένως, κεχαρισμένως, ἀνεμίνως; and from the active participles of such verbs as are either entirely or mostly impersonal, as περπόντως, *decenter*, εἰκότως, λυσιτελούντως, ἀγαπώντως, διαφερόντως, κεχηγνόντως. There are only a few adverbs in *ως*, from pronouns, as ὥς, ὡς, οὕτως, ἐτέρως, rarely ἐκείνως, Plat. Apol. p. 38. extr.

*Obs. 3.* Adjectives ending in ξ or *ας* form the adverb from a derived form in *ικός*, as βλάξ, βλακικῶς, so ὑρπακικῶς; νομάς, νομαδικῶς: so also εὐνοικῶς for εὐνως; and if an adjective in *ος* is frequently used as a substantive, the adverb in *κῶς* is the most usual, as φιλικῶς, ξενικῶς, βαρβαρικῶς from φίλος, ξένος, βάρβαρος.

*Obs. 4.* In πολλ-αχ-ῶς, παντ-αχ-ῶς, the syllable *αχ* is inserted, after the analogy of πολλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ.

2. Adverbial relations are expressed likewise by the cases of subst. and adjunct., or by prepositions with their cases. These are regarded in grammar as adverbs, when the case has assumed a peculiar adverbial meaning, and in this meaning has a fixed form; or when the other cases are obsolete or only used in the dialects or poets; or when the preposition and its case are contracted into one word; as δωρίαν, σπουδῇ, αὐτοῦ, πού, (from ΠΟΞ,) προὔργου for πρὸ ἔργου, παραχρῆμα. The adverbs formed by the union of the preposition and its case frequently take a peculiar accent, as ἐπισχερώ for ἐπὶ σχερῶ, ἐκποδῶν for ἐκ ποδῶν. From the analogy of ἐκποδῶν is formed its contrary ἐμποδῶν.

### Cases of Adverbs.

§. 324. We find in the adverbs forms of cases.

1. The *Genitive* is found in the adverbs in *ης* and *ου*: ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, αἰφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἐξαπίνης, *derepente*, ἐπιπολῆς, πού, *alicubi*, ποῦ, *ubi*? ὅπου, οὐ, *ubi*, αὐτοῦ, ὑποῦ, τηλοῦ, ἀρχοῦ, ὁμοῦ (from the Epic ὁμός), οὐδαμοῦ; after the III. decl. προικός (from προίξ), so probably ἐντός and ἐκτός, *intus*, *extrinsecus*.

*Obs.* Adverbs in ξ which represent a thing or an action as being the cause of or giving rise or occasion to some other action, must be derived from the genitive ending *κος*, by an omission of the vowel (like παξ from δμακis), as πύξ, λάξ, γνύξ, *with the fist, heel, knees*; ἀπρίξ, *mordacitus* (from πρίω, *to gnash with the teeth*); ἀμύξ, *with a stab*, (from ἀμύσσω), ὀδάξ, *with the teeth*, ὀκλάξ, *on one's knees*, ἀβρίξ, *without sleep*, ἀναμίξ, *promiscue*, ἀλλάξ, *alternis*, ἐπινάξ, *in order*, περιπλέξ, *in confusion*, περιπλίξ, *divariculis pedibus*, εὐράξ, *sideways*, μοννάξ, *single*, διαμπάξ (from πᾶς), *penitus*; and with an unusual accent, περίξ, *round*, and ἀπόπαξ, *omnino*; in ὑπόδρα for ὑποδράξ (from δέρκομαι) the final *s* is lost, and then the *κ*, which cannot be a final letter, dropped.

2. The *Dative* (comprehending the Ablative and Locative cases) is found in,

a. Adverbs in *ι*, as ἤρι, *early* (from ἤρ, *spring*), ἄωρῃ, ἔκητι (Dor. ἔκατι), ἀέκητι, ἔκοντι, ἀέκοντι, αὐτοχειρῇ, αὐτανδρῇ, αὐτοποδῇ, αὐτονυκτῇ, ἐγγρηγορῇ, ἐγερῇ. These adverbs have the proper dative (locative, see §. 75. *Obs. 2.*) form, and have partly a locative, partly a modal or ablative sense. In the following adverbs this *ι* coalesces with the *ε* of the adjective or substantive,

and the adverb is oxyton, as *παμπληθεί, πανθενί, αὐτολεξεί, αὐτοψεί*. The following forms are clearly locative: *ἄγχι, ὕψι* (from *ὕψος*), *ἱφι, ποταινί*, so probably *ἄρτι, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐνί, ἐπί, περί, προτί, ἔτι, ἐρι* in composition.

*Obs. 1.* In some adverbs *ν* or *ς* is added to this *ι*, as

μόγισ (from <i>μόγος</i> ),	μόλις
πέρυσι and <i>πέρυσιν</i>	πάλιν and late <i>πάλι</i>
μέχρις or <i>μέχρι</i>	ἄμφις or <i>ἀμφί</i>
ἄχρις - <i>ἄχρι</i>	αὐθις, <i>ἄλις, χωρίς</i> .

This *ν* is analogous to the *ν* in the dat. *ἐμίν, τεῖν, ἴν*. In Sanscrit, *ι* (*υ*) is the locative ending of the masc. and fem. subst., the pronouns of the first and second persons, and of other pronouns the ending is in *in*. So the Latin locative ending *im, m, i*, as *olim, interim, quin, qui* (in *uteroqui* and *uteroquin*), *istim, illim, domi, ruri, humi, &c.*

*β.* Modal adverbs in *ει* and *ί* from adj. in *ος* and *ης*: almost exclusively compounds with *α* privat., *πᾶς*, or *αὐτός*: *ι* is an abbreviation of *ει*, and is generally long, though sometimes used short. On the use of *ει* or *ι*, we may remark,—*a.* *ει* is the ending after vowels, and generally after liquids, as *ἄθε-ει* (from *ἄθε-ος*), *ἄκρα-ει(ης)*, *ἀμελ-ει* (generally incorrectly written *ἀμελει*, as imper.), *πανομιλει, πανορμει*, (and *πανορμι*), *ἀμετρει* and *-ί, νωνυμι* as well as *ἄνωνυμει, ηηποινί* as well as *ἀποινεί*.—*b.* *ι* and *ει* after mutes, the latter more usually, as *ἀμοχθεί, ἀμαχεί, αὐτοψεί &c.*, but *ἀμισθί, ἐνδυμυχί, ἀβλαβί, πανοικί, ἀπαταγί, ἀκλαγγί, ἀτριβί*, not *ει*.—*c.* If *τ* precedes the ending, and it belongs to the root, the ending is *ει*, as *ἀναιμωτ-ει, αὐτοματ-ει, αὐτοειτ-ει, πανστρατ-ει*; but *τ* when the *τ* does not belong to the root, as in the case of verbal adjectives, as *ἀκλαντι* and *ἀκλανστί, ἀκμητί, ἀσκαρδαμυκτί, ἀκηνυκτί* (wrongly *-τεί*), *ἀπνευστί &c.*—*d.* *ί* is the ending of all adverbs which express “*after the manner of*,” most of which are derived from verbs (really existing or supplied) in *ίζω, ἄζω, ὠζω*, as *βοιστί, γυναικιστί, ἰαστί, αἰολιστί, μηδιστί, νεανιστί, εὐελπιστί, ἀνυβριστί, ἀνωϊστί, ἀλογιστί, ἀνδριστί, ὀνομαστί, αὐτοσχεδιαστί, νεωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

*Obs. 2.* These endings *ει* and *ί* are the proper endings of the dative, and enter more or less into the datives of all the declensions: but, as being oxyton, *ί* and *ει* can properly belong only to the third declension: whence it has been supposed that there was a III. declension form of the II. decl., as *οἷξ* gen. *οἰκός* for *οἶκος*, (cf. Doric *οἶκει* from *οἶκος*): but it seems more reasonable to account for the accent by supposing that for some reason unknown to us the emphasis was laid on the termination, perhaps to mark their adverbial character.

*γ.* The Local adverbs in *ει*, as *αἰεί* or *αἰί* (from *αἶον, εὐνι*), *ἐκεῖ*, and the Dor. Æol. forms *τουτεῖ* or *τουτεί* (Theocr.) *τηνεῖ, αὐτεῖ, πεῖ, τεῖ* (with *ν* *τείνδε* Theocr. II. 98.), *εἰ*.

*δ.* Adverbs in *ω*, mostly locative, as *ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, ἴσω* or *εἴσω, πρόσω* (Æol. *πόρσω*), *πῶρω, ὀπίσω*; *ἐπισχερώ* and *ἐνσχερώ* (§. 323. 2.), *πῶ*, of time in composition, as *οὐπω, πάποτε, κηνῶ* (Hesych.), *αὐτῶ, ἰβί* (Theocr. XI. 14.), *τουτῶ, hic* and *huc* (Ibid. V. 45.). Compare the forms in *τέρω* and *τάτῳ* §. 141. 4.

*Obs. 3.* This *ω* is the dative of the II. decl. without the *ι* subscript., which was wholly dropped, probably to distinguish it from the dative case, as *πίδῳ* Eur. Orest. 1433. They are of the same class as those in *ος*, except that the latter have a modal, the former a locative force: the ending *ος* may either be formed from the plural, or be referred to the Sanscrit

ablative ending *āt*, from roots in *ā*, Sanscrit *a=ω* (*dadati=δίδωσι*) and a T letter must in Greek be dropped or weakened to *ε*: hence many adverbs have both endings, as *οὕτω* and *οὕτως*, *οὕπω* (Hom.) and *οὕπως*, *ἄφνω* and *ἄφνωος*, *ἀνίω* and *ἀνίως* (Ep.), *ἔ*, *ubi* (Theocr.), *ἔδε*, *hic*, *huc* (Ep. and poet.), *ὧς*, *ubi* (Theocr.). In adjectives of the III. decl., as *σώφρων* &c., the natural ending of the ablative adverb would be *ος* for *ορ*, as in the Zend ablative; but as this would create confusion with the gen. sing., the ending of the II. decl. *ος* was adopted in the adverbs.

ε. Locative adverbs in *οἶ*, generally from subst. of the II. decl., as *Ἰσθμοῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθοῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (τὰ Μέγαρα), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Ἰκαροῖ*, *Σφηγγοῖ*, *Παιανοῖ*, *Φρεαροῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* (from ἡ Κίκυννα), *οἴκοι*, *domi* (with an anomalous accent) from *οἶκος*, *πεδοῖ* (Æschyl. Prom. 272.), *ἄρμοι*, *μυχοῖ*; *ἵνδοι* (Dor. for *ἐνδον*), *ἐξοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐξω*), *ποῖ*, (*οἶποι* with anomalous accent,) *οἶ*, *ἐνταυθοῖ*, *huc*, and *αχ* being inserted, *πανταχοῖ*, *ἐκασταχοῖ*.

Obs. 4. Adverbs in *οἶ* derived from subst. signify *where*, from pronouns *whither*, or sometimes *where*.

Obs. 5. In Æol. and Doric writers we find some adverbs in *ν* (for *οἶ*), as *ἀλλὰ τῷδ' ἔλθ'* Sappho, *τῷδ' ὁ τράγος οὗτος* Theocr. V. 30; also in the grammarians: *μέσιν* (ἐν μέσῳ), *πηλύν*, *ἀλύν*, *ἀτερύν*: and with a paragoric *σ*, *ἀμύν* (for *ὁμύν* or *ὁμοῦ*), *ἀλλύν* (*ἄλλως*). Compare *ἔμιν*, *ὧ*, *τὺς ἄλλους προξένους* Æol. for *ἐμοῖ*, *οἶ*, *τοῖς* &c. In the Bœotic dial. *ν* was the usual ending of the dative of the II. declension.

ζ. Locative adverbs in *αι* only occur in a few words, as *χαμαί*, *ἡμί*, *πάλαι*, *ἡμαι* (for *ἡμᾶ*), and probably in the poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί*, *καταί*, *ἀπαί*, *ὑπαί*, *παραί*. This *αι* is the locative form of the I. decl. and answers to the plur. adverbial locative form *ησι(ν)* or (if *ι* precedes) *ασι(ν)* of those subst. of the I. decl. which originally had only a plural, but were afterwards used also in the singular, as *Θήβησι* from *Θῆβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθῆναι*, *Πλαταιῶσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασῇσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπίωσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*; so also *θύρασι*, *foris*, *ῥᾶσι* (from *ῥα*), *at the right time*, Arist. Lys. 391. So in an inscr. the dat. pl. *ταμίαςιν* from *ταμίας* is found.

Obs. 6. As from *διαί* &c. arose the abbreviated forms *διά* &c., so the local adverbs in *θα* may have originally been locative forms in *αι*, as *ἐνθα*, *ἐνταῖθα* or *ἐνθαῖτα*, *ἐνθάδε*, and the Doric *ἐμπροσθα*, *πρόσθα*, *ὅπισθα* &c. (*θα* is also found in some modal adverbs, as *ἤλιθα*, *μίνυνθα*), and the adverbs of time in *τα* and *κα*, as *ἔπειτα*, *αὐτίκα*.

η. Adverbs in *η* and *ᾶ*, as *ἄλλη*, *ἐτέρη*, *περὶ*, *κρυφῇ* (Dor. *κρυφᾶ*), *λάβρα* (Ion. *λάβρη*), *ἡμᾶ* and *ὁμᾶ* Dor., *ἀμῇ* (from *ἄμος=ῖς*), *εἰκῇ*, *τεμετε*, *οὐδαμῇ*, *μηδαμῇ*, *πάντῃ* (Dor. *παντᾶ*), *ἡσυχῇ*, *ὁμαρτῇ*, *ἡμαρτῇ*, *ὁμαλῇ*, *διπλῇ*, *δημοσίᾳ*, *publice*, *κοινῇ*, *ιδιᾷ*, *privatim*, *κομιδῇ*, *diligenter*, and some others; further, *πῇ*, *ὅπῃ*, *πάντῃ*, *ῇ*, *τῇ*, *τῇδε*, *ταύτῃ* &c., and with an inserted *αχ*, *πανταχῇ*, *ἐκασταχῇ*, *πολλαχῇ*, *ἁλλαχῇ* &c.

Obs. 7. This answers exactly to the Sanscrit instrumental *ā*, and most of these adverbs have an instrumental sense.

θ. Some few adverbs in *ε*, which appear to answer to the Latin ablative, as *τῇλε*, *ὀψέ*, *αὔτε*, *ἀέ* (*ἀέ*).

3. The *Accusative* is found in,

a. Adverbs in *ην* and *αν*, as *πρώην*, *δὴν* (*δοάν*, *δάν*) sc. *ἄραν*; *μακράν*, *ἄγαν*, *λίαν*, *πλήν*, *πέραν* and *πέρην*, *trans* (but *πέρα ultra*); so also from substantives, as *δισην*, *instar*, *ἀμῆν*, *δωρέαν*, *gratis*.

β. Adverbs in *ον*, as *δηρόν*; poet. *δηρόν χρόνον* (from the Epic *δηρός*), *πλησίον*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αὔριον*.

γ. Modal adverbs, as *πλινθηδόν*, *brickwise*; *αἰτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *εἰληδόν*, *ἱπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδά*, *καναχηδά*.

δ. Adverbs in *ᾱ*, which is annexed immediately to the pure root as the neut. acc. pl., as *τάχα*, *ῥα*, *σάφα*, *λίγα*, *μῖγα*, *κάρα*, *μάλα*, *δχα*, *κρύφα*, *λάβρα*, *μυθαμά*, *ἀλλὰ*, *τρίχα*, *ρίμφα* &c. The neut. pl. of adj. in *ος* is very commonly used adverbially, as *καλὰ αἰδεῖν*: here perhaps may be referred *ἴνα*, acc. pl. from the obsolete *ἴς*, correlative of the demonstrative *τίς*.

ε. Adverbs in *vs* and *v*, both neuter acc. sing., so, except *ἐγγύς*, these adverbs either keep the *s* or drop it, (see above, *Obs.* 1.,) as *ἀντικρυσ* and *-ύ*, *μεσσηγύς* and *-γύ*, *εὐθύς* and *-θύ*: so Lat. *versus*, *rursus*, *prorsus*, and *rursum*, *versum*, *prorsum*.

ζ. Some adverbial acc. forms of the III. decl., as *χάρων*, *προῖκα*.

*Obs.* The nature of the ending *as* of the adverbs *ἐκάς*, *ἐγκάς* (from *έν*), *ἀνδρακάς* is obscure. In Sanscrit *as* is the gen. and ablative ending. We find the ending *as* also in *ἀτρέμας*, *ἡρέμας* = *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*.

### Accents of Adverbs.

§. 325. 1. The accents of adverbs in *ον*, *ω*, *ως*, from adjectives in *ος*, are over the same syllable as the adjective: if this is oxyton, the adverb is perispomenon.

2. All adverbs in *ι* or *αι* formed directly from adjectives or substantives, without the addition of a syllable, are oxyton. The others follow the general rule, as *α-έκρητι*, *ἀέκρητι*.

3. Adverbs formed by adding a dative ending to the adj. or subst. keep the accent over the same syllable as the adj. or subst., as *αὐτόθι*, *ἧφι*.

4. . . . . in *οι* are perispomena, except *οἴκοι*, *ᾧποι*.

5. . . . . in *αι* derived from substantives of the I. decl. are oxyton, as *χαμαί*.

6. . . . . in *η* from nouns of I. decl. are perispomena, as *πεζῇ*.

7. . . . . in *ην* or *αν* or *ον*, derived from nouns, retain the accent of their nouns, as *δωρέαν*, *δηρόν*.

8. . . . . in *δον* or *δα* are oxyton.

9. . . . . in *vs* or *v* are oxyton, except *ἀντικρυσ*, though it is *ἀντικρύ*.

10. . . . . in *as* are oxyton, except *ἡρέμας*, *ἀτρέμας*.

11. . . . . in *ξ* are oxyton.

*Obs.* Those not coming under one of these heads follow for the most part the general rules of accentuation.

## CHAPTER XII.

*Of Prepositions.*

§. 326. Prepositions are originally cases of nouns, which being frequently used to express relations in space or of position, lost their original character and became appropriated to the expression of these relations. See §. 614.

*Obs. 1.* Old and poetic forms of the prepositions: διαί (*Æsch. Ag.* 1464. 1496); κατά only in compos., καταβάτης; παρὰ more frequently also in composition, as παραιβάτης, παραιφασίς; ὑπαί; also ἀπαί (only *Il. λ.* 664 where there is a various reading ἀπό); προί for πρὸς, *Dor.* ποί (also πορί in inscriptions), both these forms are also Epic; πεδά (*Æol.*) for μετά; ἐνί poet., and Epic εἰν, εἰνί.

*Obs. 2.* Ἔς is properly Ionic, but is used in Attic poetry *metri gratiâ*, and in the old Attic prose, and also in certain phrases, as ἐς κόρακας, ἐς μακαρίαν; and in compounds, as ἐσαύθις, ἐσαύριον: ξύν is the older form (whence Latin *cum*); in Epic both forms are used, and in Attic prose the common form is σύν, in Tragedy ξύν<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* Besides these prepositions there are some adverbs and adverbial cases of substantives, which are frequently joined with cases and perform the functions of a preposition, as πρόσθεν, δίκεν, ἔνεκα &c., (which last is probably an accusative from an obsolete word). So *Demosth.* 258. 5 τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς for περὶ with gen.; *Hdt. IV.* 72 κύκλω τὸ σημά for περὶ with an acc.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Of Conjunctions.*

§. 327. 1. Conjunctions express purely metaphysical notions: the connection or relation in which two or more notions or thoughts stand to each other in the mind.

2. They seem to be derived mostly from the pronouns, as being themselves metaphysical expressions, §. 142. 1. For the copulative τέ, see §. 754, for μέν and δέ §. 764.

3. The causal conjunctions are derived directly from the relative pronouns,—their proper meaning is *in which case*; and they readily derive an additional meaning, of *intention, aim, consequence*, &c. from the mind, when they are joined with a conj. or opt., which mark that the notion depending on the conjunction is a metaphysical supposition, not a physical fact. When the ind. is used so that the notion of the verb is represented as an actual fact, and thus any additional metaphysical notion is not implied, the conjunction retains its original force of *in which case*, see §. 813.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Med. 11.

4. The causal conjunctions are *ὥα* acc. from *ἵε*.

*ὥς* dative from *ὤς*.

*ὅπη*  
*ὅπως* } datives of *ὅπος*.

*ὅτι* acc. of *ὅτις*.

*ὅφρα* = *ὅπη-ρα*, the *η* being dropped by attraction of liquids, the *π* changed to *φ* on account of the aspirate *ρ*, and the lene breathing substituted for the aspirate in consequence of this change.

5. The adverb *ὥς* (*thus*) retains the demonstrative force of the relative pronoun, §. 816. 2.

### Of Interjections.

§. 328. Interjections are mere expressions of feelings, not of things nor of notions nor of their connection, and therefore have no proper place in grammar. But many verbal and other forms are often incorrectly considered as interjections, which are used to express rapid changes from one part of a speech to another, or to give animation to the sentence; these are really only sentences (mostly elliptical), as *ἄγε*, *φέρε*, *come then*, *age*, *agite*; and used of one or more: *ἴθι*, *ἄγρει*, of one; *ἴτε*, *ἀγρεύετε*, of more than one; *δεῦρο*, *here*; (supply *ἐλθέ*) in plur. *δεῦτε*: the latter is also used as *agite*; *ἰδοῦ*, *en, ecce*, *ἦνιδε* or *ἦνιδε*, *see*. In Doric and the Alexandrine poetry *ἦνι* and *ἦν*, also *ἦν*, *ἰδοῦ* Att., *ἄλθες* (the accent being drawn back), *itane*?

### Formation of Words.

§. 329. Words are either primitive, or formed from primitives, *a.* by derivation, *b.* by composition.

1. Derivation is a species of inflexion, but it differs from the inflexions hitherto treated of; as the latter, by different forms of the same word, express the different relations of the same notion; the former expresses, by different forms of the same root, new notions, or modifications of the original notion.

2. From the roots of the Greek language, verbs are formed by the addition of certain endings, attaching some energy or state to the notion of the root, whether transitive, intransitive, neuter or passive, or middle; and also substantives, personifying, or attaching a personal notion to the notion of the root, either considered as active and concrete, as *τομεύς*; or active and abstract, as *τμήσις*; or passive, as *τόμος*; and, thirdly, adjectives, attaching the energy to a person as a quality, either as active, *φίλος*, or passive, *φιλητός*; and lastly, adverbs signifying that this quality is a modification of some other energy, as *φιλικῶς*: and further, from the original verbs were derived other verbs signifying some particular operation of that energy, as *ρίπτω*, *jaceo*, *ῥιπτάζω*, *jacto*; and from the derived substantives or adjectives other verbs were formed, whence again new derivatives were deduced, so that from a comparatively small number of primitive roots an infinite variety of words may be developed, as is actually the case in the Greek beyond all other languages.

*Obs.* The roots are to be discovered in verbs, by cutting off the tense termination and augm. from the aor. II., or in pure verbs from the present; in uncompounded substantives or adjectives by cutting off the personal endings *ος*, &c.

3. The primitives are monosyllables, and consist mostly of a short vowel, and one or more simple consonants, as ΔΥ-ω, ΔΙΠ-ω, ΤΥΠ-ω, ΤΑΓ-ω, ὍΔ-ω, ΣΤΕΛ-ω, ΘΕ- (τίθημι), ΣΤΑ- (ἵστημι), ΔΟ- (δίδωμι). If two consonants occur together in a primitive, one of them is generally a liquid, as ΚΡΥΒ-ω, ΠΡΑΓ-ω, ΘΛΙΒ-ω, θέλγ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, κάμπ-ω, μέλπ-ω. The vowels undergo in derivation many changes, as τρέφω, τρόφος, τραφερός, while the consonants are immutable except for euphony, and represent the radical notion through all the derivatives.

4. Derivation is effected in some cases by a change of the radical vowel, as λέγ-ω, λόγ-ος—ρέ-ω, ῥό-ος—ΤΕΜ-ω, τομή—ΦΘΕΡ-ω, φθορά—τρέπ-ω, τρόπ-ος—τρέφ-ω, τροφή, τραφ-ερός—λέπ-ω, λεπ-ίς, λοιπ-ίς, &c.; in others by a strengthening of the radical vowel, as ΧΑ-ω, χήν, or again by the addition of a derivative syllable, as κλίν-ω, κλί-σις, κλί-μα, or by reduplication, as ΣΕΦ-ω, Σί-συφος, ΠΙ-ω (πίνω), πιπίσκω. But very often we find two or more of these modes used in the same derivative, as λόγμος, τραφερός, πιπίσκω.

*Obs.* We treat here only of derivation which is effected by the addition of a final syllable. The other modes belong rather to etymological than grammatical inquiries.

### §. 330. Verbs

1. Are derived from primitive verbs by adding to the primitive form the terminations δίζω, ἴζω, ὕζω, σκω, σείω.

*a.* Derivatives in δίζω, ἴζω, ὕζω, have a repetitive or intensive meaning, as ριπτάζω, *jacto*, from ρίπτω, *jaceo*; στενάζω, *I groan deeply*, στένω, *I groan*; εικάζω, *I conjecture* (=repeatedly liken), εἴκω, *I liken*; αἰτίζω, *I beg*, αἰτέω, *I ask*; ἐρπύζω, *I crawl*, ἔρπω, *I creep*.

*b.* In σκω, are *a.* inceptive "*beginning to be*," "*becoming*," "*verba inchoativa*;" as ἡβάσκω, *pubesco*, from ἡβῶω, *pubeo*; γενειάσκω, *I begin to have a beard*, γενεῖάω, *I have a beard*; or *b.* factitive, ("*making to be*,") of the notion of the original verb, as μεθύσκω, *I make drunk*, from μεθύω, *I am drunk*; πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, from πίνω, *I drink*; διδάσκω, *docceo*, from ΔΑ-ω, *disco*; βιάσκομαι, *I revive*, from βίωω, *I live*.

*c.* In σείω (Latin *-urio*), express a desire for that which the original verb signifies (*verba desiderativa*), as γελασείω, *I wish to laugh*, from γελάω; πολεμυσεῖω, *I wish for war*, from πολεμέω. These forms are derived from the future of the original verb.

2. From substantives and adjectives, by adding to their radical letters the endings έω, εύω, άω, δίζω, άω, ἴζω, ὕνω and αίνω.

*a.* Verbs in εύω and έω are formed from adjectives and substantives of all declensions, and have generally an intransitive signification, of being in some state, or in possession of some quality; but they frequently express transitively some action implied in or consequent upon that state or quality. The number of these verbs is very large. When the primitive word ends in *es*, (as for instance in adjectives in *ης*, *es*), this *es* is dropped, and when it ends in *eu*, this *eu* is dropped before the *eu* of the derivative ending; or, in other words, the terminations έω and εύω are added to the root from which the substantives &c. in *ος* and *ευς* are formed: so κοιρανέω, *I am lord, I rule*, from κοίρανος; πλουτέω, *I am rich*, from πλούτος; φιλέω, *I am friendly, I love*, from φίλος; άτυχεύω, *I am unlucky*, from άτυχής (root άτυχες); ευδαιμονέω, *I am happy*, from ευδαιμων (root ευδαιμων);



πολεμέω, *I carry on war*, from πόλεμος; αἰλέω, *I play the flute*, from αἰλός; ἱστορέω, *I ask*, from ἵστωρ; κοσμέω, *I adorn*, from κόσμος; ἀγορεύω, *I speak openly*, from ἀγορά; παρθελεύω, *I am a virgin*, from παρθένος; πομπεύω, *I am a conductor, I conduct, I escort*, from πομπεύς; βασιλεύω, *I am a king*, from βασιλεύς; φονεύω, *I am a murderer = I murder*, from φονεύς; ἀληθεύω, *I am true*, from ἀληθής; φυγαδεύω, *I am an exile, generally I banish* (factitive), from φυγάς, ἀδ-ος: πορεύω, *I am a means of getting over, I convey*, from πόρος.

Obs. 1. Some of these verbs have a transitive force contrary to that which the state or quality implies, as ὀρφανεύω, *I bring up orphans*. From superlatives they have a superlative force, as καλλιστεύω, *I am the best*.

Obs. 2. The verbs in έω and εύω frequently supply the obsolete primitives, as φονεύω, ΦΕΝΩ—φιλέω, ΦΙΛΩ.

b. Verbs in άω, άίω, formed mostly from substantives of the I. decl., are partly transitive, partly intransitive, as signifying either a state or the performance of some energy, implied in the substantive, as τολμάω, *I am bold*, from τόλμα; χολάω, *I am angry*, from χολή; λιπάω, *I am fat*, from λιπή; βοάω, *I cry*, from βοή; μοιράω, *I mourn*, from γός: δοξάω, *I think*, from δόξα; δικάζω, *I declare judgment*, from δίκη; so also the compound ἀτιμάζω from τιμή, for ἀτιμέω from ἀτιμος.

Obs. 3. Derivatives from proper names signify an adoption or affectation of the interests, customs, &c. of an individual or nation, as Δωριεύω, *I imitate the Dorians*; so verbs in ίζω, Μηδίζω, *I Medize*, Φιλιππίζω, *I espouse Philip's party*.

c. Verbs in άω, mostly from substantives and adjectives of the II. decl.; in ίζω (see b.) from nouns of all three decl.; in αίνω, generally from adj., rarely from substantives; in ύνω, from adject. only, have all a factitive meaning, *making to be* that which the primitive expresses, as πυρώω, *I set on fire*, from πῦρ; χρυσάω, *I gild*, from χρυσός; δηλώω, *I make known*, from δηλος; ἀγνίζω, *I purify*, from άγνός; αἱματίζω, *I make bloody*, from αἷμα; ὀρίζω, *I make a boundary, bound*, from ὅρος; λευκαίνω, *I make white*, from λευκός; κοιλαίνω, *I make hollow*, from κοῖλος; σημαίνω, *I make a sign*, from σῆμα; (some of those in αίνω are intransitive, as χαλεπαίνω, δυσχεραίνω from χαλεπός, δυσχερής;) so ἡδύνω from ἡδύς; βαρύνω from βαρύς; αἰσχύνω from ΑΙΣΧΥΣ: so μηκύνω, καλλύνω.

d. Verbs in ώσσω, ώττω, from subst. and adj. of the II. decl., have partly an intransitive, partly a factitive force, as ύπνώσσω, *I sleep*, from ύπνος; λιμώττω, *I am hungry*, from λιμός; βουλιμώττω, *I am faint from hunger*; πιτλώσσω, *I suffer in my eyes*; νεώσσω, *I make young*, from νέος; ύγρώσσω, *I fertilise*, from ύγρός. All these verbs belong to corporeal objects.

e. Verba Desiderativa in άω and ιδώ are formed from substantives of all declensions, as φονάω, *I desire to kill*, from φονή; θανατάω, *I desire to die*, from θάνατος; μαθητιάω, *I desire to become a pupil*, from μαθητής; στρατηγιάω, *I am ambitious of command*, from στρατηγός; κλαυσιάω, *wish to cry*, from κλαύσις; ώνητιάω, *wish to buy*, from ώνητής; so also τυραννιάν, *to play the tyrant*, which contains also the notion of endeavour.

Obs. 4. Verbs in ιδώ also express a state of sickness, as ύδεριάω, *I am dropsical*, from ύδερ, dropsy.

Obs. 5. We may consider as derivatives from subst. and adject. all verbs with dissyllabic roots, which have no particular derivative ending, but which have lengthened the radical vowel, as καθαίρω from καθαρός;

τεκμαίρω from τέκμαρ; ἀγγέλλω from ἄγγελος; μαλάσσω from μαλακός; ἐρέσσω from ἐρέτης &c., while those with a monosyllabic root, as τῆρ-τω, αἶρω, λείπω, whose present has been strengthened, are to be considered as primitives. Those also in -αίρω, -εἶρω, are to be considered as derivatives from nouns, in which the diphthongs αι, ει are inserted between the root and the adjectival ending, as ἐχθ-αί-ρω, οἰκτ-εἰ-ρω, from ἐχθ-ρός, οἰκτ-ρός.

### Formation of Substantives by Derivation.

§. 331. Substantives are derived from verbs and substantives, and express

#### a. A concrete notion of an agent.

a. Ending in εὺς (gen. έως) for the masc., ειᾶ, or ισσα for the fem.; τῆς (gen. του) (generally paroxyt.), τήρ and τωρ (paroxyt.) for the masc., τρια (proparoxyt.), τρις, τις and ις (gen. ιδος), τεира (proparoxyt.) for the fem.; ων for the masc., αινᾶ for the fem.; ως for the masc., ως and ωτη for the fem.; as γραφεύς from γράφω; ιερεύς, fem. ιέρεια (old Attic ιερεῖα, Ion. ιρηῖα\*) from ιερός; κεραμεύς from κέραμος; φθορεύς from φθείρω; ψάλτης and ήρ, fem. ψάλτρια, from ψάλλω; ποιητής, fem. ποιήτρια from ποίεω; αἰλήτης and ήρ, fem. αἰλήτρια, αἰλητρῖς from αἰλέω: προφήτης, προφήτης; σωτήρ, σῶτειρα from σώζω; μαθητής, μαθητρῖς, from ΜΑΘ-ω, μανθάνω; πολίτης, πολίτις (from πόλις); ῥήτωρ from ῥΕ-ω; θεράπων, θεράπεινα from θέραψ; τέκτων, τέκταινα from τίκτω, aor. II. ἔτεκον: εὖ λέων, λέαινα, δράκων, δράκαινα, and after this analogy θέαινα, dea, from θεός; λύκαινα from λύκος; δμῶς, δμῶις from ΔΕΜ-ω; ήρως, ήρωίνη.

Obs. 1. The endings εὺς, τῆς, τήρ, also are applied to things, (but generally to such as are considered as persons,) as ἐμβολεύς, a stopper, ἐπενδύτης, upper cloak, ἀήτης, wind, πρηστήρ, hurricane, ζωστήρ, girdle; τῆς is the most usual of the endings τήρ, τῆς, τωρ, but the other two are the oldest and belong rather to poetry. The termination τήρ is supplied in the dialects by τῆς, but the old forms τήρ and τωρ are retained in the common speech in a limited number of words, as ῥήτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, οἰκήτορες, σωτήρ, and some words in τῆς have in Attic another form in τήρ.

Obs. 2. The feminine ending ις belongs properly to the masc. ης, (gen. ου,) and then is not accented, but sometimes to the masc. of other endings, in which case it has the accent, as σύμμαχος, συμμαχίς; φύλαξ, φυλακίς. Masc. in τῆς, generally have their feminine in τρια and τρις. The feminine endings τεира, τρια, τρις, gen. ιδος, belong properly to masculines in τήρ and τωρ, but also to those in τῆς.

Obs. 3. The masc. εὺς, fem. ις, gen. ιδος, and τῆς, especially ἱτης, fem. ιτις (mostly properisp.), ατης, fem. ατις (mostly properisp.), ήτης, and ώτης (from names in ια and εια, except ήπειρώτης from ήπειρος) are the endings of many national names of persons, as Εὐβοεύς from Εὐβοια; Μεγαρεύς, Μεγαρίς from Μέγαρη; Δωριεύς, Δωρίς; Φωκαεύς, Φωκαίς; so also Θηβαίς from Θηβαίος; (both long α): Ἀχαῖς, Πλαταῖς (in Hom. and Hdt., Ἀχαιῖς, Πλαταιῖς) from Ἀχαιοί, Πλαταιεῖς; Συβαρίτης, Συβαρίτις, Ἀβδηρίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, Σπαρτιάτις, from Σπάρτη, Αἰγινήτης from Αἰγίνα, Ἰήτης from Ἴος (the ending ήτης is properly Ionic, except in this word), Σικελιώτης from Σικελία. Feminine adject-

\* Buttm. Lex. p. 496.

tives also, which by an ellipse of γῆ or διαλεκτος have become substantives, have likewise the ending ις, as Αἰολίς, *Æolia*, or the *Æolic dialect*.

*Obs. 4.* There is also a femin. ending of this class in σσα (ττα) or σα (τα), as θῆσσα, Attic θῆττα from θῆς; Λίβυσσα from Λιβυς; ἄνασσα from ἀναξ; Κίλισσα from Κιλίξ; Θρήσσα, Attic Θρήττα from Θρήξ (Ion. Θρήξ).

β. In ός, sometimes derivatives from verbs with a change of the radical vowel, as πομπός from πέμπω, ό ή τροφός from τρέφω; so αἰδοός, ἀρωγός, ἐπαρωγός, ἀγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, διάδοχος. The ending is very common in compounds with άγός, ἀρχός, and other subst., as well as with adjectives. See under Composition.

#### §. 332. b. An abstract notion of an energy.

a. From verbs.

α. σις (gen. σεως) and σία embodying the transitive notion of the verb.

β.μός (gen. μοῦ), embodying the intransitive notion of the verb.

γ. μα, expressing the result of the transitive notion of the verb.

δ. μη, η, α (generally oxyt.) and (from verbs in εύω), εία, which embody partly the transitive notion of the verb, partly the result thereof.

ε. ος (gen. ου), τος (gen. του), ος (gen. ους), expressing generally the intransitive, but sometimes the transitive notion of the verb, and sometimes the result thereof: as πράξις, *action*, πρᾶγμα (*act*, from πράττω); μίμησις, *act of imitation*, μίμημα, *thing imitated*, from μιμέομαι; ὀδυρμός, *lamentation*, from ὀδύρομαι; δυσμός, *sinking*, from δύω; σεισμός, *earthquake*, from σείω; μνῆμα, *monumentum*, μνήμη, *remembrance*; παράδειξις, *act of representation*, παράδειγμα, *thing represented*; κορμός, *log*, from κείρω; λυγμός, *hiccup*, from λύζω; τομή, *cut*, from τέμνω; αἰοδή, *song*, from αἰδῶ; φθορά, *ruin*, from φθείρω; σφαγή, *slaughter*, from σφάττω; διδαχή, *doctrine*, from διδάσκω: with a change of characteristic, χαρά, *joy*, from χαίρω; δόξα, *opinion*, from aor. I. δόξαι; θήκη, *διαθήκη*, &c., from aor. I. θῆκαι; φυγή, *flight*, from φεύγω: with redupl. and always with ω in the second syllable, ἀγωγή, *leading*, from ἄγω; ἑδωδή, *dinner*, from ἔδω; ὀκωχή, from ἔχω: with anomalous change of vowel, σπουδή from σπεύδω; ἐξούλη, from ἐξείλω; πορεία, from πορεύομαι; παιδεία, *education*, from παιδεύω; ἀλαζονεία, from ἀλαζονεύομαι; λόγος, *speech*, from λέγω; κωκυτός; πόντος, from ΠΟ-ω (πίνω): with an insertion of ε, ὑπετός, νυφετός;—τὸ πρᾶγος (=πρᾶγμα), κῆδος.

*Obs. 1.* Many substantives have both the ending σις and σια, especially those which are derived from verbs with the characteristic δ, as ὀνόμασις and ὀνομασία from ὀνομάζω, γυμνασία and γύμνασις from γυμνάζω. Those from verbs compounded with a preposition generally end in σια, although both endings are found in such derivatives as σύνθεσις and -σία, ἐπίστασις and -σία. Abstract derivatives from verbs in ίζω and άζω generally end in μος; and only a few, such as ἐξέτασις, γύμνασις, ἐπιτείχισις, βάδισις &c., end in σις. In some words the dialectic form τισ (gen. ιος, εως) for σις prevailed, as φάτις, χῆτις from ΧΑ-ω, ἄμπωτις (for ἀνάπωσις), πίστις from πείθω, λῆστις for λήθη, μῆστις for μνήμη. Instead of σια we find also a more rare form in ιων and σιον in a transitive sense, especially in composition, as γυμνάσιον, *exercise*, συμπόσιον, *ναύγιον*, *κακηγόριον* &c., especially such as express a political and judicial action.

*Obs. 2.* More uncommon forms of abstract derivatives are α. those which have no particular ending, but take the generic sign ς at the end of the root, the radical vowel, if it be ε, being changed to ο, as βήξ, *χος*, from ΒΗΧ-ω (βήσσω); φλόξ from φλέγω; there was also a later form of these

abstracts, as *φρίξ* Epic for *φρυκή*; *δῶς* and *ἀρπαξ* (Hes. Opp. 356.) for *δόσις*, *ἀρπαγή*, (cf. *ἀλκί*, *κρόκα*, *ἰώκα*, *φύγαδε*); *b.* ending in *τύς* (gen. *ύος*), *ονη*, *μονή*, *ωλή* (*σωλή*), *ωρή* and *δών* (gen. *όνος*), as *ἐδητύς*, *ὄρχηστύς*, *ἡδονή*, *ἀγχόνη*, *φλεγμονή*, *πλησμονή*, *εὐχωλή*, *τερπωλή*, *πανσωλή*, *ἐλπωρή*, *θαλπωρή*, *ἀλεωρή* (in this last the *λ*, in consequence of another *λ* preceding, is changed to *ρ*), *ἀλγηδών*, *τηκεδών* &c.

§. 333. On the formation of these abstracts we may remark :

*a.* They are formed as well immediately from the simple root, (as *λύσις*, *στάσις*, *θέσις*, *δόσις*, *λέξις* (for *λέγσις*), *γύμνασις* for *γύμναδσις*) as from verbs; those from verbs in *αίνω*, (pft. midd. *ασμαι*) have in their old form *ῥσις*, *ᾶσις*, in a later one *ανσις*, *ανσία*, as *φάσις* from *φαίνω*, *γγρασία*, but *ξήρανσις* (from *ξηραίνω*), *θέρμανσις* and *θερμασία*, *πέπανσις*, *ὑφασσις* and *ὑφανσις*.

*b.* To the ending *μός*, from roots ending in a vowel, *σ* is prefixed, even when the verb derived from the same root does not take a *σ* in its conjugation, and even where the radical *ε* is in the conjugation lengthened to *η*; a very few such derivatives are without this *σ*, as *δειμός* from *δεῖσαι*; *χυμός* from *χέω*, *κέχυμαι*; *ῥυμός* from *ῥύω*, *ῥύω*; *θυμός* from *θύω*, and *κρυμός*. The palatals *δ*, *τ*, *θ*, sometimes supply the place of this *σ* in roots which end in a vowel or *ρ*—the *δ*, *τ*, very seldom, as *ἀρδμός*, *ἔρετμός*—*θ* far oftener, as *ὄρχηθμός*, *μυκηθμός*, *μυνηθμός*, *ᾠρυθμός*, *κλανθμός*, *σταθμός*, *βαθμός*, from *ΒΑ-ω*, *ῥυθμός* (Ion. *ῥυσμός*), *ἰσθμός*, from *ἴΩ*, (*εἴμι*) *ἴθμα*, *εἰσίθμη*, *ἄσθμα*, from *ἄω*, *δυθμή* and *δυσθμή* (seldom) for *δυσμή* from *δύω*; *σκαρθμός* from *σκαίρω*, *ἀρθμός* from *ἌΡΩ*, *πορθμός*. The endings *μη* and *μα* however are generally without the *σ*, often even where the verb has it in its conjugation, as *γνώμη* from *γινώσκω*, perf. *ἔγνωσμαι*.

*Obs. 1.* In *λαχμός*, from *λαχ*, the *χ* is not changed to *γ* as the general rules would require, and in *ἰωχμός* from *ἰώκω*, *πλοχμός* from *πλέκω*, the *χ* is for the radical *κ*, in *αὐχμός* it takes the place of *σ*.

*c.* In derivatives from roots ending in a short vowel, *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, this vowel is lengthened as in the conjugation of the verb, as *τίμησις* from *τιμάω*; *μίμησις* from *μιμέομαι*; *τύφλωσις* from *τυφλώω* (as fut. *τιμήσω*, *μιήσομαι*, *τυφλώσω*), but the short vowel remains in the derivatives when it is retained in the conjugation, as *τέλεσμα* from *τελέω* (*έσω*); *ἄροσις*, *ἄρομα* from *ἀρώ* (*-όσω*).

*Obs. 2.* There are many exceptions to this rule; as many verbs, though they have a long vowel in the fut. and aor. I., yet retain the short vowel in their other tenses; but most, if not all the derivatives from these roots retain the short vowel. This remark applies not only to abstract but also concrete nouns, as

*a.* *στάσις*, *στατήρ*, *βάσις*, *βατήρ*,—*στήμα*, *βήμα*.

*e.* *αἴνεσις*, *αἰνέτης*; *αἵρεσις*, *αἰρέτης*

*δέσις*, *δέτης*, *δέμα*, *θείσις*, *θέτης*, *θέμα*—*διάδημα*, *θήμα*

*διδεαλέτης*—*διδεαλήμα*; *νέμεσις*—*διανεμήσις*

*γένεσις*, *γενετήρ* &c., *εὔρεσις*, *εὔρετης*, *εὔρεμα* seldom, *εὔρημα*.

*ι.* *τίσις*, *ἄτιτος*, *φθίσις*, *ἄφθίτος*.

*ο.* *δόσις*, *δοτήρ* (Epic *δῶσις*, *δῶτωρ*)

*βίος* (from *βιώω*, *ώσω*),—*βιωτός*, *vitalis*, *ἀναβίωσις*.

*υ.* *λύσις*—*λύμα*, *λύσιζωνος* and its other derivatives;

*δύσις*, *ἐπενδύτης*, *ἐνδύμα*

*φύσις*, *φύτν*—*φῦμα*, *φῦσιζοος*

*θύσια*, *θύτήρ*—*θύμα*, *θύμός*.

d. The radical vowel is changed in words in *μός* or *ος* (gen. *ου*), (except from a root of more than two syllables), *η, α* (gen. *ας*), as *στολμός*, *ὁ στόλος*, *στολή* from *στέλλω*; *ὁ γόνος*, *ἡ γονή* from *ΓΕΝ-ω*; *ὁ σπέρως* and *ἡ σπορά* from *σπείρω*; *τροφή*, *τρέφω*; *τομή*; *φθορά*; *αἰοφή*; *αἰοδή*; but *ἀγερός*, from *ἀγείρω*; in *οἰκτιρμός*, *οἰκτιρμων*, *ε* is changed to *ι*. But it is not changed in the endings *μα, ος* (neuter), as *τὸ γένος*, *genus*, *τὸ σπέρμα*, *τὸ θρέμμα*.

§. 334. From adjectives (and substantives which sometimes are used as adjectives):

a. Ending in *ιά*, Ion. *ίη*—from adj. in *ος*, and from some of the III. decl.; as *σοφιά* from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαιμων*, (gen. *ον-ος*), *ἡλικία* from *ἡλιξ*; *πενία* from *πένης*, gen. *ητος*; *ἀνδρία*, *virtus*, from *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρός* (*ἀνδρεία*).—b. *ια* (proparoxyt.) from adj. in *ης* and *ους* whose root ends in *ε* or *ο*, which coalesces with the *ι* of the ending into *ει* and *οι*, as *εἰά*, *οἰά*: *ἀλήθεια* from *ἀληθής*, gen. *έ-ος*; *ἀμάθεια*; *εὐνοια* from *εὖνους*, gen. *εὐνο-ος*.—c. in *-σύνη* from adj. in *ων* (gen. *ονος*), and *ος*: *σωφροσύνη* from *σώφρων*, gen. *ον-ος*; *δικαιοσύνη*, from *δίκαιος*—of the III. decl. *μαντοσύνη* (Hom.), from *μάντις*; *λερωσύνη* (Demosth. 1376.18.), from *λερός*, is formed after the analogy of the comparative forms *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*, the *ο* being changed into *ω* on account of the short vowel preceding, otherwise *ωσύνη* is a late form.—d. *της* gen. *ητος* (generally parox.) from adj. in *ος* and *υς*: *ισότης*, gen. *ότητος*, from *ἴσος*; *παχύτης*, from *παχύς*.—e. *ος*, gen. *εος=ους*, from adj. in *ης* and *υς*, and those which take in comparison *ίων*, *ιστος*. These subst. correspond to the English *hood*, and *ness*, and express the notion of the adjective in the abstract: *τάχος* from *ταχύς*; *ψεύδος* from *ψευδής*; *κάλλος* from *καλός*, *καλλίων*; *αἰσχος* from *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχίων*, cf. *τὸ κύδος*, *τὸ μήκος*; the short radical *υ* is lengthened to *ευ*, as *τὸ γλεῦκος*, *ἔρευθος*, from *γλυκύς*, *ἐρύθρος*.—f. Lastly, *ας* (gen. *άδος*), only abstract numerals, as *ἡ μονάς*, *δύας*, *τριάς*.

Obs. 1. From adj. in *ής*, (*έος*), we find in some compounds *ία* (instead of *εἰά*), as in *ἀνθαδιά*, *εὐσεβία*, *ἀμαθία*, besides the proper *εἰά*: always *ια* in *εὐτυχία*, *δυσωχία*, *δυσωχία*; *εια* seems to be preferred by Attic prose, except where *ία* is the invariable form;—both *εἰά* and *ία* in Attic poetry: in *αἰκία* the *ι* is long. Ion. *-ήτη*, but also in some words *ίη*, as *εὐγενή*. So in some words from adj. in *ος*, we find *εια* instead of *ία*, as *βοήθεια*, *ἀεργίη*, Hes.

Obs. 2. The abstracts of proparox. adj. in *ιος* are not to be distinguished from the feminine. The abstracts from oxyt. adj. are always paroxyt., which is a distinction between the femin. and the abstract, as *κακή*, *bad*, *κάκη*, *evil*.

Obs. 3. In abstracts in *τία* from compounds in *τος* and *της*, which have both a transitive and intransitive notion, the *τ* is changed into *σ*, though *τια* is preferred by many as most Attic, as *ἀθλοθετία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθέτης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀναισχυντία*, *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ὀξυβλεψία* &c.

Obs. 4. In the old Attic poetry, the *α* of *οια*, *εια*, is sometimes long, as *ἀνοῖα*.

§. 335. From substantives alone are formed the following classes of names of persons and things.

a. Gentilia: national names in *εύς* (fem. *ίς*, *ιδος*), *ιτης* (fem. *ιτις*), *ατης* (fem. *ατις*), *ήτης*, *ώτης*, §. 331. Obs. 3.

b. Patronymics; in *ιδης* (fem. *ίς*, gen. *ιδος*), *ιδης*, and from subst. of I. decl. in *ης* and *ας*, and many of the II. and III. whose root ends in *ι*, and

some others in *άδης* (fem. *άς*, gen. *άδος*) : less frequent and only poetic *ίωv*, gen. *ωνος* or *ονος*, fem. *ιώνη* and *ήνη* ; as *Πριαμ-ίδης*, fem. *Πριαμ-ίς* from *Πρίαμ-ος* ; *Πηλείδης* from *Πηλέυς*, gen. *Πηλέ-ος* ; *Τανταλ-ίδης*, fem. *Τανταλ-ίς* from *Τάνταλ-ος* ; *Νηρηίδες* (Dor. *Νηρείδες*, Attic *Νηρήδες*) from *Νηρεύς*, gen. *έος* (Ion. *ήος*) ; *Κεκροπίδης* from *Κέκροψ*, gen. *οπ-ος* ; *Μεμνονίδης* from *Μέμνων*, *ον-ος* ; *Μινωίδης* from *Μίνως* ; *Άχαιμενίδης* from *Άχαιμένης*, *ε-ος* ; *Πανθοίδης* from *Πάνθοος*, *-ους* ; *Άητοίδης* from *Άητώ*, gen. *ός* = *ους* ; *Τελαμων-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών* ; *Φεργη-ιάδης* from *Φέρης*, *ητ-ος* ; *Αίνε-άδης* from *Αινέας* ; *Θεσσι-άδης*, fem. *Θεσσι-άς* (*Æsch. Choeph.* 605.), from *Θέστιος* ; *Βορε-άδης*, fem. *Βορεάς* (*Soph. Ant.* 985.), from *Βορέας* ; *Άγι-άδης* from *Άγης* ; *Κρον-ίωv*, gen. *ίωvος* and *τοvος*, from *Κρόνος* ; *Άτρε-ίωv* from *Άτρεύς*, *έ-ος*, *Άκρισ-ιώνη*, *Άδρηστ-ήνη*.

*Obs.* 1. Patronymics formed from names of women have the same endings as those from names of men, as *Δαναίδης* from *Δανάη*. The choice of these various endings is regulated only by euphony, or in poetry by the metre, whence there are many anomalous forms, as *Άρητιάδης* as if from *Άρης*, gen. *ητος*, *Δαμπετιδης* from *Δάμπος*, *Άγχισιάδης* from *Άγχίστης*, *Δευκαλίδης* (Hom.) from *Δευκαλίωv*, but *Ίαπετιονίδης* from *Ίάπετος* &c.

c. Diminutives (όποκοριστικά) : expressions of affection, but sometimes ironical, ending in *ίωv* (the most usual) *-άριον* (*-άσιον*) and (mostly in common conversation and comedy) *ύλλιον*, *υλλίς*, *ύδριον*, *ύφιον*, (*-άφιον*) ; — *ίς* (gen. *ίδος* and *ιδος*), *ίδιον* (from *ίς*) ; — *ίσκος*, *ίσκη*, (*ίσκιον*), *ίχηη*, *ίχηιον* ; — *ιδεύς* (only of the young of animals) : as *μειράκ-ιον* from *μείραξ*, *ακ-ος* ; *παιδ-ίον* from *παίς*, *παιδ-ός* ; *κηπ-ίον*, *hortulus*, *γύναιον*, *muliercula* ; — *παιδ-άριον* ; *άσιον* for *άριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*), on account of the *ρ* preceding ; *μειρακ-ύλλιον* ; *ακανθύλλίς* from *ακανθα*, Dor. ; *νησ-ύδριον* ; *ζω-ύφιον* : the endings *άφιον*, *ήφιον*, are only variations of *ύφιον*, and are admissible only in case of an *υ* preceding, as *χρυσάφιον* from *χρυσός* ; — *πινακ-ίς* from *πίναξ* ; *άμαξίς* ; — *νησ-ίδιον* from *νήσος* ; *βοίδιον* from *βούς*, *βο-ός* ; *ιχθύδιον* (for *-υδιον*) from *ιχθύς*, *ύ-ος* ; *ύδιον* from *ύς*, *ύ-ός* ; *γῆδιον* (for *γῆδιον*) from *γῆ* ; *κρεάδιον* (for *άδιον*) from *κρέας* ; *ελάδιον* (for *-αυδιον*) from *έλαιον* ; *άγγειδιον* (for *άγγειυδιον*) from *άγγειον* ; *οικίδιον* (for *οικι-ιδιον*) from *οικία* ; those whose root ends in *ε* drop it and annex *ίδιον*, as *επιίδιον*, *Σωκρατίδιον* ; those which have *εως* in the gen. drop the *ως* and contract the *ε* with *ι* into *ει*, as *άμφορείδιον* from *άμφορεύς* ; *ρήσειδιον* from *ρήσις* ; *δακτυλίδιον* Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 418 from *δάκτυλος* is anomalous ; — *νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας* ; *ίσκιον* seldom, as *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη* ; *ίχηη*, *ίχηιον* only in *πολίχηη*, *πολίχηιον* from *πόλις* ; *κυλίχηη*, *κυλίχηιον* from *κύλιξ*, and so analogously *πιθάκηη* from *πίθος* ; — *λαγιδεύς* from *λαγώς* ; *αετ-ιδεύς* from *αετός* ; *λεοντ-ιδεύς* from *λέων*, *οντος* : so also *υιδεύς*, *son's son*, *grand-child* (Isocr. Ep. 8.).

*Obs.* 2. The form *υλος*, as *Έρώτυλος* from *Έρως*, is used in Doric in some proper names.

*Obs.* 3. In many simple diminutives in *ίωv*, the diminutive force is so dropped that there is little or no difference between the diminutive and the original noun, as *θηρίον*, *βιβλίον*, see §. 56. 2. ; in others, in *ίωv*, the word has assumed a peculiar meaning, as *λόγιον*, *oracle*.

d. Names of Places : in *ίωv* (or contracted with the preceding vowel, *αιον*, *ειον*, *ών*) and *ειον*, which signify the abode of the person of the primitive word, or a spot dedicated to a god or hero ; *ών*, gen. *ωνος*, sometimes *ων* and *ωνιά*, signifying the residence or resort of a person, or a place full of any plant or shrub, as *εργαστή-ιον*, a *workshop*, *ληστή-ιον*, the *haunt of robbers*, from *εργαστήρ*, *ληστήρ* or *ληστής* ; and so others in *τήριον* from *τήρ*

or *της*; sometimes this ending expresses a vessel, as *ποτήριον*: *λογείον*, *the place for the actors on the stage*, from *λογεύς*, *έ-ως*; *κουρέιον* from *κουρεύς*, *έ-ως*; (many in *ιον* (*ειον*) have a different meaning, as *τροφείον*, *payment for education*, from *τροφεύς*); *Ἀπολλών-ιον*; *Θησείον* from *Θησεύς*, *έ-ως*; *Ἡρακλείον*; *Ἡραιον*; *Ἑρμαιον*; *Ἀθηναιον*; *Ὀλυμπείον*; *Ἡφαιστείον*; *Ἀσκληπείον*; *Μουσείον*; *Ἀνάκειον* (from *Ἄνακες*); *Λητῶν* from *Λητώ*;—*ἄνδρῶν* and *γυναικῶν* *chambers for men and women*; *ἵππῶν*, *horse-stall*; *δαφνῶν*, *laurel plot*; *ροδῶν* and *ροδωνιά*, *rosary*; *κρινῶν* and *κρινωιά*; *περιστερέων* and *περιστερών*.

e. Instrumental: (signifying the instrument or means by which a certain end is obtained) in *τρον* and *τρα* (contracted from *τήριον*, *τήρια*), as *σειστρον*, *a rattle*, *διδαστρον*, *schooling-money*, *λουτρον*, *bathing water*, *bath*. Also applied to places, as *ὄρχηστρα*, *a place for dancing*.

### Formation of Adjectives by Derivation.

§. 336. Adjectives are derived immediately from the same roots as verbs and substantives.

Obs. When there is a primitive verb derived from the same root, the adjective is said to be derived from the verb; but this seems to be improper, as in reality the adjectival termination is a form quite independent of the verbal termination, and has a force independent of the verbal force, though standing in a certain relation to it. The real difference between adjectives derived from verbs and those derived from nouns would be, that the former express the *action* of the verb as the quality, the latter the *thing* (abstract or concrete) of the substantive as the quality.

a. In *ος*, annexed immediately to the primitive, expressing, as a quality, the transitive, or intransitive, or passive notion of the verbs formed from the same root, as *φανός*, *shining*, from *φαν*; the verb formed from the same primitive root is, in many cases, obsolete, as of *καλός*, *κακός*. Many adjectives in this form are formed from compound verbs, always with a change or abbreviation of vowel, as *σύντομος*, *ἐπήκοος*.

b. In *ικός*, *μος* or *σιμος* (English *ble*=*habilis*), expressing a capacity and fitness, those in *ικός* in a transitive, in *μος* in a transitive and intransitive force, as *γραφικός*, *able to paint*, *χρήσιμος*, *serviceable*, *ἐδώδιμος*, *edible*, &c. Those in *-μαίος* are formed from verbs, and express that the notion of the verb has taken place, as *ὑποβολιμαίος*, *supposititious*.

α. *νός*, *ινος* or *εινός*, intransitive or passive, as *δεινός*, *to be feared* (ΔΕΙ), *ποθ-εινός*, *to be regretted*.

d. *λός* transitive, *ωλός* and *ηλός* transitive and intransitive, as *δει-λός*, *cowardly*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἀμαρτωλός*, *sinful*.

e. *ᾠρός* (verbs in *άω* and *αίνω* are formed from the same root) intrans., as *χαλ-αρός*, *loose*, *μ-αρός*, *unclean*.

f. *τός*, *τέος*, see §. 318.

g. *μων* intrans., *μνημών*, *mindful*, *νοημών*, *intelligent*; frequently in composition with adjectives, as *πολυπράγμων*.

h. *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in some few words, as *πλήρης*, *πρήνης*, *σαφής*, *ψευδής*.

i. *άς* (gen. *άδος*) transitive, intrans. or passive, as *τοκάς*, *bearing*, *φοράς*, *carrying*, *λογάς*, *chosen*.

§. 337. They are said to be derived immediately from substantives and adjectives, when there is no primitive verb formed from the primitive root.

In *ιος* (contracted with the preceding vowel *αιος*, *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), *οιος*, *φος*, *υιος*), *ικός* (if *υ* precedes, *-κός*, if *ι*, *ιακός*), with a very great variety of meanings. The most prevailing however is the *mode* or manner of the adjectival notion, or very frequently that which results from and is joined to an object: *ιος* denotes a quality accidentally attached to the object, and answers to the English *ly*; *ικός* signifies especially the essential quality, the body or class to which a person belongs, and answers to the English *ish*, and thence is frequently attached to names expressing a *state* or *office*, to define a person as being in such a state or office; as *οὐράν-ιος*, *καθάρ-ιος*, *purely* (but *καθαρός*, *pure*), *ἐλευθέρ-ιος*, *liberalis* (but *ἐλεύθερος*, *liber*), *φίλιος* (*φίλος*), *ἐσπέρ-ιος*, *τίμιος*, *φόβ-ιος*;—*ἀγοραῖος* (*ἀγορά*), *κρηναῖος* from *κρήνη*, *δικαῖος*, *θέρειος* (*θέρος*, *-ος*), *βασιλειος* (*βασιλεύς*, *έ-ως*), *αἰδῶιος* (*αἰδώς*, *-ός*), *γέλιος* (from *γέλος* §. 117. *Obs.* 1.), *ἥφ-ιος* (*ἥως*), *ἥφ-ιος* and *ῶος* (*ἥρως*, *ω-ος*)—(*πατρός* and thence *μητρός*, *παππός*, *fatherly*, &c., from *πατήρ* &c., instead of *πάτριος* &c., as these latter forms have a more general meaning of any thing which relates to our forefathers or country, or proceeds from them; *τριπάχ-ιος*; *μαντικός*, *δουλικός*, *βασιλικός*, *γυναικικός*; *θηλυκός*, *μανιακός*.

*Obs.* 1. Instead of *τιος*, we find in many words *σιος*, as *ἐνιαυσίος* (*ἐνιαυτός*), *φιλοτήσιος* (*φιλότης*, *ητος*), *ἐκούσιος* (*ἐκών*, *όντος*), *ικέσιος* (*ικέτης*); *ἀσπασίος*, *θανάσιος* (*-άσω*).

*Obs.* 2. Instead of *ιος*, some adjectives from subst. in *ος* have *αιος*, as *κηπαῖος* (*κήπος*), *χερσαῖος* (*χέρσος*), *σκοταῖος* (*σκότος*). From this *αιος* was formed a later form *ιαῖος* (for *ιος*), as *σκοτιαῖος*; so also we find *ειος* and *οιος* for *αιος*, as *σπονδείος* (*σπονδή*) *ἐκατόμβ-ιος* (*ἐκατόμβη*).

*Obs.* 3. Substantives in *ειος* have an adjective in *κός*, (not *ικός*), as *Δα-ρειακός*, *Δεκελειακός* from *Δαρείος*, *Δεκέλεια* (but *σπονδείος* forms *σπονδει-ακός*); so also *ὀρεύς* and *κεραμεύς*, *ὀρειακός*, *κεραμειακός*; the adjectives in *αῖος* form *αῖκός*, as *ἀρχαῖκός*.

§. 338. From substantives alone, with the following endings:

a. *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), from personal names, especially proper names, having the same meaning as those in *ικός*, as *ἀνδρείαος*, *γυναίκειος*, *ἀνθρώπειος*, *Ὀμήρειος*, *Ἐπικούρειος*. This *ειος* becomes in poetry, especially in proper names, *ιος*.

b. *εος*=*ους* (Epic *ειος*) and *ινος*, expressing the material of any thing, as *χρῦσ-εος* (= *χρυσοῦς*) *χάλκεος* (= *οὗς*), *ξύλ-ινος*, *σκύτινος* (but *ἀνθρώπωνος*=*ἀνθρώπειος*).

c. *ῖνος*, sometimes *ῖνός*, expressive of time as a quality, as *ἡμερ-ῖνός*, *ἑσπερ-ῖνός*, *χθεσ-ῖνός*, *ἡστέρινος*.

*Obs.* 1. This ending also signifies other qualities besides time, as *πεδινός*, *plain*, even, from *πίδον*: so *ὄρεινός*, *mountain-ous*, *ἀλγεινός*, *griev-ous*, and analogously to this last *εὐδιενός* from *εὐδία*.

d. *εις*, gen. *ειτος* (always preceded by a vowel; by *η* in derivatives from the I. decl.; by *ο* in the II. and III.; (except *χαρίεις* from *χάρις*, and *δενδρήεις* from *δένδρον*), *ρός*, *ερός*, *ηρός*, *ἄλέος*, expressing the existence of a quality in abundance, as *ὑλή-εις*, *πυρρός* (for *οῖς* the Epic used *ῶεις* *metri gratia*), *αἰσχ-ρός*, *φθονερός*, *νοσ-ερός* and *νοσ-ηρός*; *ῥωμ-αλέος*, *ψαρ-αλέος*, *βαρρ-αλέος*.

e. *ήριος*, from verbal subst. in *ηρ* and *ης*, transitive, as *σωτήριος*, *λυτήριος*.

f. *ῶδης*, neut. *ῶδες* (= *ο-ειδής* from *εἶδος*), expressing a sort of likeness, but often an abundance of any thing, English *y*, as *φλογώδης*, *fier-y*, *σφη-κώδης*, *wasp-ish*, *ποιώδης*, *grass-y*, *λυνώδης*, *mud-dy*, *αιματώδης*, *blood-y*.



*g.* ιος (fem. ία) κός, ικός (fem. κή, ική), ηνός (fem. ηνή), and (preceded by ρ or ι) ανός (ανή), Ion. ηνός, ηνή, ινος, (ίνη), national names; but frequently these are used as subst., especially those in ανός, ηνός, ινος, which are used only of places out of Greece; as Καρίνθ-ιος, ία, Σαλαμίν-ιος, ία; (αίος from subst. of I. decl. for δίος or ήίος) Δαρίσσαίος (Δάρισσα), Ἀθηναίος, αία; Κῶος (Κῶς), Χίος (for ίος from Χίος), Ἀργεῖος (from Ἄργος, ε-ος), Τήϊος from Τίως (Τῆος), Κεῖος (Ion. Κήιος) from Κέως (properly Κῆος); from words in οὖς, ούντος, some regularly ούντ-ιος, others ούσ-ιος, or (preceded by a vowel or ρ), άσιος, as Ὀπούντιος, Ἀμαθούσιος, Φλιάσιος (Φλιούς), Ἀναγυράσιος (Ἀναγυρούς). Also in Μιλήςσιος (Μίλητος) the σ is put for the τ (see §. 334. Obs. 3.); — Λακεδαιμονικός, Εὐβοϊκός and (from Εὐβοεύς) Εὐβοεϊκός, Θηβαϊκός, Ἀχαιικός, Κορινθιακός (κός, ικός, very frequently gives a possessive notion); — Κυζικ-ηνός, ηνή (Κύζικος), Σαρδι-ανός, ανή (Ion. ηνός, ηνή) (Σάρδεις, gen. Ion. Ι-ων), Ἀγκυρανός (Ἀγκύρα), Ταραντ-ίνος, ίνη (Τάρας, αντ-ος).

Obs. 2. A form of the feminine ία is ιός, as Λημνιάς, Δηλιάς.

### Formation of Adverbs by Derivation.

§. 339. 1. Adverbs are formed from the verbal roots of simple or compound verbs, with the ending

δην, or when the radical vowel of the primitive is changed εδην, originally perhaps accusatives, expressive of the way or manner of any thing, as βά-δην, *pedetentim*, βλή-δην, *jaciendo*, ἀνέ-δην, *effuse* (ἀνίημι, ἜΩ), κρύβ-δην (κρύπτω), γράβ-δην, *scribendo* (γράφω), σπορ-άδην, *sparsim*, ἐπιτροχ-άδην *ἀγορεύειν* (Homer).

Obs. 1. Verbs which in their conjugation take σ cannot form these adverbs, except βύω, βύζην, βυζόν.

2. From substantives with the following endings :

*a.* δόν or αδόν (δά, ηδά poet.), probably acc., expressive of the way or manner, or (from subst.) the outward form or appearance of any thing (Lat. *tim*), as οἶνον χανδόν (*hiando*) ελεῖν; ἀναφανδόν, *aperte*, διακριδόν, *distinctly*, ἐμβადόν, ἐμάχοντο πύξ τε καὶ ἐληκδόν Hesiod. Scut. 302; κανα-χιδά, i. e. ρίειν Hesiod. Theog. 369; ἀποσταδὰ λίσσασθαι Od. ζ, 143; αὐτοσχεδόν, *cominus*, δημοθυμαδόν, βοτρυδόν, *in a bunch*, (βότρυς), ἀγεληδόν, *gregatim*, κυνηδόν, *like a dog*, πλινθηδόν, *like bricks* (πλώθος).

*b.* Ending in σ (ξ=κς), as πύξ. See §. 324. Obs.

3. From adjectives with the ending ως, ω, §. 323. and §. 324. δ. and Obs. 3.

4. From verbs, subst. and adj., with the endings ί, ι, ι, ε

5. From substantives, pronouns and adverbs, with the endingsθεν, δε (σε), θι, to express the locative notion of *whence*, *whither*, *where*, as οὐρανός-θεν, *from heaven*, οὐρανόδε, *to heaven*, οὐρανόθι, *in heaven*; ἀλλοθεν, ἀλλοσε, ἀλλοθι: αὐτόθι is Epic, contracted to αὐθι.

Obs. 2. The words of the I. decl. retain beforeθεν their η or α; those of the II. their ο; those of the III. the ο of the genitive, as Ὀλυμπιάθεν, θύρα-θεν (Ion. θύρηθεν), γῆθεν, Σπάρτηθεν, Δεκελειάθεν, χαμάθεν (or χαμαίθεν); οἴκοθεν, μακρόθεν, ἄλλοθεν; though these vowels α, η, ο are often substituted one for the other, as χαμόθεν, Δεκελειόθεν, Κικυννόθεν (Κικυννα), γειόθεν, ῥιζόθεν, ἐσχαρόθεν, Μηθυμόθεν, Μεγαρόθεν, διχόθεν from δίχα, Κολωνήθεν from Κολωνός, δαίτηθεν (Homer) from δαῖς. Cf. βαλανηφόρος from βάλανον, καλαθηφόρος and καλαθοποιός, ἐλαφηβάλος and ἐλαφοκτόνος, θαλασσομάχος, χαμαιροφύ-λαξ &c.

*Obs. 3.* The adverbs annexed these endings to the vowel without any change, as *ἀνω-θεν*, *κάτω-θεν*, *πρόσω-θεν* (late *πρόσσωθεν*), *ἔξω-θεν*, *ἔσω-θεν*, *ἐκεί-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θι*, *ἐκα-θεν*, *ὀμό-θεν*, *πέρα-θεν*, *ἔνδο-θεν*, *ἔνδο-θι*. Some adverbial comparative forms in *τερος* lengthen the *ο* into *ω*, as *ἀμφοτέρω-θεν*, *ἐκατέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωσε*. Whence it would seem that the primitive was an adverb in *ω*, such as *ἀμφοτέρω*. In some of these words the *ω* is in poetry shortened to *ο*, and then wholly dropped, as *ἔξο-θεν*, *πρόσ-θεν*, *ἔπισ-θεν*, *ἐκτέρθεν* for *ἐκατέρωθεν*, and in Doric the *σ* is often dropped before the *θ*, as *ἐπιθεν*, *ἐμπροθεν* (Theocr. IX. 6.), *ἐκτοθεν*.

*Obs. 4.* In poetry the *ν* may be dropped *metri gratiâ*, as *πρόσθε*, *ἐπισθε*, *ἐνερθε*, *πάρωθε*, *ἐκτισθε*, more rarely in adverbs from subst., as *ἀντρόθε* Pind. Pyth. IV. 180, *Κυπρόθε* Callim. Fr. 217, *Λιβύαθε* Theocr. I. 24.

*Obs. 5.* The ending *δε* is annexed generally to the unchanged acc. of substantives, as *Διαδε* (Δις) *Πυθῶδε* (from *Πυθῶ*), *οἰκόνδε* only Epic. Also *οἰκαδε* (from the root *ΟΙΧ*) like *φύγαδε* (from *ΦΥΓ*), instead of the wholly disused *φυγῆνδε*, *Ἐλευσίνδε*, *ἱρεβόδε*. To pronouns and adverbs *σε* is attached instead of *δε*, as *ἐκεί-σε*, *ὀμό-σε*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *ἐτέρωσε*, *οὐδαμόσε*, *αὐτόσε*, *πάντοσε*, *τηλόσε*, *ἀγχόσε*; more rarely to substantives, as *οἰκόσε*, *κυκλόσε*. In the plural, *ας* coalesces with the *δε* into *ῃε*, as *Ἀθήναζε*, *Θήβαζε* (irregularly *Θριῶζε* from *Θριαί* or *Θρία*): this analogy is followed in the singular of some substantives, as *Ὀλυμπίαζε*, *Μουνυχίαζε*, *Ἀφιδναζε*; so the poetic adverbs *θύραζε*, *foras*, *ἱραζε*, *χαμάζε*, *humum* (from the substantives *ἱρα*, *χαμά*). In the Epic *διδόδε* the suffix is annexed to the genitive (for *eis* ᾧδου, &c. δώματα).

*Obs. 6.* For *δε* or *σε* the Epic has *δις*, as *χαμάδις*, for *χαμάζε*, *ἄλλυδις* for *ἄλλοσε*; Doric *οἰκαδις*, *domum*, in Arist. Ach. 742, 779; *ἀμοιβαδῖς* Theoc. I. 34, or *ἀμοιβηδῖς* Od. σ. 310, and others in the grammarians.

*Obs. 7.* The suffix *θι* is properly annexed only to adverbs to express "where," as *ἐκείθι*, *illíc* (Ion. *κείθι*), and the poet. *ἐνδοθι* (for *ἐνδον*), *τόθι*, *ὅθι*, *πόθι*, *ἄλλοθι*, *αὐτόθι*. When, sometimes in Epic, it is joined to substantives, it has the force of the gen. or instrumental dative; *ἡῶθι πρό*, *οὐρανόθι πρό*, *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *κηρόθι*.

*Obs. 8.* Many of the pronouns insert *αχ* between the root and the suffix, as *παντ-αχ-όθεν* (*πανταχόσε*), *πολλ-αχ-όθεν* (*πολλαχόσε*), *ἐκαστ-αχ-όθεν*; which is also the case in most pronominal local adverbs in *η*, *ου*, *οι*, as, *ἀλλ-αχ-ού*, *alibi*, *παντ-αχ-ού*, *ubique*, *πολλ-αχ-ού*, *παντ-αχ-ῇ*, *πολλ-αχ-ῇ*, *παντ-αχ-οί*, *ἐκαστ-αχ-οί*. Compare *ἤχι* for *ῆ*, *πάγχυ* for *πάνυ*.

### Composition.

§. 340. 1. The following words are compounded together: *a.* Essential words with essential, as *ναυ-μαχία*.—*b.* Formal with formal, as *πάρ-εκ*.—*c.* Essential with formal, as *σύν-οδος*, *ἀν-έχω*.

2. Every compound consists of two parts, one of which expresses the leading, the other the subordinate part of the compound notion. These elements stand to each other either in an *attributive* relation (=substantive+adj. or another subst. in gen.), as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων*, *κακο-δαίμων* (=ἀγαθός, κακός δαίμων), *καχ-εξία* (=κακή ἐξίς); *ἵππ-ουρίς* (=ἵππου οὐρά), *σκια-γράφημα* (=σκιάς γραφή); or in an *objective* relation (=a verb or adj., or also a subst.+a case of a substantive or an adverb or preposition), as *ἐργο-*

λαβεῖν (ἔργον λαβεῖν), ἐργολάβος; ἵπποτροφεῖν, ἵπποτρόφος: θεοσεβῶ, θεοσεβής, θεοσεβεία; ἀνθρωποφαγεῖν, ἀνθρωποφάγος, ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν, ἀνθρωποκτόνος: παιδαγωγεῖν, παιδαγωγός: ναυμαχεῖν (ναυὶ μάχεσθαι), ναύμαχος, ναυμαχία; βουφορβεῖν, βουφορβός, βουφορβία; γεωγραφεῖν, γεωγράφος, γεωγραφία; εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής; προσ-φέρειν, πρόσ-φορος, προσ-φορά; ἀνιστάναι, ἀνάστατος, ἀνάστασις; δυσαρτεῖν, δυσάρτετος.

3. The principal element of the compound is generally the first part thereof, if it be a noun as in the instances above: so κeno-δοξία, ψευδο-δοξία, κρεωφάγος, σωματο-φύλαξ, παιδοτριβής, ἰχθυοπώλης, λογοποιός, δικογράφος, πολιπόρθος; only rarely, and for the most part in poetic words, the second is the important part: but it is always so when the verb is placed first, as δεισιδαίμων=δείσας τοὺς δαίμονας.

4. The attributive compounds (= substantive + adj. or gen. of subst.) may be resolved into their elements without any change of meaning, as ἀγαθο-δαίμων=ἀγαθὸς δαίμων, ἱππουρίς=ἵππον οὐρά; and but very few of these compounds express one simple notion, as χρυσάνθεμον, *Chrysanthemum*. In the objective compounds (=a substantive with or without a preposition, or an adverb or preposition, standing in an objective relation to the verb), not only do the two words coalesce into one, but the two notions form a new one, as λογοποιός is not the same as λόγου ποιῶν, nor δορυφόρος as δόρυ φέρων.

5. In very few compounds indeed is either part of the compound entirely without meaning. In compounds with prepositions, &c. the subordinate word modifies, sometimes very slightly, the force of the principal one, as ἀνέχω, to *hold-up*=honour. The particular force of these compounds is to be discovered by finding out which is the principal, and which the subordinate notion.—See §. 641.

*Obs.* In the tragic and lyric dialect, however, one part of the compound is frequently only rhetorical, and the whole word is used instead of the simple adjective, to give a fulness or harmony to the sentence, as παλαι-φατος πρόνοια Soph. Trach. 823; though even this may be better translated "*of ancient memory*," than merely "*ancient*."

6. From compounds further compounds may be formed, and in these the Greek language is very rich, as διεκλάμπειν, ὑπεξανιδύναι, ἐξυπαναστήναι; βατραχομουμαχία (i. e. ἡ τῶν βατράχων πρὸς τοὺς μὺς μάχη); especially in comedy, as σφραγιδονυχαραγοκότης (Arist. Nub. 332.), *with-rings-on-his-fingers-and-hair-on-his-head-sort-of-man*. Such words may always be divided into two principal parts.

### *Remarks on the Formation of Compounds.*

§. 341. 1. The union of two or more formal words, as ὑπέκ, παρέκ, διαπρό, διάπροθι, takes place especially in composition with verbs, as ὑπεκ-φύγειν, εἰσκατα-τιθῆναι, ἐπιδια-βαίνειν, διεκ-λάμπειν.

2. Of the composition of formal with essential words there are two sorts:

a. Prepositions, as adverbs of place, are compounded with verbs, substantives, adjectives and adverbs, as περι-σῆναι, περί-στασις, περι-στάσιμος, περι-σταδόν, expressing the relations in space or of position; though the locative force of the prepositions is often lost in composition, as ἐπιεικῶς, *seemly*. In these compounds the preposition is the principal element, as

giving a new sense to the verb. Sometimes the notion of the verb is so subordinate to that of the preposition that the former can be dispensed with, as *ἀνα* for *ἀνάσθηθι*, *ἄν* for *ἀνέστη*, so *μέτα*, *πάρα* &c. for *μέτεστι*, *πάρεστι*.

*Obs.* Sometimes prepositions are so contracted with their cases, where the preposition ends and the case begins with a vowel, as to form a new word, as *φρούδος* (πρὸ ὁδοῦ), *προβργου* (πρὸ ἔργου) *ἀποικος* (ἀπὸ (τοῦ) οἴκου).

§. 342. Adverbs and adverbial words, of which the essential notion which they once expressed has been lost, are compounded with verbs, substantives, and adjectives; they are

1. Either *Separable*, that is, which can stand as adverbs by themselves out of composition: *εἰ*, *πλήν*, *ἅμα*, *ἀγχι*, *ἄρτι*, *ἀγαν* (before vowels and *ν* or *ρ* with which it is assimilated *ἀγαν*, otherwise *ἀγα*), *πάνω*, poet. *πάνι*, *πάλαι*, *δίς* (from *δύο*), *δίχα*, *πάν*, as *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*; *πλημμελής* (*πλήν*, *μέλος*), *πλημμελεῖν*, *πλημμέλησις*; *ἀματροχάω*, *ἀματροχία*; *ἀγχιβατεύειν*, *ἀγχιβάλαστος*, *πατριππορινεὺς*; *ἀρτιθαλής*; *ἀγακλής*, *ἀγασθένης*, *ἀγάρροος*, *ἀγάστονος*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *ἀγάννιφος*; *παλίμβλαστος*, *παλιῶξ* (*ἰώκω*), *παλαίφατος*; *δισμύριοι*, *δίφθογγος*, *πάνσοφος*.

2. *Inseparable*, that is, which are found only in composition.

a. *ἡμι-*, *half*; the *ι* is never elided, as *ἡμίφλεκτος*, *ἡμιονος*, *ἡμίεθος*.

β. *δυσ-* (= English *mis*, in *mischance*), expressing "hardness," "difficulty," "badness," and frequently opposed to *εὖ*, as *δυστυχία* and *εὐτυχία*, *δυσδαιμονία* and *εὐδαιμονία*. Hence the poetic compounds *δύσπαρις*, *δύσγαμος* &c.

γ. The *α* *Privative* (before a vowel generally *ἀν-*), expressing the absence of the notion of the word with which it is compounded, as *ἄβατος*, *ἄπειλος*, *ἄπαις*, *ἀτιμία*, *ἀτυχεῖν*.

*Obs.* 1. The original form of this particle, which is so widely used in Greek, was probably *ἀν*, Sanscr. *an*, Goth. *un*, in: (Buttmann makes it *ana*, quoting *ἀνάεδρος* (Hom.), and *ἀνάελπτος* (Hes.), though these may have been originally *ἀνέλπτος*, *ἀνέδρος*); so *ἀν-φασίη*, *ἀν-νέφελος* in the older language, and *ἀνεν*: from *ἀν* came *ἀ* before consonants and digammated words. As the digamma was dropped the *ἀ* stood before the vowel in such words, as *ἄϊσος* (Pind. Isthm. VII. 60), elsewhere *ἄνισος*: in some a contraction took place, as *ἄκων*=*ἀ-έκων*, *ἀργός*=*ἀεργός* &c.

δ. The *α* *Intensive* and *Collective*, expressing the notion of *similarity*, *community*, *union*, *concentration*, hence *intensity*, which may be conceived of as a concentration of the same thing or circumstance on one point: it is especially used in the expression of relationship and connection, as *ἄλοχος*, *ἄκοιτις*, *ἀδελφός*, *brother* (from *δελφός*, *the womb*), *ἀγάστορες* (*from one womb*), *ἀγάλακτες*, *sucking together, of the same family*, *ἀκόλουθος*, *going the same road* (*κείμεθος*), *δοξός*, *δοσσητήρ* from *ἔπω*, as *ὁπάνω* and *ὁπαδός* (as *δοσσα* is connected with *ἔπας*, and *δοσσεσθαι* with *ἔπεισθαι*, or *πέσσειν* with *πέπων*). *Similarity*, *ἀτάλατος*, *of the same weight*, *ἀλίγκιος*, *ἐναλίγκιος* (cf. Goth. *leik-jam*, and English, *like*, *alike*, German *-lich*), *ἄπεδος*, *plainlike*.—*Collection*, *ἄθρόος*, *confused*, *noisy*, from *θρέω*, *θρέομαι*, *to whine*, *ἀολλής* from *ἀλής* or *ἀλής*, *ἀγείρω*, *ἀγέλη*.—*Intensity*, *ἀνένης*, *intentus*, *ἄσκιος*, *thickly shaded*, *αὐταχος* *loudly sounding* (Æolic for *αἰάχος*), and many others, for which see the Lexicon.

*Obs.* 2. We must not confound this with the *α* *euphonic*.

*Obs.* 3. Hartung<sup>a</sup> connects this *a* intensive with the Indian adverb *sa* (*saha, sam*), which is similarly used; this also seems to be the root of *simul, similis, semel*, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ὅμοιος, (Goth. *sama*, Germ. *sammt*), hence *omnis*.

*Obs.* 4. This *a* sometimes becomes *ai*, as αἰσώφηνος and αἰσώφηνος, and η, as ἡλίβατος from λίψ, which we must not confound with the η which answers to the Latin *ve* in *vegrandis*, as ἡλυξ, ἡβαίς.

§. 343. The following inseparable particles are used by the poets in composition:

ε. The Epic νη and νω (= *va* followed by *o*), (Lat. *ne, nec, nefas*), in a privative sense, as νήριθμος, νήνεμος, νηπενθής, νήποινος, νηλεής and ἀνηλεής (from ἔλεος) νήκειστος ἀνήκειστος (ἀέκομαι), νηνεμία and ἀνηνεμία, νόνημος and ἀνώνημος: the form ἀνη may be the two negatives *a priv.* and *νη*.

ζ. The old poetic ἀρι (cognate to ἀρείων, ἀριστος, ἀρετή &c.) and ἔρι, expressing "very," as ἀριδείκετος, ἐρικύδης.

η. The Epic λα or δα intensive, as ζάλευκος, δαφονός.

### Formation of Compounds.

§. 344. Certain changes on certain principles take place in the composition of two words, either internally or externally:

#### Internal changes.

##### a. The first part of the Compound.

1. When the first part is a verb.—(These are mostly poetical compounds.)

a. When the second word begins with a vowel, it is annexed to the simple root of liquid and mute verbs without any change, as φερ-ανγής; and to the root of pure verbs σ is annexed, as παν-σ-άνεμος.

b. When the second word begins with a consonant, the conjunctive vowels ε, ι, ο, are inserted after the root of liquid and mute verbs, as δακ-έ-θυμος, or the syllable σι is inserted, as ἔγερ-σι-γέλως: the root of pure verbs is unchanged, as τανύ-πεπλος. The conjunctive vowel is sometimes used before a vowel, as ἀμαρτ-ο-επής. The strengthened, and not the simple root of the verb is sometimes used, as λειπ-ό-ταξις, μαι-φονος.

*Obs.* 1. Instead of σι, the poets sometimes insert εσι (*es*), as ἔλκ-εσί-πεπλος, λειπ-εσ-ήνωρ; εσι is sometimes shortened to ες before a consonant, as φερ-έσ-βιος. The derivatives of ΜΙΓ in composition take the syllable σο, as μιζέλευκος, and after this analogy στρεψόδικος.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the root of the substantive is generally unchanged.

a. The second word is annexed to the inflexive vowel of the I. decl. η or α, as νυκτη-φόρος, χροη-φόρος, ἀγορα-νόμος: Ion. η for α, μοιρη-γενής (μοῖρα, Ion. η), μελιη-γενής: Dor. α, ἀρετᾶ-λόγος, ἀρετᾶ-λογία (ἀρετή), ἱκετᾶ-δόκος (ἱκέτης). In composition with ὄραν the α coalesces with the ο into ω, as θεωρός, πυλωρός, τιμωρός. Instead however of the inflexive vowel, the con-

<sup>a</sup> Part. Græc. ii. 75.

junctive letter *o* is sometimes inserted, as *δικ-ο-γράφος*, (*δίκη*), *λογχ-ο-φόρος*, *ρίζ-ο-τόμος*, *ήμερ-ο-δρόμος*. In compounds of *γῆ* (*γᾶ*), *γᾶο* after the Att. fashion becomes *γεω*, as *γεωγραφία*, *γεώμορος*.

*Obs. 2.* The *η* or *α* which stands in the place of the conjunctive vowel in the I. decl., is also used in the II. and III., as *ἐλαφῆ-βόλος*, *θανατῆ-φόρος*, *νετῆ-γενής* (*νέος*), *βιβλία-γράφος* and *βιβλίο-γράφος*, *διδυμῆ-τοκος*; *λαμπάδῆ-φόρος*, *ἀσπίδῆ-φόρος*, *ἀμφορεᾶ-φόρος* (*ἀμφορεύς*), *πολία-νόμος*, *σταχυῆ-τόμος*; many neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*, pl. *η*) vary between *ο* and *η*, as *ξίφοφόρος* and *ξίφηφόρος*, *σκευοφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*. We must distinguish between this *ᾱ* and the conjunctive vowel *ᾱ* for *ο* in *ποδάνιπτρον*, *ποδανιπτῆρ* and *κυνάμναι* in Hom. and Herod. In *ἀταλάφρων* for *-όφρων*, *ἀκαλαρρείτης* (*ἀκαλός*), *ὀνομάκλυτος*, the *α* seems to be the acc. ending.

*δ.* In words of the II. decl. the conjunctive vowel *ο* is generally used, and when the second word begins with a vowel, the *ο* is elided, as *λογογράφος*, *λογ-έμπορος*: *ἰσὺρ-ροπος* (*ἴσος*, *ῥέπω*), *ἰσ-ήμερος*, *λαγω-βόλος* (*λαγώς*), *νεω-κόρος* (*νεώς*).

*c.* In words of the III. declension.

*a.* The second part of the compound is added to the simple root, which in adjectives is the neuter sing., and in substantives may be found by dropping *s* from the nominative, (so *υς*, *υ*, gen. *εως*, *εος*), as *πελεκευ-φόρος*, *ἀστυνόμος*, *ἥδυ-λόγος*, *πολυ-φύγος*; this is the case with all in *ους* and *αυς* (*βοῦς*, *ναῦς*, root *ΒΟΪ*, *ΝΑΪ*), as *βου-φορβός*, *ναυ-μαχία*; lastly some in *ν* and *ρ*, as *πυρ-φόρος*, *μελάν-δρουν*, *μελάμ-πεπλος*, *μελαγ-χολία*, *Παν-έλληνες*, *παν-ήγυρις*, *παν-δόκος*, *παν-συδῆ*, *πάν-σοφος*, generally *πασσυνδῆ*, *πάσσοσος*.

*Obs. 3.* The strengthened form *παντ-* or *παντο-* is very rare: *παντο-δαπός*, and the poetic words *παντο-πόρος*, *παντ-άρκης*.

*β.* Or the compound is formed from the simple root, (which in some words has undergone certain euphonic changes in the nominative, but may be discovered by dropping the genitive *ος*), by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, if the second word begins with a consonant, as *σωματοφύλαξ*, *σωματ-εμπορία*.

*Obs. 4.* In some dissyllabic substantives the final vowel of the root is lost in the conjunctive *ο*, as *αἰμοσταγής*, *σπερμολόγος*, &c. Further, all in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *ε-ος*), and most in *ος* (gen. *ε-ος*), drop the radical *ε* before the *ο*, as *ψευδο-μαρτυρία*, *ἀληθό-μυθος*, *άνθο-φόρος*, *ξίφο-κτόνος*, but it is retained in *ἐλεό-θρεπτος*, *ὄρεο-πόλος*.

*Obs. 5.* In words in *ις* (gen. *εως*, Ion. *ως*) and *υς* (gen. *υος*), the second word is annexed to the simple root (discoverable from the genitive) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, as *φυσιο-ο-λόγος*, *ἰχθυ-ο-πώλης*, *θακρυ-ο-γόνος*; but in some cases, without the insertion of *ο*, as *μαντι-πόλος*, *ὄρχι-πεδον*, *λεξι-θηρεῖν*: so the poetic *ἰχθυ-βολεύς*, *δρυτόμος*, *δακρύρροος*, *δακρυχέω*, and after this analogy *δικτυβόλος* from *δίκτυον*; both forms are found in *δρυκολάπτης* and *δρυκολάπτης*. In some whose gen. ends in *ως* this *ο* has coalesced with the conjunctive vowel into *ω*, as *ὄρεω-κόμος* (*ὄρεύς*, gen. *ῶος*), *κρεω-πώλης* (*κρέας*), *γηρο-βοσκός*, *κερο-βάτης* (*γῆρας*, *κέρας*).

*Obs. 6.* Though the conjunctive *ο* is not used before a vowel, it is retained when the second word began originally with the digamma or the spirant *σ*; as, *μυνο-ειδής*, *ὄρθο-επής*; as the digamma lost its power, the conjunctive *ο* was not used in many words of this sort, as *αἰχμάλωτος*, *φιλεργός*; and in many words a crasis of the two vowels took place, as *ἰχθυ-ο-ει-δής* = *ἰχθυ-ώδης*, the accent being drawn back: so mostly the com-

pounds of *ἔργον* which have a moral meaning, and of which the emphasis rests on the adjective whence that moral force proceeds, as *πανό-εργος* = *πανούργος*: while in compounds which have a physical meaning, the emphasis rests on the *ἔργον*, as *ξύλουργός*, and all of *ἔχω*, except *καχεξία*, as *ράβδοῦχος* &c.

*Obs. 7.* To some words of the III. decl., sometimes of the I. and II., *ι* is added as the conjunctive vowel to the simple root, as *πυρίπνους*, *νυκτιπόρος*, *γαστρίμαργος*, *αἰγιόβης*; *μυστιπόλος* (*μυστής*), *μυρίπνους*, *χαλκίοικος*, *ἀργίπους*. In some poetic compounds this *ι* is contracted with the vowel of the first word, as in *ὄρειβάτης*, *ἐλειβάτης* (and analogously the Epic *ἀνδρειφόντης*, *Ἀργειφόντης* from *Ἄργος*, *ου*); *ὀδοιπόρος*, *χοροῦτος* (both these also in prose), with *α* in *μεισιπόλιος*, *μαλακαίποδες*.

*Obs. 8.* Where the simple root ends in *σ*, the latter part of the compound is attached without any conjunctive vowel, as *τελεσ-φόρος*, *σακεσ-πάλος*, *σακες-φόρος*, *ὀρέσ-βιος*, *ὀρέσ-κωος*, *κερασ-βόλος*, *φωσ-φόρος* &c., *μυσπολείν* (Arist. *Vesp.* 140.) from *μῦς* (§. 100. *Obs. 2.*); *ὀρέσ-κιος*, *ὀρέσ-τερος* (cf. §. 98. 2.). Where the genitive is *εος*, as *τέλος* (root *ΤΕΛΕΣ*), some poetic compounds insert an euphonic conjunctive vowel *ι*, as *ὄρεσ-ι-βάτης*, *τειχεσιπλήτης*, *ἐγχεσίμωρος*, *μελεσιπτερος*, *τελεσισιδῶταιρα*. In the following words *σ* is euphonic: *δικα-σ-πόλος*, *μογο-σ-τόκος*, *θεό-σ-δοτος*, *θεο-σ-εχθρία* (Arist. *Vesp.* 418.), besides the regular *θεοεχθρία*, *οὐδενό-σ-ωρος* (Hom. *Il.* θ, 178.) for *οὐδενώωρος*, *νέω-σ-οικος* for *νέωοικος*, *ἑναρ-σ-φόρος* (Hesiod. *Sc.* 192.) for *ἑναροφόρος*. In *Θέσφατος*, the *σ* is an addition to the root *ΘΕ*.

3. Sometimes the first part of the compound is an actual case, as in some compounds of *ναῦς*, as *ναυσιπόρος*.

*Obs. 9.* The actual forms of cases occur but in very few compounds, as *Διόσ-κορος*, *νονν-έχης*, perhaps in *πολισσοῦχος*, unless it be from *πόλισσα*, an old form of *πόλις*.

4. When the first part is an adverb, see §. 342. *b*.

#### *b. The second part of the Compound.*

§. 345. 1. For the reduplication of the *ρ*, see §. 36. 2.

2. The words beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, lengthen these vowels in composition into *η* and *ω*: (in verbs this takes place only when they are derivatives in *έω* &c.) from the nom. of a subst. or adj., as (*α*) *εὐήμερος* from *ἄνεμος*, *ὑπήκοος* from *ἀκούω*, *κατήγορος*, *κατηγορέω*, *ποδῆρης*, *μονήρης*, *τριήρης* &c. from *ἌΡΩ*, *στρατηγός* from *ἄγω*, *εὐήνωρ* from *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀμφήκης* from *ἀκή*, *οἰνή-ρυνος* from *ἄνω*; (*ε*) *δυσήρεμος* from *ἐρετός*, *δυσήλατος* from *ἐλαύνω*, *κατη-ρεφής* from *ἐρέφω*, *ἐπηλυσ* from *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἀνέκιστος* from *ἀκείσθαι*: (*ο*) *τριώβολον* from *ὀβολός*, *ἀνωφελής* from *ὀφελος*, *πανωλής*, *πανώλεθρος* from *ὄλλωμι*, *ἀνώ-μαλος* from *ὄμαλός*, *ἀνώμοτος* from *δύμνωμι*, *ἀνώνυμος*, *ἐπώνυμος* from *ὄνομα*, *ὑπέρεια* from *ὄρος*, *δυσωπής* from *ὄπι*- and others from *ἀνύειν*, *ἀρούν*, *ἀμείβειν*, *ἀρῆμός*, *εἰρίζω*, *ἐρᾶν*, *ἐμείν*, *ὀδύνη*, *ὀδοῦς*, *ὀρύσσω*, *ὄξω* &c.

*Obs. 1.* In many words such as *δυσέλεγκτος*, *δυσοδία*, *δμορος*, and especially in such as originally had the digamma, this lengthening does not take place, as *δυσάλωτος*, *δυσεπής*, and never in verbs compounded with a preposition, nor in derivatives from such verbs, as *ἀπελαύνω*, *ἀπέλασις*, *ἀπελάτης*, *ἐπονομάζω*, *ἐπονομασία*, *ἐπονομαστός*, &c.

*Obs. 2.* The Attics adopted the Doric *ᾱ* for *η* in some compounds of *ἄγω* *λοχαγός*, *ξεναγός*, *οὔραγός*, and the traged. in Iambics have *κυναγός*, *ποδαγός*.

*The ending of the Compound.*

§. 346. When the compound is a verb.

a. When the first word is one of the prepositions (except *ὡς*, *το*, which is never compounded) the simple verb is unchanged, as *ἐκ-βαίνω*, *ἐμ-βάλλω*, *συν-αγείρω*, *συν-πίπτω*, *ἀφ-αίρώ*, *περι-ελαύνω*, *προ-έχω* or *προῦχω*, *ἐν-ρίπτω* &c.

Obs. 1. The composition in these cases consists in mere juxtaposition (*παράθεσις*): by the Epic some adverbs are thus compounded with verbs, as *αὐερέειν*, *παλιμπλάζεσθαι*: so also a subst., as *δακρυχέων*.

b. When the first part of the compound is any other part of speech, except a preposition, the compound, as being in reality a new verb, derived from a real or supposed nominative form, takes a derivative form, generally *έω*. So from the two notions *ἵππους τρέφειν*, the compound is not *ἵπποτρέφειν*. but through the intermediate nom. *ἵπποτρόφος ἵπποτροφέω*, so *θεοσεβείν*, *θεοσεβής*, *εὐτυχέω*, *εὐτυχής*.—See §. 340. 2.

Obs. 2. These compounds differ in sense from the simple verbs, in that the former generally express the being in some state, or the frequent doing of something implied in that state.

Obs. 3. There are few such compounds formed directly from the simple verb, and these are mostly confined to poetry, as *σταδιοδραμοῦμαι* Eur. H. F. 865, *ἀτίει* Theogn. 621.

§. 347. The compound is a noun, with its second part,

a. A derivative from a verb, with the following endings:

a. Generally *ος*, *ον*.

β. *ης* (*της*) or *ας* (gen. *ου*), *ηρ* (*τηρ*), *τωρ*, generally transitive substantives, as *ἐνεργέτης*, *νομοθέτης*, *μυροπώλης*, *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *παιδολέτωρ*.

γ. *ης*, *ες*, generally pass. or intrans., as *θεοφιλής*, *εὐμαθής*, *εὐπρεπής*.

δ. *ς*, or when joined with a preceding K letter, *ξ*, as *ψευδομάρτυς* (from *ΜΑΡΤΥΩ*, later *μαρτυρέω*), *κακόμαντις* (from *ΜΑΝΤΙΩ*, later *μαντεύω*), *νομοφύλαξ*, *ἀπορρώξ*.

Obs. 1. In some compounds both the parts are verbal, in which case the latter notion depends on the former, as *φιλομαθής*, *loving learning*, *φιλήκοος*, *cupidus audiendi*, *μελλόγαμος* (= *ὁ γαμεῖν μελλών*), *φιλόλογος* (= *ὁ λέγειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοθύτης* (= *ὁ θύειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοπότης* (= *ὁ πίνειν φιλῶν*).

Obs. 2. Abstract compounds such as *σύμπραξις* &c., are derived from compound verbs (mostly with a preposition) such as *συμπράττω*: abstracts in *ία* from a form in *ος*, as *ἀτιμία* from *ἄτιμος*.

b. With the second part a substantive.

1. The two parts of the compound are in an *attributive* relation to each other, in as much as the former modifies and defines the latter. The form of the subst. is unchanged. The first word may be an adverb or prep., or sometimes a subst. or adjective. The number of these compounds is very limited, as *ὁμόδουλος*, *σύνδοτος*, *πρόξενος*, *ἡμίονος*, *βούλιμος*, *ἀκρόπολις*, *ἀλυκτοπέδη*, *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, and when the first word is an adj. the good writers prefer generally the two simple words, as *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*, *Ἄρειος πάγος*.

2. The two parts stand in an *objective* relation, one being the object of the other: this includes a large number of adjectives, whose first part is a verb, or sometimes an adjective or an inseparable adverb or preposition, as *δεισιδαίμων* (= *ὁ τοὺς δαίμονας δέσας*), *μισόπονος*, *ἐπιχαιρέκακος* (= *ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς*



ἐπιχαίρων), φιλέλλην, φιλόσοφος, neut. *ον*, φιλόγλυκος, neut. *υ*, κακοδαίμων (= ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων), μακρόχειρ (= ὁ μακρὰν χεῖρα ἔχων), αὐτόχθων, *indigena*, δυσέρως, ἔνθεος (= ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων), ἀποικος (= ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ᾶν), ἄπαις (= ὁ παῖδας μὴ ἔχων). In all these words the form of the substantive is unchanged, when the primitive substantive has a form which serves for the masc. and feminine of the adj.; but where this is not the case, as in ἡμέρα, the substantive takes the corresponding adjectival endings, as *ος* (gen. *ου*), *ως* (gen. *ω*), *ης* (gen. *ους*), *ις* (gen. *ιδος*), *ων*, and (when the subst. ends in *υ*) *ς*, as σύνδειπνος (δείπνον), εὐθύδικος (δίκη), ἀτιμος (τιμή), δεχήμερος (ἡμέρα), φιλοχρήματος (χρῆμα, χρήματα), ἄστομος (στόμα), εὐγεως (γῆ), λειπόνεως (ναῦς), ἀνωφελής (τὸ ὄφελος), ἀνακλις (ἀλκή), ἀχρήμων, ἄδακρυς, gen. *υος* (τὸ δάκρυ).

*Obs. 3.* Some of these compounds admit in the last word a change of vowel, as ἀκόλουθος from κέλευθος, in Epic πεμπύβολον from ὄβελος, δμύμων from μῶμος, and all from ὄνομα ending in *ος*, take the Æolic form *δνυμα*, as εὐδύνμος: *ην* and *ηρ* in all derivatives from φρήν and πατήρ become *ων* and *ωρ*, as σώφρων (*ονος*), εὐπάτωρ (*ορος*), also in προγαστήρ from γαστήρ, εὐήνωρ from ἀνήρ, and in compounds of μήτηρ, in which μήτηρ is the subject, as ἡ παμμήτωρ, *mother of all*. But this change of vowel is not admissible when the ending *ος* is added to the *ην* or *ηρ* of the root, as εὐάστερος, ἀλίμενος from ἀστήρ and λιμήν, root ἄστερ, *λιμεν*.

*c.* Or with the second word an adjective.

The adjective is not changed, except those in *υς* which generally becomes *ης*; the first part is either a subst. or an adverb, as ἀστυγείτων, *utbi vicinus*, πάνσοφος or πάσσοφος, *ον*, ἀνόμοιος, *ον*, πρόδηλος, *ον*, ἀηδής from ἡδύς, ποδάκης from ὠκύς.

# 

The first figures refer to the §, the others to the paragraphs.

The asterisk denotes that the word itself is not in the text, but may be illustrated by referring to the paragraph given.

- ā and ǣ interchanged, 10, 1.  
 α and αι interchanged, 10, 1, 2, 3.  
 α and ε interchanged, 10, 2.  
 α and η interchanged, 10, 1, 8.  
 α and ο interchanged, 10, 2, 9.  
 α and ω interchanged, 10, 12.  
 α prefixed or dropped, 10, Obs. 6.  
 ā augm. for η 173, 1.  
 ā modal vowel of pft. 190, 1., of aor. I. 194, 1.  
 α tense ending of impft. 192, Obs. 1.  
 α *purum*, decl. 78, 1.  
 α- privative, 342, γ.  
 α collective and intensive, 342, 8.  
 ā Eol. contraction of *ao*, *aov*, *aw* 244, 3.  
 ā Dor. termination for ω 197, 1.  
 ā for η Dor. form of gen. I. decl. 82, 2.  
 ā for ηs nom. I. decl. 77, 2.  
 ā contract. from *έα* acc. III. decl. 97, 2.  
 ā, ā ending of adv. 324, γ—3, γ.  
 α ending of abstr. 332, 8.  
 ā, ā as connexive in composition, 344, Obs. 2.  
 \*ā for η 153, α.  
 αα lengthening of ā in contr. verb, 240, 3.  
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# INDEX

## OF IRREGULAR VERBS,

### AND THE MORE REMARKABLE VERBAL FORMS.

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The references are given either to call attention to some construction, or to explain some difficulty by referring to the principle on which the construction depends.

The word quoted in the reference is that in which the difficulty or peculiarity of the construction seems to present itself.

The asterisks mark that the passage is not quoted in the text, but may be explained by the paragraph referred to; though some of these have been inserted in the present edition.

The references in the Tragedians and Aristophanes are made to Dindorf's edition of the *Poetae Scenici Graeci*.

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—	— οἵτινες . . . 816, 6	—	40 ἐπὶ διατέας . 635, 2, b.	82, 10	τῷ κατηγορῶν . . 598
—	35 τὰ μετὰ ταῦτα . . 581	71	ἧτις . . . 817, 8	—	15 ὅτε (negative) 747, I
—	— ψηφίσαι . . . 811	—	10 τέλος . . . 580, 2	—	30 ψηφίσματι . . 602, 3
63	ἐκέτισον . . . 406, 6	72, 10	φυλάσσειν . . . 669	—	40 ἐν ἀρετῇ . . 622, 3, g.
—	15 πρέσβει . . . 595	—	15 παρὰ . 637, III. 3, d.	—	— ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a, β.
—	30 ἀναγκαιοτέρων double	—	20 ἐφ' ἡμῶν . . 633, 2	83	ἐπὶ τῇ τελευτῇ
—	comp. 782, f.	—	— εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.	—	25 τρόπον . . . 580, 2
—	40 νύξ ἐν μέσῳ . 376, 792	—	30 μεθ' ἡμέραν μίαν 636,	—	30 περιστῆγκοσι . 601, I
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—	— ἡγεῖσθαι with dat. 505,	—	15 ἄρα . . . 788, 4	—	20 διὰ χρόνου . 627, 2, b.
—	Obs. 3	—	30 ἦν . . . 393, I	—	— ἐπὶ καιρῶν . 633, 3, c.
—	30 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, g.	—	35 τρία . . . 565	—	25 ἂν repeated . . 432
—	35 μεθ' ἡμέραν 636, III. 2	—	40 ἐπὶ τίσι . 877, Obs. 2	—	30 πολλόν . . . 714, c.
—	40 ὁ δελταῖος art. 450, Obs.	—	— ὥς . . . 703	—	35 παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ . 637, II
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65	κατὰ . . . 629, 3, b.	—	5 παρὰ . 637, III. 2, a.	—	— μεταξὺ . . . 696, Obs. 4
—	I τῶν αὐτῶν with dat. 594,	—	15 τῷ βήματι . . 599, I	—	10 περὶ . 632, III. 3, a.
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—	10 εἰρήνην 553, see 548, 2, c.	—	35 τούτων αἰσθόμενος 485	—	25 σύνοιδεν . . . 682, 2
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—	30 παρὰ . 637, III. 3, m.	—	5 ἵνα βουλήσῃσθε 806, 2,	—	των 442, a.
66	ἀλλ' οὖν 774, Obs. I	—	887	87	γραφὰς . . . 568, c.
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—	5 μάχην . . . 564	—	25 ἐκεῖνο . . . 583, 18	—	5 ἐκ Διονυσίου . 647, a.
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- 87, 15 οὐχ οὐδ' ἐφοβεῖτο (sub-  
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— 25 πρὶν ἂν . . . . . 848  
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— 40 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
89, 5 παροῦσι . . . . . 599  
— 10 οὐκ οἶός τις ἂν § 816, 4,  
829, 3  
— „ φθάνουσι . . . . . 693  
— 25 παρανοίας . . . . . 501  
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— 35 εἰ . . . . . 856  
— 40 ἐπ' ὀνομάτων 633, 3, c.  
— „ ἡμεῶν ἄλλων . 523, 2  
90 εἰς ὁμάς αὐτοὺς 625, 3, b.  
— 5 ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774  
— 25 παρ' οὐδέν 637, III. 3, i.  
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7 δταν . . . . . 842, 1  
— τῶν . . . . . 444, 5  
\* 9 αὐγὴν . . . . . 580, 1  
15 infin. with article . 670, 1  
— ὕμνη . . . . . 603  
\* 17 ἀντιμολπον . 642, Obs. 5  
\* 21 gen. abs. . . . . 696  
\* 23 πιφάσκων 895, 5, Obs. 1  
— φῶς . . . . . 569, 2  
\* 24 χάριν . . . . . 580, 2  
\* 27 acc. with inf. . . 675, b.  
— δόμοις . . . . . 605, 1  
— εὐνή . . . . . 530, 1  
28 ἐφορμούντα with dat. 589, 2  
31 χορεύσομαι with acc. 556, b.  
\* 36 σιγῶν . . . . . 566, 1  
\* 37 εἰ with opt. . . . 855  
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41 sing. adjunct. 391, Obs. 1  
\* 47 ἀρωγὰν . . . . . 580, 1  
48 κλέζοντες with acc. 566, 3  
\* 49 τρόπον . . . . . 580, 2  
51 ὅπατοι with gen. . 524, 2  
\* 52 ἐρετμίσιν . . . . 608  
53 δειμονιστήρ πόνον 435, Obs.  
56 οἰωνόβροον . . . 435, Obs.  
\* 61 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, b.  
\* 62 ἀμφὶ . . . . . 631, 2  
67 ὅλην νῦν ἔστι . . . 835, 1  
\* 72 dative σαρκεῖ . . . 603  
\* 73 ὑπολειφθέντες with gen.  
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\* 79 ἐπεργήρων . 436, 2, d, 1  
81 στείχεις with acc. . 558, 1  
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\* 116 ἔκταρ with gen. . 526  
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\* 121 imper. . . . . 420  
\* 122 dat. λήμασι . . . 607  
\* 123 ἔδδῃ with acc. . 551, 2  
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\* 130 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, d.  
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\* 140 ἐβήρων with dat. 596, 3  
151 σπενδόμενα with acc. 560  
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\* 158 δόμῳων with dat. 590  
161 dat. part. . . . . 691  
162 προσεννέπω . . . . 583  
\* 165 πλην with gen. . §. 529, 2  
— εἰ whether . . . . . 877, b.  
\* 176 infin. . . . . 666, 1  
178 ἡμένων . . . . . 556, b.  
\* 180 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 1, a.  
\* 181 inf. . . . . 669, 1  
190 πέραν . . . . . 526  
— ἔχων . . . . . 359, Obs. 1  
\* 206 inf. as subj. . . . 663  
\* 207 ἔγαλμα . . . . . 580, 1  
\* 214 ἀμαρτάν . . . . . 514  
\* 215 ὀργὰ . . . . . 603  
\* 216 ἐπιθυμῶν . . . . 498  
\* 219 πνέων . . . . . 555  
\* 221 μετέγνω . . . . . 636, Obs.  
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224 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3  
225 ἀρωγὰν . . . . . 580, 3  
\* 229 παρ' οὐδέν 637, III. 3, f.  
\* 234 παντὶ θυμῷ . . . 603, 2  
235 φυλακὰν κατασχέιν 360, 2  
243 κατά . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
\* 250 infin. . . . . 666, 2  
\* 254 σύννορθον with dat. 594, 2  
\* 255 τὰπὶ τουτοῖσιν . 436, 6  
\* 263 opt. . . . . 425, b.  
— σιγῶσῃ . . . . . 601, Obs. 2  
\* 269 οὐδαν . . . . . 518, 2, a.  
271 part . . . . . 681, 2  
\* 273 μὴ . . . . . 746, 2  
278 gen. temp. . . . . 523  
\* 280 ἂν . . . . . 427, 3  
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312 μοί . . . . . 596, Obs. 2  
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\* 337 ἐβρόντην, acc. temp. 577  
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\* 349 ἰδεῖν . . . . . 666, 2  
\* 351 κατά . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
364 ὅπως ἂν . . . . . 810, 1  
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378 ἔστω . . . . . 420

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- 382 πλοῦτου §. 542, 5, ii. c. 4  
\* 397 ἐπιστροφῶν with gen. 493  
\* 398 θεός supplied . . 893, a.  
413 ἀπιστος . . . . . 356, Obs. 2  
422 ellipse of ὀρέ . . . 895, e.  
\* 429 dative . . . . . 599, 1  
\* 431 δόμων . . . . . 530, 1  
459 infin. . . . . 664, Obs. 1  
\* 475 ὅπῳ . . . . . 639, 1, 2, B, a.  
\* 478 μὴ . . . . . 814, a.  
479 κεκοιμημένους φρενῶν 529, 1  
481 καρδίαν . . . . . 584, 2  
\* 482 dative . . . . . 607  
\* 496 σοί . . . . . 600, 2  
507 μετέβην μέρος 535, Obs. 1  
\* 510 ηἰκέτι . . . . . 743, 2, 746, 3  
\* 517 infin. . . . . 671  
517 ὁρός . . . . . 483, Obs. 3  
\* 520 εἰ ποῦ πάλαι . . . 895, 2  
\* 521 κόσμῳ . . . . . 603, 1, 2  
524 οὖν . . . . . 737, 2  
\* 531 ἀξιώτατος §. 534, b, or  
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532 ellipse of οὐτε 775, Obs. 3  
534 ὁπλῶν δίκην . . . . 552, b.  
\* 537 ἔτισαν . . . . . 585  
\* 542 ἐπὶβολοι . . . . . 512, 1  
\* 554 ἀπαντα . . . . . 579, 6  
555 εἰ λέγοιμι (prosiopesis)  
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\* 557 μέρος . . . . . 577  
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\* 561 σίνοι . . . . . 467, 1  
562 τιθέντες . . . . . 390, Obs.  
564 οἶον ἄφερτον 823, Obs. 7  
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\* 569 μέλεω with infin. 664, 1  
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577 ἐλόντες . . . . . 378, a.  
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584 infin. . . . . 663, 1  
\* 592 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 1, 2, b.  
\* 593 part. . . . . 684  
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\* 600 πῶς . . . . . 870, Obs. 5  
604 ἡ omitted . . . . . 780, Obs. 2  
606 εὐροι . . . . . 884, Obs. 5  
607 οὖν . . . . . 737, 2  
\* 616 ἐρμηνεύσιν dative 609, 3  
\* 620 τὰ ψευδὴ καλὰ 458, Obs. 1  
\* 641 ἐξαγισθέντας with gen.  
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\* 644 σσασαγμένον with gen.  
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647 change of construction  
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659 ἀνθῶν with gen. 539, 1  
664 τύχη σάτηρ . . . 439, 1  
\* 672 ὥς . . . . . 703, Obs. 2  
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 \*813 ἀπὸ γλώσσης . 620, 3, e.  
 816 ψήφους ἔθεντο . 360, 1  
 817 χειρός . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
 \*818 καπνῷ . . . . . 609, 3  
 \*828 ἄδην . . . . . 578, *Obs.* 2  
 836 position of article 459, 7,  
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 \*840 δοκοῦντας . . . 379, a.  
 852 δεικνόμεναι . . . . . 583  
 864 partic. supplied 895, e, 3  
 868 λέγειν, independent inf.  
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 869 εἰ ἦν . . . . . 586  
 \*915 εἰκότως with dative 594, 3  
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 \*930 εἰ ἂν . . . . . 860, *Obs.* 1  
 \*934 εἴπερ τις . . . . . 895, 2  
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 950 τούτων . . . . . 486, 1  
 \*964 ell. of τοῦτου 695, *Obs.* 1  
 974 relative sentence 817  
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 982 ἴζει θρόνον . . . 556, b.  
 \*990 ὑμνοῦνθι θρήνον . 566, 3  
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 \*1024 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, a.  
 \*1042 εἰ with opt. . . . . 855  
 1049 εἰ πειθεῖο . 855, *Obs.* 4  
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 1056 gen. loci . . . . . 522, 1  
 1057 φείσαι τέκνων 531, *Obs.* 2  
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 \*1074 ἀνωττοῦτας ταῦτα 566, 4  
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 1084 πέρ . . . . . 697, d.  
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 — συνίσταν . . . . . 581, 3  
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 812  
 1096 verb supplied . . . 895, e  
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 \*1118 gen. . . . . 481, 1  
 \*1129 δολοφόνου . 435, *Obs.*  
 1139 ellipse of verb 895, e, 2  
 1142 θροεῖ with acc. 566, 3  
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 1146 μόρον . 895, c., 581, 2  
 1149 ἐμοί 588, 2, 600, 3,  
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- 1156 δλεῖθριοι φίλων §. 542, 2  
 1163 opt. without ἂν 426, 1  
 1170 ἄκος . . . . . 573, *Obs.* 2  
 1172 βυλῶ . . . . . 359  
 1179 ἔσται θεδορκός . 375, 4  
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 \*1193 πατοῦντι . . . . . 602, 3  
 \*1199 θαυμάζω 495, and *Obs.* 2  
 1201 λέγουσαν . 674, *Obs.* 1  
 1212 ἐπειθον . . . . . 583  
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 \*1219 πρός . . . . . 638, 1, d.  
 \*1222 ἐγέσαστο with gen. 537  
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 1263 ἀντιτίσασθαι . 500, 585  
 1269 ἐκδῶν doub. acc. 583  
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 \*1302 part. . . . . 681, 683  
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 \*1310 ἔξει with gen. . . . 484  
 \*1323 ἐμὸν . . . . . 652, *Obs.* 7  
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 \*1342 dative . . . . . 603  
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 1359 τοῦ δρωῆτος 436, 2, d, 2  
 \*1370 ταύτην . . . . . 891, *Obs.* 2  
 \*1371 ὅπως (κυρεῖ) 895, 1, e.  
 \*1376 ὅφως . . . . . 579  
 1384 dual . . . . . 388, 3, a.  
 \*1387 χάριν . . . . . 580, 2  
 \*1393 ellipse with gen. abs.  
 695, *Obs.* 1  
 \*1395 πρεπόντων . . . . . 533  
 1399 συῦ . . . . . 495, *Obs.* 2  
 \*1401 πειρᾶσθε with gen. 493  
 1403 ellipse of εἴτε 778, *Obs.*  
 \*1404 ὁμοιον . . . . . 376, c.  
 \*1409 ἐπέθου . . . . . 362, 2  
 \*1420 ἔποινα . . . . . 580, 2  
 1435 ἔως ἂν . . . . . 847, 3  
 1439 Χρυσήϊδων . . . 355, a.  
 1445 μέλυσσα . . . . . 566, 3  
 \*1447 εὐνήν . . . . . 481  
 1448 τίς ἂν . . . . . 427, 3  
 1460 transposition of ἔριν 824,  
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 1470 κρατύνεις κράτος 560, 2  
 \*1472 μοί . . . . . 600, 2  
 1482 αἰνεῖς . . . . . 583  
 1494 κείσας κοίταν . 556, a.  
 \*1512 παρέξει . . . . . 359  
 1529 ἐφιοθηλῆται . 435, *Obs.*  
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- \*1537 εἶθε . . . . . §. 856, *Obs.* 2  
 \*1547 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, i.  
 \*1551 σὲ προσήκει . . . . 674  
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 1568 πέρ . . . . . 697, d.  
 1570 θεμένη with dat. 589, 1  
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 \*1571 θέλω supplied 895, d.  
 \*1589 θανών . . . . . 672, 4  
 1597 γένει . . . . . 602, 3  
 1610 μοί—ιδόντα . . . . . 675, b.

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- \*1 ἐποπτεύων κράτη . 553  
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 \*20 ὥς ἂν . . . . . 810, 2  
 \*23 προπομπός with acc.  
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 — δευχειρικτότω 435, *Obs.*  
 35 ἔλακε ἀμβδάμα . 566, 3  
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 58 τίς . . . . . 373, *Obs.* 2  
 \*65 ἄκρατος . . . . . 336, *Obs.* 2  
 \*79 πρέποντα . . . . . 580, 2  
 80 αἰνέσαι with double acc.  
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 83 τύχαις . . . . . 359, 3  
 87 χέουσα with dat. 592, 1  
 93 φάσκω ἔπος . . . . . 566, 1  
 \*94 ἀντιδοῦναι δόσιν . . 573  
 96 ὥσπερ οὖν . . . . . 737, 2  
 101 νομίζομεν with acc. 551, 2  
 \*105 λέγοις ἂν . . . . . 425, 2, b.  
 \*115 καὶ εἰ . . . . . 861, 2  
 \*129 βροτοῖς . . . . . 600, 1  
 140 acc. referring to μοί 675,  
 b.  
 \*142 εὐχὰς . . . . . 581, 2  
 \*149 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
 154 πρός . . . . . 638, 111, *Obs.*  
 \*155 ἀπότροπον . . . . . 581, 3  
 171 οὖν . . . . . 737, 6  
 \*172 opt. . . . . 832, *Obs.*  
 177 μῶν . . . . . 873, 5, 814, b.  
 — μῶν οὖν . . . . . 873, 5  
 192 ὅπως . . . . . 814, *Obs.* 5, a.  
 \*196 ὅπως . . . . . 813  
 200 ἀγαλμα . . . . . 580, 2  
 \*216 σῖνοισθα . . . . . 682, 2  
 235 δώμασιν . . . . . 598, *Obs.* 1  
 \*265 ὅπως with fut. and conj.  
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 \*266 χάριν . . . . . 580, 2  
 \*285 ὁρῶντα, κ.τ.λ. . 580, 2  
 294 ellipse of οὔτε 775, *Obs.* 3  
 298 καὶ εἰ . . . . . 861, 2  
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 \*349 repeated . . . . . 432, a.  
 360 πιπλάντων . 895, *Obs.* 3  
 379 μαρτύρη supplied 893, a.  
 385 ἐφωμῆσαι . . . . . 566, 3  
 \*394 πόν' ἂν . . . . . 427, 3  
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 \*414 πρὸς ἔπος 638, III. 3, d.



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- 419 πάθοναι with acc. §. 552, b.  
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- \*4 ἐφέπτο with acc. . 566, 2  
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- 31 masculine . . . 390, c.  
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 9 νόμον . . . 580, I  
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 \*13 ὅν . . . 427, 3  
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 \*23 τοῦ "μόλῳμεν" . . . 457, 3  
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- 911 μὲν οὖν . . . §. 730, b.  
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 \*1081 ἤττων with gen. . . 506  
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- 476 ἀλλ' ἢ . . §. 773, *Obs.* 3  
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 \*668 ἡμάρτομεν with acc. 565  
 \*680 κρατεῖ . . . 505  
 693 τὰ τί . . . 881, 2  
 \*701 τὶ παθὼν . . . 872, k.  
 \*706 ἐπὶ τοῖσις . . 634, 3, e.  
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 \*772 ἀφαίρει with gen. 530, 1  
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 \*851 δῶ . . . 417  
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 \*942 καὶ δῆ . . . 720, 2, d.  
 \*952 ἀκλήτος gen. 529, *Obs.* 2  
 \*958 λέγοις ἄν . . . 425, b.  
 \*1037 οὐ μή . . . 748, b.  
 \*1040 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a.  
 \*1052 τῷ . . . 598, *Obs.* 1  
 \*1076 opt. after πρὶν . 848, 5  
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- 10 μέμφεσθαι . . . 568, 589, 3  
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 \*35 υἱόν . . . 581, 1  
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 \*47 τρόπον . . . 561  
 \*98 χρόνον . . . 523  
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- \*245 ἐπένυχες gen. §. 512, 1  
 \*277 acc. abs. . . . 700, a.  
 \*306 μμησσομαι double acc.  
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 \*328 βλέπειν with acc. 554, b.  
 \*339 ind. after ὡς 802, 3, b.  
 \*363 ἤττονες with gen. 502, 2  
 \*368 dative . . . 599  
 \*391 δῆτα . . . 725, 2, d.  
 \*437 ἐτη . . . 577  
 \*438 τοὶ φύγγ . . . 427, 3  
 \*445 παρὰ . . . 637, III. 3, f.  
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 \*492 θήπου . . . 724, 2  
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 \*558 compar. . . . 781, d.  
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 \*744 ἔως . . . 846, 1  
 \*764 ἀναθῆσαι . . . 545, 1, 583  
 \*767 ἐγγύς with gen. . . 526  
 \*788 dual . . . 388, 1  
 \*838 μὲν οὖν . . . 730, b.  
 \*862 κόμματος . . . 518, 2, a.  
 \*874 φθάνοις ἰόν . . . 693  
 \*885 ὀφθαλμός . . . 535  
 \*908 τὶ μαθὼν . . . 872, k.  
 \*C10 acc. abs. . . . 700, a.  
 \*930 μεθ' ἡμέραν 636, III. 2  
 \*937 ἱερὸν with gen. . . 518, 4  
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     acc. 553, 596, 2  
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 \*1060 ἀνδρῶν . . . 534  
 1099 τοί . . . 736, 2  
 \*1132 κεκραμένῃς . . . 572, 610  
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 \*44 δέομαι . . . 529, *Obs.* 1  
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 \*48 ποί . . . 527  
 \*58 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ . . . 773, 6  
 \*68 inf. with τῷ . . . 670  
 \*69 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a. a.  
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 \*97 ἄν with part. . . 429, 4  
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*158 δὴ . . .	723, 2
*162 παρὰ . . .	637, III. 1, c.
*171 οὗτος . . .	476, a.
174 οὐδὲ . . .	530, 1
*191 τὴν . . .	564, 893, d.
198 τί—δ τι . . .	877, Obs. 1
*199 ἐπὶ 635, I, b., or 646, 2	
*202 οὐ μή . . .	748, b.
213 ἐμὰν . . .	390, d.
227 ἀλλ' ἢ . . .	773, Obs. 2
*230 παῖσιν . . .	563
*242 μὲν οὖν . . .	730, b.
*249 dative . . .	603, 2
*268 παύσειν . . .	517
*285 ἀισθάνομαι . . .	485
*296 opt. . .	427, 3
303 Ἡγέλοχος . . .	869, 3
330 ἐγκατακρούων . . .	556
338 μολ . . .	600, 2
355 μή with ind. . .	743, 2
*357 ἐτελέσθη . . .	545, 3
*388 infin. . .	671, b.
*418 ἐφύσε . . .	569, 2
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*545 ἐδραττόμεν with gen. . .	536
*554 ἀνὰ . . .	624, 3, b.
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*700 φύσει . . .	605, 4
*702 ὅστις ἂν . . .	819, 2, β.
*725 dative . . .	607
*745 ἀλλὰ . . .	774, Obs. 3
*765 ἐξῆς . . .	526
*766 ἔως . . .	846, 3
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*1378 παρὰ . . .	637, III. 1, c.
*1412 dative . . .	601, Obs. 2
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*54 conj. . .	417
58 Schema Pindaricum . . .	386
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*93 νύκτα . . .	577
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*— στήλην . . .	578, Obs. 2
*128 νυκτῶν . . .	355, Obs. 1
*237 dual . . .	387, Obs.
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\* The references in Demosth. are made to the Oxford edition of the "Oratores Attici."

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 313, \*19 ἐπὶ . . 634, 3, d.  
 314, \*10 βίῃ . . 606  
 — \*20 ὧν . . 501  
 — \*25 βίον . . 552  
 — \*26 συνηδαι . . 682, 2  
 315, \*15 παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.  
 — \*20 ἀναγνῶ . . 416, i  
 316, \*11 μικροῦ δεῖν . 662, 5  
 — \*24 κατὰ . . 629, 3, h.  
 317, \*3 κατ' ἐμναυτῶν 629, 3, h.  
 — \*26 ἀνθρώπων 504, Obs. 2  
 318, \* ὅπως μή . . 811  
 — \*3 ὥς ἔχοντα . . 703  
 — \*12 ὥς εὐνοίας . . 528  
 — \*17 τῷ λέγειν . 608, i  
 — \*28 πρὸς 638, III. i, b.  
 — „ τῷ δῆμῳ . . 601, 2  
 — \*29 ἐν τούτοις . 658, i  
 — „ πολίτου . . 518, 3



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- 319, \*15 ὥσπερ ἔν verb supplied §. 430  
 — \*16 ἐπ' ἐνόησ' 634, 3, a.  
 — \*17 ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς 633, 3, e.  
 — \*,, ἀγκύρας supplied 893, e.  
 320, \*5 ὅστις εἰ. 877, Obs. 4  
 — 8 σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ 590, Obs. 2  
 — \*25 ἐρῶντα . . . 406, 5  
 — \*,, ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, i.  
 321, \*6 μεθ' ἧς . 636, 1, 3, a.  
 — \*10 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — \*24 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a. a.  
 — \*25 δέον . . . 700, 2, a.  
 322, \*1 μήποτε' ὥφελον 856, Obs. 2  
 — \*24 σοὶ . . . 602, 3  
 323, \*3 ὁμοίως ἔσχε . . . 359  
 — \*7 τοῖς πολλοῖς . 594, 2  
 — \*9 προαιρέσει . 605, 4  
 — \*,, κοινῶν 542, 5, ii. γ. 1  
 — \*14 κατὰ . . . 628, 3  
 — \*15 διδ' ὅτι . . . 798, 2  
 — \*20 τὰ μέγιστα . 442, b.  
 324, \*2 τοῦς (ὁμοίους supplied) 893, b.  
 — \*19 βουλευμάτων 518, 2, a.  
 325, \*7 ἀρξαμένους 696, Obs. 1  
 — 10 δικαίον attracted 822, Obs. 6  
 — \*12 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, a. a.  
 — \*16 κατ' ἐμᾶντόν 629, 2, a.  
 — \*24 τῶν ἐμοῦ . . . 534, b.  
 — \*,, ἐμοῦ . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 326, \*2 Φιλίππου . . . 506  
 — \*11 παρὰ 637, III. 1, c.  
 — \*25 εἰς . . . 625, 3, d.  
 327, ὅλοις . . . 602, 2  
 — \*28 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, g.  
 328, 24 οἷς plural 819, 2, a.  
 329, \*5 τί . . . 579, b.  
 — \*10 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, a.  
 — \*15 χρημάτων . . . 535  
 — \*19 ἐκ λόγου . 621, 2, b.  
 330, \*,, πρὸς 638, III. 3, g.  
 — \*12 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 2, b.  
 — \*22 κατ' ἐκείνους 629, 2, a.  
 331, \*8 οὐδέμ . . . 598
- Olynthiacs.*
- 9, \*4 indicative . . . 849, 2  
 — \*7 ἀντί . . . 618, 2, c.  
 — \*10 εἰ γένοιτο . . . 855  
 — \*17 τύχης . . . 518, 2, a.  
 — \*,, ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — \*22 πραγμάτων . . . 536  
 — \*,, ὕμιν . . . 613, 5  
 — \*23 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — \*25 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — 27 ταχίστην . . . 558, 1  
 10, \*4 ἥτις . . . 816, 7  
 — \*4 χρῆσθαι . . . 661, 1  
 — \*6 διαβάλλον . 583, 54  
 — \*7 παρασπασθῆναι 363, 6
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- 10, \*10 τὸ εἶναι (nom.) §. 678, 2, a.  
 — \*13 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, a. or e.  
 — 14 προέχει . . . 359  
 — \*,, πολλῶ . . . 609, 1  
 — \*15 ἂν ποιήσαιο 425, 1, 832  
 — 19 δ . . . 583, 150  
 — \*,, Ἀμφιπολίτων 534, b.  
 — \*21 πολιτείας . 600, 1  
 11, \*2 ὡς ἔν . . . 868, 3  
 — \*5 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.  
 — \*6 Βεβαίαν . 458, Obs. 2, 375, 5  
 — \*7 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — \*15 ἥνπερ (verb supp.) 895, 4  
 — \*13 asyndeton . . 792, h.  
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 — \*16 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, e.  
 — \*18 λαίπων . . . 496  
 — \*25 τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς 436, d. 6, 580, 4  
 13, τρέπον . . . 580, 2  
 — \*11 πεπραγμένοις . 594, 1  
 — \*14 ἔργονκὼς ἔσται 375, 4  
 — 17 ἐκείθεν . . . 647, Obs. οὕτως—ὅστις 836, 5, a.  
 — \*18 ἤξοντα . . . 681, 6  
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 — \*23 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, a.  
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 14, \*6 πράγμασιν . . . 596, 1  
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 — 10 μή . . . 814  
 — 15 πολιορκουμένων 505  
 — \*25 interr. sentence 880, b.  
 — \*29 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 15, \*2 inf. after ἔσται 609, 1  
 — 5 gen. . . . 536  
 — \*10 ὡς ἂν ἔχοι . . . 868, 3  
 — \*14 παρὰ γνώμην 638, III. 3, m.  
 — \*21 δάσσειν 406, 6, 885, 3  
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 — \*28 ἔναι . . . 429, 1, a.  
 — \*,, τοῦ κατακούειν . 529  
 — 29 τινός . . . 487, 4  
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 — \*10 ἂν ἐλθεῖν . 424, 3, γ.  
 — \*21 ἀλλὰ . . . 774  
 17, \*7 σάφροσιν . . . 600  
 — \*10 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — \*,, ὦν . . . 822  
 — 17 ἔνεκα . . . 621, Obs. 2
- Olynth. ii.*
- 18, \*1 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, d.  
 — \*7 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 3, f.
- Olynth. ii.*
- 18, 8 μέν without δέ §. 766, i  
 — \*11 ὅπως μὴ δόξωμεν . 81 i  
 — \*,, περί . 632, III. 3, b.  
 — \*14 αἰσχροῶν . . . 533, i  
 — 15 separative gen. . 53 i  
 — \*21 εἰποι ἔν . . . 832  
 — \*,, ἐκείνῳ . . . 599, i  
 — 24 παρὰ . . . 637, 1 i.  
 19, \*2 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, 2  
 — \*2 παρ' αὐτοῦ 637, 1, 2, β.  
 — \*5 τούτων . . . 898, 1, β.  
 — \*8 βουλευμένοις . 600, i  
 — \*13 ἐφ' ἅπασι . 634, 3, g.  
 — 18 οἷς . . . 607  
 — \*19 παρακρούμενος 363, 6  
 — \*3 μέγας . . . 375, 5  
 — \*26 τῶ . . . 607  
 — \*29 τούτῳ . . . 658  
 20, \*13 πρὸς τοῦτο καίρου 442, b.  
 — \*17 παρὰ . 637, III. 3, m.  
 21, \*2 χρόνον . . . 577  
 — \*,, ἠνθῆσεν . . . 402  
 — \*3 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — \*4 περί . 632, III. 3, b.  
 — 17 ind. after ὅπως μὴ 81 i  
 — \*19 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, l.  
 — 20 ματαίον . 381, Obs. 4  
 — \*25 δεικτέον . 613, Obs. 5  
 22, \*5 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2  
 — 10 κἄν . . . 864, Obs. 4  
 — 15 active for middle 363  
 — 18 τοῦτο . . . 381, Obs. 4  
 — \*26 ὅ' ἔν . . . 829, 3  
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 — 8 constr. κατὰ σύνθεσιν 379, c.  
 — \*10 εἶναι . . . 886, 2, c.  
 — 19 attr. of relative . 823, Obs. 3  
 — 29 αὐτοῦ . . . 486  
 24, \*10 ἐποίησεν . . . 402  
 — \*15 παρὰ . 637, III. 2, a.  
 — \*23 μὴ τίγῃ . . . 721, i  
 — 24 θαυμαστὸν εἰ . 804, 9  
 — \*26 gen. abs. . . 696  
 25, 3 acc. abs. . . 700, 2  
 — \*6 ὅμπερ αὐτῶν . 652, Obs. 7  
 — \*9 καθ' ἕνα . . . 629, 3, h.  
 — \*11 εἰ . . . 804, 9  
 — \*29 πρὶν ἔν . . . 848  
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 — 16 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, e.  
 — \*27 ὡς . . . 626  
 — \*,, ὅμιν αὐτῶν 518, 2, a.  
 27, \*8 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.  
 — \*,, ὅμιν . . . 505  
 — \*8 ἔως ἂν . . . 846, 2, 2
- Olynth. iii.*
- 28, \*3 ἀποβλέψω . . . 405, 2  
 — \*7 ὥστε δέον (ὁρῶ suppl.) 895, d.

- Olynth. iii.*
- 28, \*8 ἄλλο . . . §. 895, 4  
 — \*9 παριστάντες . . . 698, f.  
 — 12 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2  
 29, \*2 τοῦ τίνα κ.τ.λ. 457, 3  
 — \*9 ἐκείνω . . . 551, 2  
 — \*12 τῷ . . . 607  
 — 15 μετὰ . . . 636, l. 2  
 — \*17 ἐκ τοῦ κ.τ.λ. 457, 3  
 — \*18 πᾶν μοχθηρίας 442, b.  
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 — \*12 ὃν τρόπον . . . 824, ll.  
 — \*14 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — \*16 τοσούτος . . . 550, b  
 — \*17 ellipse . . . 896  
 — \*24 περιστάσης ἔν 429, l. a.  
 — \*27 ἡμῖν . . . 602, 3  
 — \*27 μή omitted 749, Obs.  
 31, 7 ἔκτου . . . 724, 2  
 — \*8 τὸ ὅπως . . . 457, l  
 32, \*11 τὸ ποιεῖν κ.τ.λ. 678, 2  
 33, \*2 ἐστὶ omitted 376, a  
 — \*16 εἰδῆσθαι 401, a. a., 405  
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 — \*15 πολίτου . . . 518, 3  
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 — \*25 χάριτος . . . 520  
 35, \*2 εὐδαίμοσιν . . . 672, 3  
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 — \*11 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
 — 12 interchange of prep.  
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 — 23 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
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 — \*2 ὁσος . . . 822  
 — \* , ἐρημίας . . . 511  
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 — \*22 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a. a.
- Phil. i.*
- 40, \*2 λέγειν . . . 663, l  
 — \*8 ἄν with inf. 429, l. a  
 — 10 use of ἔν 858, Obs. 4  
 — 12 μέν not followed by δέ  
 — 766, l  
 — \* , πρῆγμασιν . . . 611, b.  
 — 16 emphasis . . . 904, 5  
 — \*21 ἐξ οὗ, κ.τ.λ. 798, 2  
 — \*23 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2  
 41, 4 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, g.  
 — 5 position of art. 459, 2  
 — 12 historic tenses 797, 3  
 — 20 Attrib. gen. 465, Obs. 2  
 — 22 τοῦτο, κ.τ.λ. 657, 2  
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 — 10 οὕτω . . . 618, l. 2, a.  
 — \*11 παύσασθε ἕκαστος 478  
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 — \*15 παρὰ 637, III. 3, a.  
 — 18 τίς indefinite 659, l  
 — , emphasis . . . 904, 5
- Phil. i.*
- 42, 25 οἱ ἀσελγείας . . . §. 527  
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 — 882  
 — , emphasis . . . 904, 5  
 — \*7 αὐτῶν . . . 486  
 — , εἰπέ 654, 3 390, 2, a.  
 — 9 τί γὰρ . . . 872, 2  
 — \*15 παρὰ 637, III. 3, d.  
 — \*28 ἀπαλλάξαι ἔν 429, a.  
 44, 2 asyndeton . . . 792, c.  
 — \*11 ἐχθρῶν . . . 505  
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 — \*19 πλευστέον . . . 613, 15  
 — \*20 ἡμισέει . . . 598  
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 — 27 ἔγαν . . . 456, c.  
 — 28 use of ἄν . . . 860, l  
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 — 3 εἰσὶν οἱ 817, Obs. 4  
 — \*13 μή μοι . . . 897  
 — 14 ἄλλ' ἢ 773, Obs. 3  
 — \*14 τῆς πόλεως 518, 2, a.  
 — , δύναμιν supplied 893, b.  
 — \*20 ὅπως μή . . . 812, 2  
 — \*27 ἦς ἄν τινος 431, Obs. 3  
 — 30 dat. after subst. 593, 2  
 — \*1 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, l.  
 — , ἀλλήλοισι 548, Obs. 1  
 — \*4 τοῦλάχιστον 580, 4  
 — \*17 τὴν πρότην 518, l  
 — \*28 ἐπὶ . . . 635, l, a.  
 47, \*13 ὃν ἔν . . . 829, 4  
 — 19 indie. after ἴνε 813  
 — 29 πρὸς . . . 640, 2  
 48, 2 μὴνός . . . 523  
 — 12 ellipse of εἰμί 376, c.  
 — \*24 πρὸς ἣν 638, III. l. b.  
 — 29 opt. wit' ἄν . . . 845  
 49, \*2 τῇ δὲν αἰεὶ . . . 602, 3  
 — \*6 ὥρον . . . 581, l  
 — \*9 γενέσθαι supplied 895,  
 — 1, d.  
 — \*10 ἂν χρήσεται . . . 560, l  
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 — 23 ἀπό . . . 620, 3  
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 — 29 ἐκλέγειν . . . 583  
 50, \*6 χρόνον . . . 523  
 — 12 genitive . . . 506  
 — \*14 ἐκ πολλοῦ 621, 2, a.  
 — 17 περί . . . 632, l. 2  
 — 19 τί—καί 840, Obs.  
 — 23 μέλλεται . . . 372, 4  
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 — \*29 ἐπ' αὐτῶν κ.τ.λ. 633,  
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 — 27 ἐκείσε . . . 646, Obs.  
 — 29 ellipse of part. 682, 3  
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 — 16 εἰ with ind. 853, b.  
 — 17 θαυμάζω εἰ . . . 804, 9  
 — 19 περί . . . 632, l. 2
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- 52, 20 ὑπέρ . . . §. 630, 2, e.  
 53, \*3 οὐ μή . . . 748, 2, b.  
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 — \*10 ἀποστόλους . . . 300, 3  
 — 19 καί . . . 760, 2  
 — 20 emphasis . . . 904, 5  
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 — \*12 οὐ μαντοί γε 729, 3, b.  
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 — 23 Fut. exact. 407, l
- Phil. ii.*
- 65, \*9 ὑπέρ . . . 630, l. 2. a.  
 — \*17 περί ἄν 822, Obs. 3  
 — \*18 παρὰ 637, III. 3, m.  
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 — \*5 τὸ τί χρή . . . 457, l  
 — \*9 δέον . . . 700, 2  
 — \* , κωλύειν suppl. 895, d.  
 — 13 ὅς ἔν . . . 865  
 — 14 ἔλλου . . . 485  
 — 16 ἐφ' ἃν . . . 633, 3, h.  
 — 24 ἀνταίρειν . . . 359  
 — 28 ῥήστων . . . 641, 2, γ.  
 67, 3 gen. . . 529, Obs. l  
 — \*6 διὰ 627, l. 3, f., 627,  
 — ll. Obs. 4  
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 — \*25 ὥσπερ ἄν εἰ 430, l  
 — 26 ἀπὶ . . . 619, 3, a.  
 — 29 οὐχ ὅπως 762, 3, b.  
 68, \*3 καθ' ἑμῶν 628, 3, a.  
 — 6 gen. pret. . . 520  
 — 9 κατ' Ἀργεῖον 628, 3, a.  
 — 12 ὥστε . . . 863, 2, c.  
 — 20 ἦ ὅς . . . 783, 3  
 — 24 ἀγαπήσοντας 549, c.  
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 — \* , συνοίσει . . . 406, 5  
 — 26 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, e.  
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 — \*8 συνοίσειν 641, 2, γ.  
 — \*9 οἷς γὰρ, κ.τ.λ. 822, Obs.  
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 — \*17 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, b.  
 — \*22 καί . . . 759  
 — 26 κατὰ 628, 3, b., 629,  
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 — 9 πρὸς . . . 590, Obs. l  
 — \*10 αὐτοῖς . . . 598  
 — \*28 ταῦτης . . . 536  
 — \* , ὁ μή . . . 748  
 72, 3 dative . . . 601, 2  
 — \*11 παρ' ἃ κ.τ.λ. 817, Obs.  
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- Phil. ii.*  
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 — \* ἐκ τοῦ ποιεῖν 678, 3, d.  
 — \*19 καθ' ὑμᾶς . . 629, 1, c.  
 — \*29 εἰσὶ . . 635, 3, a.  
 73, \*6 τέλεσι . . 603, 2  
 — \*12 οὐδ' ὅτι . . 895, 1  
 — \*14 πρὸς . 638, III, 3, c.  
 — 21 τὴν ἄλλως 456, 2, c.  
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 — \*27 ἐμοῦ . . . 485  
 74, \* συνίστασι . . 682, 2  
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 — 12 interchange of prep.  
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 — \*2 ἄφ' οὗ . 822, Obs. 3  
 — \*5 οὐδ' ὅτι . . 895, 1  
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 — \*15 παρ' ἐν 637, III, 3, d.  
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 — 8 ἐπὶ . . 633, 3, d.  
 — 19 μὴν οὖν . . 730, 6  
 — 21 εἰμὶ suppl. . 376, c.  
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 — \*19 περὶ τῷ κ.τ.λ. 456,  
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 — \*18 χρόνον . . 576, 2  
 — \*22 ἀλλ' οὖν 774, Obs. 2,  
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 — \*28 κατὰ . . 629, 3, b.  
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 120, \*18 μάχης . . . 506  
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 121, \*21 εἰς . 625, 1, c. 646, 1  
 122, \*12 φήσκειν ἄν . . 832
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 122, \*18 μὴ with part. §. 746, 1  
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 — \*16 ἐμβολόντας ἄν 429,  
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 — \*28 ἐπὶ . . 634, 3, g.  
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 758 δ . . . 822, Obs. 9  
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 \*768 β . . . 605, Obs. 1  
 777 ind. and infin. . . 804, 6  
 \*782 infin. . . 667, Obs. 5.  
 785 infin. . . 665, 2  
 \*787 ἐν with conj. . . 854  
 \*791 φμίξα . . . 403, 1  
 \*— οἶον . . . 804, 10  
 805 νόμφης . . . 483, b.  
 \*808 πρόπου . . . 518, a.  
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 815 πάσχουσιν . . . 675  
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 \*962 λόγου . . . 521  
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 \*1002 φυγῆς . . . 531  
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 1010 δόξης . . . 514  
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 1014 verb . . . 392, Obs. 1  
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 1028 αὐθάδης . . . 489  
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 \*1049 γέλωτα . . . 552, b.  
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 1060 inf. act. . . 667, Obs. 5  
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 1091 μηδὲ with ind. . . 743, 2  
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 \*1092 εἰς . . . 625, 3, e.  
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 \*1098 subst. sentence . 817,  
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 \*1103 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, e.  
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- 1129 ὁρθά . . . §. 551, f.  
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 \*1135 opt. . . 853, b.  
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 \*1165 δάροις . . . 607  
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 \*1173 πρὶν . . . 848, 3  
 \*1176 δολογῆς . . 642, Obs. 5  
 \*1182 τεριμῶν . . . 536  
 — ἀνθήπτετο . . . 398, 3  
 \*1183 ἐξ . . . 621, 2, c.  
 1184 δεινόν . . . 566, 4  
 \*1201 dative . . . 611, b.  
 1209 τύμβον . . . 353, 1  
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 \*1217 ἐσπάρασσε . . 855, b,  
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 \*1222 μοί . . . 600, 2  
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 1228 θνητῶν . . . 534  
 \*1230 ἐν οὐ . . . 430, 1  
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 \*1243 μή with infin. . 749, 1  
 \*1248 λαθεῖν . . . 515  
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 \*1260 ἐπὶ . . . 639, 2, a.  
 1271 ποί φύγω . . 417, 427, 3  
 \*1273 ἀκούεις with acc. 487, 1  
 1275 παρέλθω . . . 417  
 1276 ἀρῆξει . . . 596, Obs. 1  
 \*1278 ἀρκύν . . . 526  
 \*1281 μοίρα . . . 603, 2  
 \*1282 δὴ . . . 723, 1  
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 \*1292 βοτοῖς . . . 589, 2  
 \*1294 ἄρα . . . 873, 2  
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 \*1316 τίσωμαι . . . 585  
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 1323 double superl. . 139, 2  
 \*1336 ἐκ . . . 530, Obs. 4  
 1340 impft. . . 827, b.  
 \*— ὦν . . . 502, d.  
 1343 comparative . . 781, d.  
 \*1348 λέκτρων . . . 491  
 \*1351 μακράν . . . 891, Obs. 2

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- \*1356 ἐμελλε supplied §. 895, c.  
 \*1369 γέ . . . . . 735, 5  
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 \*28 κατηγορεῖν 629, 3, Obs.  
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 \*— ὡν causal. gen. 481, 1  
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 63 subst. trans. — τάντρη,  
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 70 ἄπορον χρῆμα 381, Obs.  
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 \*74 ἔφυ . . . . . 392, Obs. 1  
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 407 τάδε . . . . . 552, c.  
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 436 ἄν . . . . . 487, 3  
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 427 θυγατρός . . . . . 483, Obs. 3  
 499 ἔργον . . . . . 580, 2  
 500 μὲν—τέ . . . . . 765, 7, a.  
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 \*587 μητροκτόνος accent 50, 5  
 594 τούτῳ . . . . . 824, 1, Obs. 1  
 598 ἄν . . . . . 427, 3  
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 646 ἀδικῶ . . . . . 860, 8  
 \*666 φίλοιςιν . . . . . 596, 1  
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 742 ἐκείνην supplied . . . . . 896  
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 751 θυγατρός . . . . . 490  
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 772 δεινόν . . . . . 381  
 792 ἀνδρός . . . . . 536  
 794 φίλοις . . . . . 602, 3  
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 801 ὄχλου . . . . . 496  
 804 τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο . . . . . 655, 8  
 805 conj. without ἄν . . . . . 830, 2  
 812 ἐπὶς ἀνρός . . . . . 542, ii. b.  
 825 ἀμφί . . . . . 631, 11, 3, b.  
 \*836 φόνον . . . . . 608, Obs. 1  
 \*842 ἀμοιβάν . . . . . 580, 1  
 851 κείθεν . . . . . 647, Obs.  
 854 adj. transposed 824, II. 3  
 \*860 ἐξετηκόμην γένους 360, 2  
 871 ἔκραν . . . . . 548, c. 556, c.  
 879 ὄφελον . . . . . 856, Obs. 2  
 880 πατέρα . . . . . 548, c., 550, b.  
 \*892 optative . . . . . 802, 4  
 920 ὅπερ . . . . . 819, 2, a.  
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 956 τριπόδα . . . . . 548, b., 556, b.  
 960 κατάρχομαι . . . . . 513, Obs.  
 962 ἔταν . . . . . 580, 3  
 981 ἐστὶ omitted . . . . . 376, a.  
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- 982 χθονός . . . . . §. 525  
 \*983 αἰσθημασι 603, 2, 548,  
     Obs. 8  
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 1037 πτεῖνε supplied 895, c.  
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 1065 σὺ δέ . . . . . 479, 5, β.  
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 1153 infin. . . . . 667, Obs. 4  
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—	3 τοῖσι . . . 594, 4
*80, 2	οὐδὲ εἰς . . . 776, 7
*82, 2	ἀγαθὰ . . . 545, 3
—	„ ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a
*—	3 θοῖνης . . . 503
*85, 4	ἄπεστοι . . . 607
*—	„ with gen. 531, Obs. 5
*89, 4	ὀμῶν . . . 600, 2
90, 4	μὴ προφάγοιεν . 814, c.
91, 1	λίσσόμενος . . . 690
—	3 τὸν Ἡγήσιστρατον 457
93, 5	φυλακῇ . . . 556, d.
*95, 1	ἐπιβατεύων . 642, b.
*96, 3	στρατοῦ . . . 529, 1
—	„ ὅπῳ . 639, III. 1, c.
98, 1	ἐκπεφευγῶτων 685, cf. 490
*—	1 ποιέωσι . . . 417
—	3 ὅπῳ . 639, I. 2, c.
*—	4 τῶν . . . 485
—	„ ἐλευθερίας . . . 515
99, 3	gen. absol. . . 710, b.
*—	5 ἐπιλαβομένοις 607, c.
101, 2	ἡμέρης . . . 527
*102, 1	τούτοις . . . 593, 2
—	4 φερόμενοι 698, Obs. 1
*103, 4	Ἑλλησι . . . 596, 1
*104, 3	προσ τεταγμένοι . 503
*106, 2	Ἑλλάδος . . . 527
*108, 1	γυναικός . . . 498
—	2 κατεργασθῆναι 368, b.
—	„ τευξομένη . 681, 6
—	3 Δαρείῳ . . . 598
109, 2	γάρ . . . 786, Obs. 6
—	4 παντοῖος w. part. 690
*—	„ κατεικάδουσα . 707, c.
*—	„ ἐβίδου . . . 398, 2
*119, 2	ὀρμηθέντες . . . 708, 2

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Line	Iliad a.
4	αὐτοῖς . . . 656, d.
5	τέ . . . 754, 6
9	δ . . . 444, 2
11	τὸν . . . 444, 4
17	τὴ καί . . . 758, 1
20	ἄποινα . . . 574
—	τά demonst. . . 444, 4
24	ἄλλὰ . . . 773, 3
26	μὴ κιχέω . . . 805, 2
28	μὴ οὐ . . . 750, 1
29	τὴν . . . 444, 2
—	πρὶν . . . 848, Obs. 1
32	ὥς κε νε'αι 805, 2, cf. 81, 2
37	μεῦ . . . 485
38	Τενέδοιο . . . 505
43	τοῦ . . . 444, 2
43—49	δέ . . . 768, 2
44	κατὰ . . . 628, 1
*49	βοῖοιο . . . 542, 1, a.
*51	αὐτοῖσι . . . 656, d.

Line	Iliad a.
54—58	δέ—δέ . . . §. 770, 2
55	ἐπὶ . . . 645, c.
62	ἡ omitted . . . 777, 4
66	ἀρνῶν . . . 513
67	tnesis . . . 643, a.
70	τὰ . . . 444, 4
76	τοίγαρ . . . 790, 3
78	δς—οἱ . . . 833
82	τέ . . . 755, 2
—	ἄλλὰ . . . 770, 1, a.
83	εἰ . . . 877, b.
88	gen. absol. . . 696
90	Ἀγαμέμνονα 583, cf. 566, 1
93	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, c, β.
96	ἄρα . . . 789, a.
98	πρὶν 848, 6, and Obs. 7
107	τὰ . . . 444, 4
—	φίλα with inf. . . 677
108	ἔπος . . . 566, 1
*115	οὐ—οὐδέ—οὕτε . 776, 5
	Obs. 5
117	βούλομαι ἡ . 779, Obs. 3
120	ἄλλῃ . . . 605, Obs. 5
125	τὰ . . . 816, 1
131	πέρ . . . 734, 2, 1
133	αὐτός . . . 656, 1
134	δέ . . . 770, 1, a.
136	apodosis omitted 860, 3, c.
137	ἔλωμαι κεν 424, 5, 852, 1
	Obs. 1
138	ἡ—ἡ . . . 777, 3
150	πεισθῆται . . . 417
159	Μενελάῳ . . . 598
162	πολλά . . . 548, f., 563
165	μέν—δέ . . . 764, 3, g.
177	sing. adj. with several subjects, 391, Obs. 1
—	τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3
180	σέθεν . 496, 480, Obs. 2
182	ἀφαιρείται . . . 583, 545
183	μέν—δέ 764, 3, g., 765, 2
188	Πηλεΐωνι . . . 602, 3
190	ὄγε . . . 655, 6, Obs. 3
203	conj. after pft. . 806, 1
—	ἡ interr. . . 875, Obs. 2
207	ἐγώ . . . 652, Obs. 1
212	τό . . . 444, 4
218	τέ alone . . . 755, 2
231	nom. . . 476, Obs.
232	λαβήσαιο . . . 583
234	ἔξους . . . 548, c., 569, 2
239	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, d, a.
241	πέρ . . . 697, d.
247	τοῖσι . . . 605, 2
255	sing. verb. . . 393, 3, 1
259	δέ=γάρ . . . 768, 3
260	ἥτερ . . . 780, b.
267	μέν καί . . . 765, 7, a.
*271	κατὰ . . . 629, 1, c.
—	οὐ μαχείοιτο . 425, 2, a.
273	βουλέων . . . 485
277	βασίλῃτ . . . 601, 1
282	πὺ δέ . . . 479, 5
283	Ἀχαιῶν 598, cf. 602, 3

Line	Iliad a.
287	ἄλλὰ . . . §. 773, 3
—	περὶ . . . 632, 1, 2, f.
288	πάντων . . . 505, Obs. 3
—	πάντεσσι . . . 605, 3
291	προθέουσι . . . 276
294	εἰ with ind. . . 853, b.
295	ἄλλοισιν . . . 589, 3
—	θῇ . . . 723, 1
300	τῶν . . . 658
302	ellipse after εἰ . . . 860, 4
317	οὐρανόν 559, 2, cf. 486, a.
330	οὐδέ copulative 776, 1, b.
334	ἥδὲ alone . 777, Obs. 4
340	τοῦ . . . 444, 4
—	ellipse of apod. 860, 3, b.
353	τέρ—τέρ . . . 734, 2, 2
356	ἐαυτῷ supplied . 894, c.
359	ἄλός 530, 1, cf. 624, Obs.
363	μή with imper. . 420, 3
366	ds . . . 625, 1
414	πὺ in questions . . . 732
415	αἶθ' ὁφείλες . 856, Obs. 2
416	πὺ enclitic . . . 732
418	αἶσῃ . . . 603, 1
424	χθιδέ . . . 714, b.
—	κατὰ . . . 629, 3, d.
426	εἰμι . . . 397, a.
429	γυναικός . . . 490
430	impf. and aor. . 401, 4
432	πτε with ind. . . 840
447	παῖδα . . . 548, c., 574
464	σπλάγχνα . 548, c., 562
465	ἀμφί . . . 645, Obs. 3
470	ποτοῖο . . . 539, 1
478	καί . . . 750, Obs. 3
488	prospective use of δ 657, 1
497	ἡερίῃ . . . 714, b.
501	πέρ . . . 639, 1, 1.
509	ὅρα ἔν with conj. 842, 3
524	ellipse after εἰ . . . 860, 4
540	αὐ . . . 771, 1
548	οὕτε—οὕτε . . . 775, 1
549	ὄν . . . 548, c., 551, c.
552	μύθον . 548, b., 556, 1
567	ἰόντα 548, 1, Obs. 1, 700, 1
	Obs. 1.
584	καί . . . 759, 4
587	ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.

## Iliad β.

20	ἄρα . . . 788, 1
26	μέμπερ . 485, 480, Obs. 2
39	θῆσιν ἐμμελλεν 405, Obs. 2
	2
50	κνήρκεσσι . . . 589, 3
—	κελεύειν with dat. and inf. 674
54	Νεστορέῃ 435, a., 467, 4
75	inf. . . 671, a.
81	optative . . . 856, b.
135	ἄλυνται with neut. plur. 385, Obs. 2
136	ποτιδόμενα gen. 391, 2
156	πρός tmesis . . . 643, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> β.
182	ὅρα . . . §. 548, c., 551, 2
*186	of . . . 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1
188	opt. . . . . 831, 3
199	σκήπτρῳ . . . 608
204	neuter adj. . . . 381
210	αἰγιαλῷ . . . 605, 1
213	πολλά τε . . . 759, <i>Obs.</i> 2
217	γάρ omitted . . . 792, c.
235	ἐλέγχεα . . . 353, 1
236	πέρ . . . 734, 2, 2
250	οὐ, use of . . . 741, <i>Obs.</i>
	— opt. with <i>ἄν</i> , for imper. . . 425, 2, b.
269	ἀχρεῖον . . . 548, f., 554
270	καὶ πέρ . . . 697, d.
273	ἐξάρχων w. acc. 516, <i>Obs.</i>
278	ἡ πλῆθος φάσαν . 378, a.
289	τέ . . . 754, 3
292	πᾶρα μῆνα . . . 577
	— ἀπὸ . . . 620, 1
296	νεμεσίζομαι with acc. and inf. 674
299	ἐπὶ . . . 635, 2
305	ἀμφὶ περί . . . 640, 3
314	ἐκείνω τετραγῶτας . 548, f., 566, 3
324	μέν after ὅνιν 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2
329	ἐς γε μίαν . . . 625, 3, d.
388	ἀμφὶ . . . 631, II. 1
391	νόησω conj. . . 829, 5
397	ἀνέμων . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4
409	ἀδελφεὸν transp. . 898, 2
413	infin. . . . . 671, b.
433	τοῖς . . . 589, 1, cf. 605, 2
439	ἀγείροντων . . 195, <i>Obs.</i> 3
459	ἔθνεα ἀγαλλόμεναι 380, 2
461	ἀμφὶ . . . 631, III. 1
474	ὥστε compar. . . 868, 6
478	κεφαλῇ . . . 579, 2
483	hyperbaton . . . 904, 1
595	δοιῆς . . . 517
597	εἴπερ <i>ἄν</i> with opt. 885, 4
664	ὄγε . . . 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2
669	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, b.
674	μετά . . . 636, III. 1
740	αἶθε . . . 770, 1, a.
751	ἐργ' ἐνέμοντο . . 576, 1
785	πείδιο . . . 522, 2
792	ποδοκίρῃσι . . 355, 1, a.
797	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2
801	πείδιο . . . 522, 2
816	ἡγεμόνευε . . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3
851	Πυλαμένεος κτῆρ . 442, c.
860	ἐδάμην . . . 667, <i>Obs.</i> 2
866	ὑπὸ . . . 639, II. 1
870	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, b.

*Iliad* γ.\*

1	ἄμα with dat. . . 594, 2
2	κλαγγῇ . . . 603, 2
3	πέρ . . . 734, 3
	— οὐρανὸν πρό . . 619, I, c.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
4	οὐν . . . §. 737
5	πέπονται . . . 395, 1
	— ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, b.
	— ὠκεανοῖο . . . 542, viii. b.
6	φερούσαι with dat. . 588
7	ἡρίαι . . . 714, 1, a.
	— ἄρα . . . 788
8	πνέοντες with acc. 555, d.
9	infin. . . . . 664, 1
	— ἀλεξόμεν with dat. . 596, 1
10	ὄρεος . . . 542, viii. a.
	— κορυφῇσι . . . 587, 1
	— κατέρχευν with acc. . 573
11	φίλῃν with dat. . . 590
	— δέ τε . . . 755, Add.
	— νυκτός . . . 502, 2
12	τόσσον . . . 578, <i>Obs.</i> 2
	— ἴσην construct. 573, 643, c.
13	ἄρα . . . 788
	— τῶν . . . 442
	— ὑπὸ . . . 639, II. 2, b.
14	ἐρχομένων . . . 697, b.
	— διέπρησσον with gen. 522, 2
15	δὴ . . . 720, 2
	— ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, b.
	— ἰδόντες . . . 698, f.
16	προμάχῃζεν with dat. 596, 1
17	ῥοισιν . . . 605
	— ἔχων with acc. . . 576, 1
18	αὐτὰρ . . . 788
	— δ . . . 444, 2
	— χαλκῷ . . . 607
19	Ἀργείων . . . 534
	— προκαλίζετο . . 583
20	μαχέσασθαι . 402, 1, 405, 4
	— ἐν . . . 622, 1
21	οὐν . . . 737
22	ἐρχόμενον . . . 697, b.
	— προπαροίθεω with gen. 526
	— μακρὰ . . . 579, 6
23	ὥστε . . . 863, 3
	— ἐχάρη . . . 402, 3
	— ἐπὶ . . . 643, 1, b.
	— κύρσας . . . 697, b.
24	εὐρών with acc. . . 576, 2
25	πνέοντων . . . 697, b.
	— γάρ . . . 786
	— εἴπερ . . . 861, <i>Obs.</i> 2
26	τέ . . . 754, 1
28	ὀδθαλμοῖσιν . . 607
29	δέ . . . 768, 4
	— ἐξ . . . 621, 1
	— σύν . . . 623
31	ἦτορ . . . 584, 2
32	εἰς . . . 625, 1
	— ἐχάζετο . . . 401, 3
33	τέ . . . 755, 1
	— ἰδὼν with acc. . . 575
	— ἀέσπετο . . . 401, 3
34	tnesis . . . 643, a.
	— ἔλλαβε with acc. . 576, 2
35	τέ . . . 755, 1

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
35	μὴν . . . §. 148
	— παρείδς . . . 584, 1
36	κατὰ . . . 629, 1, b.
37	δείσας . . . 550, b.
38	ἐπείεσσι . . . 607
39	εἶδος . . . 579
40	αἶθε . . . 851, <i>Obs.</i> 2
	— αἶθ' ὄφελος . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
41	κέ . . . 423
	— τό . . . 444, 2
	— βουλομένην . . . 425, a.
42	τέ—καί . . . 758
43	ἦ του . . . 731, 1
44	φάυτες . . . 697, c.
45	ἐπὶ . . . 643, 4
	— οὐκ . . . 740, 1
	— ἔστι . . . 64, V. 375, 3
	— φρεσίν . . . 605, 1
47	ἐπιπλώσας with acc. 558, 1
48	μυχθεῖς with dat. . 592, 1
49	νῦν . . . 580, 1
50	πατρί . . . 602, 3
	— πῆμα . . . 353, 1
51	δυσμενέει . . . 602, 3
52	οὐκ <i>ἄν</i> . . . 425, 2, b.
53	κέ . . . 855, 2, a.
54	position of τέ . . . 756, a.
	— <i>ἄν</i> w. conj. 424, f., 427, 2
55	ὅτε with opt. . . 844, a.
56	ellipse of εἰσι . . . 376, a.
	— ἦ . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 3
	— ἦδη . . . 719, 4, a, 3
57	ἔσσο κέν . . . 424, a.
	— χιτῶνα . . . 583, 91
	— ἐνεκα . . . 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2
	— κακῶν . 481, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
	— ἔργος with acc. . . 560, 1
59	κατ' αἶσαν . . . 629, 3, a.
	— ὑπέρ . . . 630, II. 3, a.
61	διδ . . . 627, 1
	— ὑπὸ . 639, I. 2, a., 359, 3
	— <i>ὅς</i> with conj. . . 828, 4
	— <i>ὅς</i> <i>ῥα</i> . . . 787, 2, b.
	— τέχνη . . . 608
62	δέ . . . 768, 2
64	μοί . . . 601
	— Ἀφροδίτης . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4
65	οἴτοι . . . 790, <i>Obs.</i>
	— ἐστί . . . 384
66	δέσσα κεν . . . 829, 3
	— οὐκ <i>ἄν</i> . . . 426, <i>Obs.</i> 2
	— δέ . . . 768, 2
67	εἰ . . . 850, <i>Obs.</i>
	— ἦδέ . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4
70	ἀμφὶ . . . 632, II. 3, a.
71	νικήσῃ κε . . . 424, f.
72	κτῆματα . . . 576, 2
73	οἱ ἄλλοι . . . 454, 3
	— ἔρκια . . . 560, 2
74	Τροίην . . . 576, 1
	— opt. . . 418, c. or d.
	— νεύσαν . . . 195, <i>Obs.</i> 3

\* This is a short and easy book: it has been done more fully for the sake of beginners who wish to master the constructions or idioms of the Homeric language; and as few of the passages referred to are quoted in the text, an asterisk is not appended as usual, to the remainder.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
75	ἰκνέσθον accent, §. 50, 5	110	δχ' ἄριστα . . . §. 139, 2	150	πολέμοιο . . . §. 517
76	δέ as copula . . . 768, 1	—	γένηται . . . 384, <i>Ods.</i> 2	—	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3
—	μέγα . . . 545, 3, 549, d.	—	μετά . . . 636, 2	151	τεττίγισσιν . . . 594, 2
—	ἀκούσας constr. of . . . 487	111	οἱ δέ . . . 478, Add.	—	κατά . . . 629, 1, c.
77	καί βα . . . 788, 1	112	ἐλπίμενοι with inf. . . 666	152	δενδρέων . . . 641, β.
78	δοῦρός . . . 536	—	πολέμοιο . . . 517	—	ἔτα . . . 566, 3
79	τῷ . . . 642, β.	113	ἐπί . . . 635, 1, a. or 3, d.	153	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, a.
—	δέ . . . 768, 2	—	μέν—δέ . . . 764, a.	154	οὐν . . . 737, 5
—	ἐπετοξάζοντο . . . 401, 3, 4	—	ἔβαν . . . 279, 1	—	ἐπί . . . 634, 1, a.
80	λοῖσιν . . . 608	114	τεύχεα . . . 545, 3, 583, 67	155	ἔτεα . . . 566, 1
—	τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3	—	ἐξεδόντο . . . 362, 2, 1	156	ἐστίν omitted . . . 376
81	δ . . . 444, 4	—	κατέθεντο . . . 362, 2, 1	157	ἀμφί . . . 631, II. 3, a.
—	μακρόν . . . 548, f., 566, 1	—	ἐπί . . . 633, 1	—	χρόνον . . . 577
—	ἔδωκεν . . . 401, 3, 4	115	ἀλλήλων . . . 526	—	ἀλγέα . . . 548, c., 552
82	τοχέσθε . . . 362, 2, 3	116	ἐπεμπε with inf. . . 669, 2	—	πᾶσιν inf. after νέμεσις
—	μή βάλλετε . . . 420, 3, and	119	ἦδ' . . . 777, <i>Ods.</i> 4	—	668, 2
—	<i>Ods.</i> 4, 741, a.	120	ἄρα . . . 787, 3	158	εἰς πᾶτα 579, <i>Ods.</i> 1, 625,
83	στεῖνται . . . 316, 5	—	Ἀγαμέμνονι . . . 601	—	3, c.
—	ἔπος . . . 548, b., 566, 1	121	αὐτε . . . 771	159	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3
84	μάχης . . . 531	—	Ἑλένη . . . 592, 1	—	καί . . . 760
—	ἄνεψ . . . 128, 2	122	γάλον . . . 594, 2	—	τέρ . . . 734, 3
85	μετά . . . 636, 11, a.	124	λαοδίκην . . . 824, 11, 4	160	μηδ' . . . 776, <i>Ods.</i> 2
86	κίελυτε . . . 304, e., 310, 6	—	εὐγατῶν . . . 502, 3	—	ἡμῖν . . . 587
—	μευ μῦθον . . . 487	—	ἔδος . . . 579, 2	—	ῥήμα . . . 548, c., 573
88	κίελεται with acc. and inf.	125	ἦ δέ . . . 655, <i>Ods.</i> 2	—	λίπαιτο opt. 411, 1, 418,
—	674	—	ἰστών . . . 569, 3	—	b.
—	ἀποθέσθαι . . . 362, 2, 1	—	ἔβαινε . . . 401, 4	161	ὥς ἄρα . . . 788, 2, a.
—	ἐπί . . . 634, 2, a.	126	πορφυρέην, ac. ἐσθῆτα =	—	Ἑλένην . . . 566, 3
92	conj. with καί . . . 829, 4	—	ἰστών, 378, b.	—	φωνῇ . . . 608
95	ἄρα . . . 788	—	πολέας . . . 126, <i>Ods.</i> 1	162	τίκος—ἀλθούσα . . . 379, b.
—	ἐγένοντο . . . 401, 3	128	ἔθεν . . . 144, 1, 481	—	ἄμειο . . . 528
—	σιωπῇ . . . 603, 2	—	ὀδ' . . . 639, 1, 2, a.	163	ἔφατα τῇ . . . 805
96	καί . . . 759, 1, Add.	129	ἀρχοῦ . . . 522, <i>Ods.</i> 1	164	μοί . . . 600, 1
—	βοῆν . . . 579, 2	—	πῶδας . . . 579, 2	—	νό . . . 732
97	καί . . . 760	130	ἔργα . . . 548, c., 575	165	οἱ . . . 836, 3
98	θυμόν . . . 558, 2	132	ἐπί . . . 634, 3, b.	—	μοί . . . 641, β.
—	φρονεῖν with inf. . . 664	133	πολέμοιο . . . 498	166	ἄνδρα . . . 548, c., 566, 3
—	aor. inf. . . 405, 4	—	οἱ . . . 444, 2	—	τόνδε . . . 655, 1
—	διακρυφόμεναι 223, <i>Ods.</i> 2	—	δή . . . 720, 2, d.	167	δοτις . . . 877, <i>Ods.</i> 4
—	ἦδ' . . . 719, 4, a. 3	134	ῥαται . . . 197, 4	—	τέ—τε . . . 754, 3
99	πέπασθε 258, 25, 311, <i>Ods.</i>	—	σιγῇ . . . 603, 2	168	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2
—	κατά . . . 552, c.	135	ἀσπίσι . . . 608	—	κεφαλῇ . . . 609
101	ἡμῶν . . . 534	—	παρά (tmesis) . . . 643, 1, a.	—	καί . . . 760, 2
—	δέ . . . 768, 2	—	πέπηνεν . . . 384	169	ὀφθαλμοῖσιν . . . 608
—	ὀπποτέρῳ . . . 588, 2	136	αὐτάρ . . . 771, 4	170	οὐ—οὐδέ . . . 776, b.
—	τέτυκται . . . 826, 1	137	ἐγχείρησι . . . 608	—	βασιλῇ ἀνδρῶν . . . 439, 1
102	demonstr. omitted 817, 4	—	μαχέσσονται . . . 406, 5	171	impft., use of . . . 401, 3
—	τεθναῖν . . . 418, d.	—	περί . . . 632, 1, 2	—	ἀμείβετο constr. of . . . 583
—	διακρυφείτε . . . 274, <i>Ods.</i> 2	138	τῷ . . . 597	172	μοί . . . 600, 1
103	οἴσσετε . . . 413, 1	—	κεκλήρη κε . . . 424, δ.	173	ὥς ὀφείλεν . . . 856, <i>Ods.</i> 2
—	ἄρα . . . 573	139	ἡμερον . . . 548, c., 573	—	μοί . . . 594, 4
—	δέ alone . . . 767, 3, c.	—	θυμῷ . . . 587	174	οὐκ . . . 593, 1
104	γῇ . . . 588, 1	140	ἀνδρός . . . 488, <i>Ods.</i> 1	—	τέ alone . . . 754, 6
—	τε καί . . . 758, 3	141	καλυψάμενη . . . 362, 2, 3	176	ἀλλά . . . 774
105	Πριάμοιο βίην . . . 442, e.	—	ὀδύνησιν . . . 608	—	τά . . . 444, 2
—	ἔφατα τάμην . . . 805, 2	142	tmesis . . . 643, c.	—	γά . . . 735, 3, fin.
106	αὐτός . . . 656, 3, b.	—	δάκρυ . . . 570	—	ἐγένοντο . . . 385, <i>Ods.</i> 2
—	εἰσι omitted . . . 376, e.	143	ἄμα τῇ γε . . . 604, <i>Ods.</i> 2	—	τό . . . 579, 6
107	ὑπερβασίς . . . 607, fin.	146	οἱ ἀμφὶ Πριάμον 631, III.	—	ἐλαίσουσα . . . 696, c.
—	Διός . . . 518, <i>Ods.</i> 3	—	I, c.	177	ἀνέρεαι double acc. . . 583
—	δ' ἰλίσθηται . . . 814, <i>Ods.</i> 3	147	τέ—τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3	179	ἀμφοτέρων . . . 579, 6
108	δέ . . . 768, 3	—	ἔξον . . . 580, 1	180	ἄμω . . . 467, 4
109	μετέτρων (form) . . . 190, 5	149	ἐπί . . . 634, 1, b.	—	αὐτε . . . 771, 2
—	οἷς . . . 605, 2	150	γῆραι . . . 608	—	εἴποι' ἔην γε (= would he
110	ἔκας with conj. . . 805	—	δή . . . 721, 2, c.	—	were yet so) 856, <i>Ods.</i> 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
181	ἡγάσαστο constr. of §. 495, <i>Obs.</i> 4	225	τὸ τρίτον . . . §. 548, 3	286	ἦντιν' εἰκεν §. 677, <i>Obs.</i> 3
183	ἡ βά νυ . . . 732	226	τίς τ' ἄρ' . . . 872, 2, b.	287	ἡ πέληται . . . 827, <i>Obs.</i> 1
— τοί . . . 596, 2		227	Ἀργείων . . . 502, 3	289	gen. abs. . . 541, 697, c.
184	ἦδη . . . 719, 4, a. 4	— κεφαλῇ . . . 579, 1		291	εἰως κε . . . 846, 2
186	λαοὺς . . . 355, <i>Obs.</i> 1	228	γυναικῶν . . . 534, <i>Obs.</i> 2	294	θυμοῦ . . . 529
187	ἐστρατόντων impit. 398, 1	230	ἐνί . . . 622, 1, b.	— μένος . . . 583, 34	
— παρὰ . . . 637, 111. 1, c.		231	ἀμφί . . . 631, 111. 1, c.	295	δεκδέσων . . . 603
188	καὶ γάρ . . . 786, <i>Obs.</i> 8	233	ὅποτε ἴκοιτο . . . 843, 2	296	θεοῖς . . . 589, 1
— μετὰ . . . 636, 11. a.		234	νῦν δέ . . . 719, 1	299	πημήναιαν . . . 831, 4, a.
— ἐλέχθην . . . 401, 4		— Ἀχαιοὺς 545, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 548, c., 575		300	σφί . . . 600, 1
189	ἡματι . . . 606	235	γνοῖην κεν . . . 425, 2, a.	306	ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι . . . 622, 3, a.
— τῷ . . . 444, 3		— τοῖνομα . . . 566, 1		307	Μενελάω . . . 601, 1
190	οὐδέ . . . 776, 7	238	μοί . . . 600, 2	309	δοτί . . . 826, 1
— οἱ . . . 444, 2		239	ἡ—ἡ . . . 875	310	θέτο . . . 362, 2
191	δεύτερον . . . 548, f.	— interchange of dual and plural, 387, <i>Obs.</i>		317	ἀφείη . . . 884, <i>Obs.</i> 6
— Ὀδυσῆα . . . 548, c., 575		242	αἴσχεα 545, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 550, b.	321	ἔθηκε . . . 826, 1
192	τόνδε transposed . . . 898, 2	— μοί . . . 597		322	δόμον . . . 558, 2
— ὅδε repeated . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 4		245	ἀνά . . . 624, 1, b.	326	impit. and aor. . . 401, 4
193	κεφαλῇ . . . 579, 1	246	καρπὸν . . . 580, 1	— κατὰ στίχας . . . 629, 3, h.	
— Ἀγαμέμνωνος . . . 502, 2		— ἀούρης . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4		327	ἔκειτο (number) . . . 393, 2
194	ἔμοισιν . . . 605	249	ἐπέσσω . . . 607	328	δγε . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 3
— ἰδέσθαι . . . 667		250	ὄρσοε form . . . 196, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— ἀμφί . . . 631, 11. 1	
195	οἱ . . . 597	252	καταβῆναι infin. . . 664	— τεύχεα . . . 548, c., 583	
196	στίχας . . . 558, 1	255	τῷ . . . 593	330	περί . . . 632, 11.
197	ὅστε . . . 755, 3	— νικήσαντι aor. part. . . 405		331	ἐπιφυρίους . . . 608
199	Διὸς . . . 483	— ἔποιτό κε . . . 425, b.		337	δεινόν . . . 548, f.
— Διὸς form . . . 113, <i>Obs.</i> 4		257	τένονται . . . 416, <i>Obs.</i> 1	338	καλάμῳ . . . 83, 1
200	δὲ αἶ . . . 771, 2	259	aorists . . . 401, 2	340	ἐπεὶ οὖν . . . 791, 1
201	τράφη (aor. II.) 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— δέ . . . 768, <i>Obs.</i> 2		— ὀμίλου . . . 526	
— πέρ . . . 734, 2, 1		261	ἄρα . . . 788, 2	342	δεινόν . . . 554, d., 548, f.
202	δόλους . . . 548, c., 551, 2	262	οἱ . . . 637, 11. 1	344	dual . . . 387, 1
— τέ—καί . . . 758		— δίφρον . . . 558, 1		345	ἀλλήλοισι . . . 601, 1
203	τήν . . . 612, 2	263	τὰ ἔχον . . . 387, 2	347	κατὰ . . . 629, 1, b.
204	ἡ . . . 731, 1	264	μετὰ . . . 636, 111. 1, a.	349	χαλεπὸν . . . 604, 1
— ἔπος . . . 566, 1		266	ἐστιχόμεντο . . . 401, 4	351	δ . . . 445
205	ἦδη . . . 719, 4, a. 4	268	ἄν . . . 640, <i>Obs.</i>	— ἔοργε . . . 545, 1, 583	
206	σεῦ . . . 486, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— ἀτάρ . . . 771, 4		352	ὅπε . . . 639, 11. c.
208	φύην . . . 548, c., 551, 2	269	κορητῆρι . . . 603	353	τίς . . . 659, 1
— ἐδάην form . . . 265, 9		— οἶνον . . . 572		— ἀνθρώπων . . . 534	
210	στάντων (sc. αὐτῶν) 695, <i>Obs.</i> 1	270	βασιλεῦσι . . . 595	— καί . . . 764	
— ὅμους . . . 579, 1		— ἐπὶ . . . 635, 1, b.		354	δ κεν . . . 445, 829, 1
211	nomin. σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος 708, 1	— ὅσωρ . . . 570		357	διὰ . . . 627, 1, a.
212	μύθους . . . 569, 3	271	ἐρυσσάμενος (middle) 362, 4	359	παρὰ . . . 326, <i>Obs.</i> 1, 637, 111. 1, c.
— πᾶσι . . . 605, 2		— χεῖρεςσι . . . 607		360	δ δέ . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2
213	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2	272	οἱ . . . 597	363	ἀμφί . . . 631, 11. 2, a.
214	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3	— παρὰ . . . 637, 111. 1, c.		365	σεῖο . . . 502, 3
215	οὐ—οὐδέ . . . 776, b.	274	Τρώων . . . 534	— θεῶν . . . 534	
— εἰ καί . . . 861, 2		275	τοῖσιν . . . 580, or 600, 1	— τίσσεσθαι fut. part. . . 406, 5	
— γίνοι . . . 609, 1		— μεγάλα . . . 548, f., 566, 2		366	κακότητος . . . 500
216	ὅτε ἀναΐειεν . . . 843, 2	276	ἴδθηθεν . . . 481, <i>Obs.</i> 2	367	μοί . . . 600, 1
217	ὅται . . . 326, <i>Obs.</i> 1	277	ἥλιος . . . 479, 1	— χεῖρεςσ' (elision) . . . 18, 2	
220	φαίης κεν . . . 425, c.	— ἑτακοῦεις constr. of . . . 487		368	οὐδέ . . . 776, 1, a.
— ἔμμεναι inf. . . 665		278	ὅμεις omitted . . . 817, 4	369	ἐπαΐξας aor. part. . . 401, 2, 705, 6, b. b.
— ἔμμεναι form . . . 198, 1		279	τίνυσθον constr. of . . . 585	— κόρυθος . . . 536	
221	ὅτε δὴ βα . . . 788, 3	— ὅτις . . . 820, b.		370	μετὰ . . . 636, 111. 1, a.
— ἐκ στήθεος . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 1		— ἐπιλοκρον . . . 548, c., 566, 2		371	ὅπε . . . 639, 111. 1, c.
223	οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσσειε 426, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— ὀμόσση . . . 828, 2		372	ὅπε . . . 639, 1, b.
— βροτῶς . . . 29		281	εἰ κεν with conj. 854, <i>Obs.</i>	373	νύ . . . 732
224	γέ . . . 735	282	αὐτός . . . 656, 7	— εἰρυσσέν κε . . . 424, 3, a.	
— ἰδόντες . . . 696		— Ἐλάνην . . . 566		374	ἄρα . . . 788, 1
— εἶδος . . . 548, a., 575		285	infin. . . 671, c.	375	ἴφει . . . 83, 1
		286	τιμῇν . . . 573		



Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
376	ἄμα . . . §. 593, <i>Obs.</i> 2	450	εἰ που . . . §. 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5	97	ἐτιναλντο middle §. 362,
378	ἐπιδηήσας 401, 2, 698, <i>f.</i>	453	φιλότητι . . . 607		4
382	κάδδ' . . . 19, 1	—	γέ . . . 735	122	πόδας . 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2, <i>c.f.</i>
383	κάλουσα . . . 697	—	ἐκεύθανον 398, 3, 858, 1		584, 1
384	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, <i>a.</i>	—	εἰ τις with opt. . . 855	128	ὄφρα γιγνώσκης . 806, 1
—	περὶ . . . 640, 2	454	Ἴσον . . . 548, <i>f.</i>	—	ἡμίν—ἡδὲ . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4
385	ἐανοῦ . . . 536	457	Μενελάου . . . 518, <i>b.</i>	135	μεμαῶς nom. . . 707
387	οἱ . . . 600, 2			*138	conj. . . 828, 4
—	λακεδαίμονι . . . 605			—	aor. and pres. in simile,
388	ἥσκειν . . . 239, 8				402, 3
390	οἰκόνδε . . . 84	*11	παρμέβλωκε form . . 29	161	ὡς ἔγρ . . 868, 4, and 6
391	κείνος ὄγε . . . 655, 1	*23	Διὶ . . . 601	168	εἰ που ἐφεύροι 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5
392	κάλλει 548, <i>Obs.</i> 8, <i>c.f.</i> 555	27	ἰδύματα . . . 555, <i>a.</i>	170	ἦδδα . . . 583
—	οὐδέ . . . 776, <i>Obs.</i> 2	63	tnesis . . . 643, <i>a.</i>	178	ἱρῶν . . . 490
—	φαίης κε . . . 425, <i>c.</i>	95	Τρώεσσι . 600, 1, 605, 2	182	ἀσπίδι . . . 609, 3
393	ἀνδρὶ . . . 601, 1	97	φαιροῖ κεν in apodosis	183	εἰ . . . 877, <i>b.</i>
—	ἀνδρὶ accent . 107, 5, <i>b.</i>		854, <i>b.</i>	185	τάδε . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 549, <i>d.</i>
394	χοροῖο . . . 517	100	Μενελάου . . . 509	*209	αἶσρ . . . 603
—	νέον . . . 548, <i>f.</i>	131	παιδός . . . 531	*212	εἰ δὲ κε νοστήσω 424, <i>b.</i>
395	τῇ . . . 597	145	ἀμφότερον . . . 679, 6	214	omission of ἔν in apo-
396	ὡς οὖν . . . 737	160	τέ . . . 755, 2		dosis, 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6
—	δειρῆν . . . 575	161	tnesis . . . 643, <i>a.</i>	223	διωκόμεν . . . 583
399	ἡπερπεύειν . 545, 1, 583	—	σβν . . . 623, 3, <i>c.</i>	230	ὃν μὲν . . . 479, 5
400	ῆ . . . 873	—	ἀπέντισαν . . . 403, 2	*262	εἴπερ ἔν . . 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1
—	πολλῶν . . . 527	*168	ἀπάτης . . . 490	265	ῆς . . . 822, 1
402	ellipse of ἐστί 376, <i>Obs.</i> 1	189	δ . . . 479, 3	275	dual and plural . 387, 2
403	ὄννεκα . . . 849, 3	209	ἀνδ . . . 624 1	289	αἵματος . . . 540
—	θῆ . . . 724	221	ἀμπετέοντο ind. . 840	291	ρίνα . . . 559
404	οἰκαδε . . . 117, <i>Obs.</i> 4	244	πρόβιοι . . . 522, 2	292	tnesis . . . 643, <i>b.</i>
405	τοῦνεκα . . . 159, <i>Obs.</i> 1	258	ἡμίν—ἡδὲ . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4	303	δ γα . . . 735, 9
406	παρὰ . . . 637, III. 1, <i>c.</i>	259	ὄλον . . . 572	—	opt. without ἔν 832, <i>Obs.</i>
407	πόδεσσιν . . . 603	275	νέφος . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 575	306	καλόνουσιν . . . 583
—	Ὀλύμπου . . . 558, 2	300	conj. after historic tense	311	position of apodosis 856,
408	περὶ . . . 632, III. 3, <i>a.</i>		806, 2		<i>b.</i>
—	ῆ . . . 144	335	Τρώων . . . 510	—	ἔν with opt. . . 425, <i>c.</i>
409	εἰσόκε with fut. 841, <i>Obs.</i> 1	342	μάχης . . . 513	*315	πύργου . . . 545, 1
—	ὄγε . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2	345	κρέα . . . 562	320	τάων . . . 444, 3
410	εἴη κεν . . . 425, <i>c.</i>	357	χωσμένοις . . . 485	*329	μέθεν 583, <i>Obs.</i> 3, 641, <i>b.</i>
412	θυμῷ . . . 605	—	ἀλγύσθαι constr. of 536,		
416	μυτίσσομαι . . . 814, <i>a.</i>		<i>Obs.</i> 3	333	ἄρα . . . 788, 1
—	ἐχθεα . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 551, 1	382	πρὸ ὁδοῦ . . . 619, 1, <i>b.</i>	341	σίτον . . . 562
417	οἶτον . . . 548, <i>b.</i> , 552, <i>b.</i>	384	ἀγγελῆν . . . 558, 1	348	πολέμου . . . 530, 1
419	κατασχόμενη middle 362,	389	πάντα . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 564	358	ἔντους . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 583
	3	*393	dual and plural 388, 3, <i>a.</i>	361	ὀύτασεν . . . 583
420	σγῇ . . . 603, 2	*415	εἰ κεν with conj. . 854, 1	370	ἐν . . . 645, <i>a.</i>
—	δὲ . . . 768, 3	452	dual and plural . 388, 1	387	κέρειν . . . 353, 2
422	ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, <i>a.</i>	463	πόδων . . . 536	*395	ἐν τοῖσι 444, 2, or <i>Obs.</i> 5
—	τράποντο . . . 362, 3	480	βάλο . . . 583	403	nomin. . . 476, <i>Obs.</i>
423	ῥῖα γυναῖκων . . . 444, 4	510	Ἀργείοις . . . 601, 1	*407	δε μάχεται . . . 828, 1
424	τῇ . . . 598	589	ἔν with opt. . . 424, 2, <i>a.</i>	424	position of article 459, 7
425	Ἀλεξάνδρου . . . 526			—	καρρέφουσα form . 19, 1
427	μόφρ . . . 603			433	οἱ . . . 596, 1
428	ὡς ὠφέλες . . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2	2	ἴσα constr. of . . 805, 2	437	—440 δέ—84 . . . 770, 2
—	αὐτόθι . . . 84	*5	ἄστερ' elided . . . 18, 2	442	τέ . . . 594, <i>Obs.</i> 5
429	ἀνδρὶ . . . 611	*6	conj. . . 828, 4	456	οὐκ ἔν interrog. with opt.
430	ῆ μὲν . . . 731, 1	—	ὠκεανοῖο . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>		425, 2, <i>b.</i>
—	γέ . . . 735, 7	10	dual and plural . 388, 1,	465	Ἀχαιοῖς . . . 611
—	Μενελάου . . . 502, 2		and <i>a.</i>	473	λαῶν . . . 529, 2
431	βίρ . . . 609	13	ἀπὸ . . . 646, 5	480	sq. tmesis . 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1
—	τέ—καί—καί 758, <i>Obs.</i> 1	*23	ἀλλά=εἰ μή . . . 773, 4	481	ἔλδεται . . . 498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
433	ἀλλά . . . 774	*31	Ἀρες quantity 39, <i>Obs.</i> 4	—	ὡς κε ellipse of ῆ . 376,
435	πόλεμον . . . 564	*32	οὐκ ἔν . . . 425, <i>b.</i>		<i>Obs.</i> 1
438	μέ—θυμῶν . . . 584, 1	62	νῆας . . . 569, 1	487	ἄλδντε dual . . . 388
439	σὺν . . . 623, 1	63	κακὸν . . . 381	493	Ἐκτορι . . . 584, <i>Obs.</i> 1
449	ἀνδ . . . 624, 1, <i>b.</i>	66	διὰ πρό . . . 640, 3	523	σνηνέμης . . . 523
		*85	μετεῖη . . . 884, <i>Obs.</i> 6		

Line *Iliad* ε.  
 \*524 εἴδῃσι . . . §. 828, 4  
 530 πολλά . . . 548, ε., 583  
 446 ἀνδρῶσιν . . . 605, *Obs.* 4  
 566 tmesis . . . 643, b.  
 567 conj. and opt. . . 809, 2  
 587 ἀμάρθοιο . . . 512, 1  
 592 ἔρα . . . 788, 1  
 \*593 θηϊοτήτος . . . 529, *Obs.* 2  
 597 πεθίοιο . . . 522, 2  
 637 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2  
 651 καὶ μεμαῶτα . . . 697, d.  
 672 υἱόν . . . 548, ε., 583  
 \*682 προσιδόντι . . . 607  
 694 tmesis . . . 643, b.  
 709 λίμην . . . 592, 1  
 \*716 Μενελάω — ἐκπέραντα  
 674  
 741 apposition, 467, cf. 435, a.  
 754 κορυφῇ . . . 605, 1  
 \*757 ἔργα . . . 568, ε., 549, c.  
 758 οἶον . . . 804, 10  
 774 συμβάλλετον . . . 393, 5  
 801 δέμας . . . 579, 2  
 873 τετραπλῆς . . . 375, 4  
 877 change of person 390, 1, e.

*Iliad* ζ.  
 \*9 φάλον . . . 584, 1  
 \*11 ὅσσε . . . 584, 1  
 17 ἀπήρια . . . 583  
 38 πεθίοιο . . . 522, 2  
 50 εἴ κεν . . . 860, 1  
 59 δς . . . 816, 2  
 68 ἐνάρων . . . 510  
 \*79 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, d. or e.  
 81 πρὶν . . . 848, *Obs.* 6  
 87 ἡ nom. . . 671, b.  
 88 ἠνὸν . . . 559  
 107 φόνοιο . . . 517  
 \*108 φάν form . . . 279, 1  
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 222 μέμνημαι constr. of 515, *Obs.*  
 236 χαλκείων . . . 520  
 281 ὅς κε . . . 810, *Obs.* 1  
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 331 πυρός . . . 540, *Obs.*  
 352 ἔρα . . . 787, 2, c. β.  
 355 σὲ φρένας . . . 584, 1  
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 429 ἄταρ . . . 479, 5, cf. 771, 3  
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 450—2 οὐ—οὐτε . . . 775, a.  
 \*453 πέσσειεν κεν . . . 425, a.  
 \*455 ὅτε κεν ἔγρηται . . . 841, 2  
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 463 τοιοῦδε with inf. . . 666  
 466 παιδός . . . 511  
 \*468 ὅψιν . . . 548, *Obs.* 2  
 477 Τρώεσσι . . . 605, 2  
 484 δακρυόεν 548, f., 549, d.  
 488 πεφυγμένον . . . 363, 5  
 508 ποταμοῖο . . . 540, *Obs.*  
 510 πεποιθώς nom. . . 707, b.  
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 50 ὅστις ἄριστος . . . 836, 1  
 \*75 Ἑκτορι . . . 601, 2  
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 155 δῆ . . . 721, 2  
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 163 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 2, β.  
 \*171 δς interrog. 877, *Obs.* 3  
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 182 ἔρα . . . 787, 2, a.  
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 195 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, e.  
 198 ἐλπομαι ἑμὲ . . . 673, 1  
 218 χάριν . . . 592, 1  
 223 ταύρων . . . 538  
 \*231 οἱ ἄκ . . . 425, a., 428, b.  
 \*239 πολεμίζω inf. . . 666  
 248 σχέτο . . . 363, 2  
 \*306 διακρινθέντε nom. 708, 2  
 351 ἔγειν after δώομεν 669, 2  
 304 φέρων . . . 608, *Obs.* 2  
 306 τῷ—δ μὲν—δ δέ 764, 3, b.  
 315 Κροῖωνι . . . 588, 1  
 328 γάρ after vocative 479, 5  
 340 ἔφαρ εἴη after fut. 807, β.  
 342 ἡ ἑρκακοί 807, β., 836, 4  
 359 ἀπὸ σπουδῆς . . . 620, 3, e.  
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Line *Iliad* η.  
 \*415 ὀππότε ἄν ἔλθοι §. 886, *Obs.* 1, cf. 879, *Obs.* 2  
 418 ἀμφοτέρων . . . 579, 6  
 424 ἦν . . . 375, 3  
 440 τάφρον . . . 548, ε., 571  
 449 τεύχος . . . 569, 1  
 451 ἦτοι . . . 731, 2  
 473 χαλκῆ 520, *Obs.* 2, 609, 2  
 481 πρὶν—πρὶν . . . 816, 1

*Iliad* θ.  
 14 ὀπὸ . . . 639, 1, 1  
 48 Γάργαρον . . . 467, *Obs.* 2  
 54 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 2, b.  
 \*84 κακκορυφῇ . . . 19, 1  
 \*99 αὐτός . . . 656, 3, a.  
 108 tmesis . . . 643, 1, c.  
 118 τοῦ . . . 509  
 119 δ δέ . . . 765, 2  
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 140 ἔρεται ind. . . 802, 3, a.  
 154 ἀλλὰ . . . 774, *Obs.* 1  
 \*163 ἀντετέτυξε . . . 642, β.  
 171 σῆμα τιθεῖς = σημαίνων  
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 177 τεύχεα . . . 569, 1  
 183 ὀπὸ . . . 639, 11, 2, b.  
 186—191 dual . . . 388, 1  
 195 θάρηκα . . . 569, 1  
 204 σὺ δέ . . . 768, 3  
 230 ellipse of εἶναι 376, *Obs.* 1  
 231 use of participles 706, 1  
 251 οὐν . . . 791, 1  
 274 μὲν—καὶ 765, 7, *Obs.* 1  
 302 δ δέ . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
 323 ἦτοι . . . 731, 3  
 347 μεγάλα . . . 548, ε., 566, 2  
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 374 μὲν, use of 765, 7, b.  
 \*378 νῦν προφανείσα 549, c., and *Obs.* 1  
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 \*423 ἀλλὰ . . . 874, 4  
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 444 Διός . . . 526  
 455 πληγόντε . . . 388, 3, b.  
 470 ἡοῦς . . . 523  
 529 ρυκτοί . . . 634, 2  
 530 ὀπηροῖοι . . . 714, b.  
 533 εἰ—ἡ . . . 878, c.  
 \*536 οἶον, κείσεται . . . 798

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 4 ἔνεμοι δύο . . . 388, a.  
 — indicative . . . 868, 6  
 15 ὅδωρ . . . 570  
 21 ἀτάτην . . . 548, ε., 551, c.  
 42 ὥστε with inf. 863, *Obs.*  
 51 664, *Obs.*



Line *Iliad* λ.  
797 *ad* *ken* . . . §. 877, *Obs.* 5  
830 *imesis* . . . . . 643, *b.*

*Iliad* μ.  
10—16 *μέν—δέ δέ—δέ* . 770, 2  
23 *κονίσι* . . . . . 355, *i.* *b.*  
25 *δε Ζεύς* . . . . . 373, 2  
26 *δφρα κε* . . . . . 810, *Obs.* 3  
48 moods . . . . . 838, 2  
— constr. of sentence 903, 2  
70 *ἀπό* . . . . . 620, *i.* *b.*  
72 *ἐνικλήξωμεν* . . . . . 359  
104 *διδ* . . . . . 627, *i.* 3, *b.*  
141 *εἰως* . . . . . 816, 3, *e.*  
154 *δρα* . . . . . 788, *i.*  
171 *γέ* . . . . . 735, 3  
174 *οἱ* . . . . . 597, *Obs.* 1  
175 *μάχην* . . . . . 564  
195 *imesis* . . . . . 643, *a.*  
226 *οὗς κεν θηάσουσιν* 827, *a.*  
228 *δε εἰδείη* . . . . . 831, 4, *B.*  
233 *ἀπό* . . . . . 620, 3, *e.*  
239 *εἶτε—εἶτε* . . . . . 878, *d.*  
— *τοίγχε* . . . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
242 *ἀνάσσει* constr. of . 505, *Obs.* 3  
— *θηητοῖσι* . . . . . 605, 3  
243 *infin.* as subject . 663, 2  
245 *εἴτε* . . . . . 861, *Obs.* 2  
246 *infin.* . . . . . 668, 2  
— *δέ* . . . . . 770, *i.* *a.*  
254 *ἦν* . . . . . 512, 2  
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262 *κελεύθου* . . . . . 530, *i.*  
268 *δντια ἴδωεν* . . . . . 831, 3  
294 *ἀσιπτα* . . . . . 569, *i.*  
300 *ἰ* . . . . . 833, 2, *b.*  
318 *οὐ μὲν* . . . . . 728, 3, *b.*  
319 *ἴδουσι* constr. of 537, *Obs.*  
349 *imper.* in *apodosis*, 856, *c.*  
374 *ἐπειγομένοισι* . . . . . 592, *i.*  
390 *λαθόν* . . . . . 693, *Obs.* 4  
400 *ἐμαρτήσαντο* constr. of, 593, *Obs.* 2

403 *δαμείη* . . . . . 367, *Obs.* 2  
406 *ἐνδάλειος* . . . . . 530, *i.*  
421 *ind.* in comparisons 868, 6  
428 *ἡμῶν—δέ* . . . . . 777, *Obs.* 4

*Iliad* ν.  
46 *asyndeton* . . . . . 792, *c.*  
64 *conjunctive* . . . . . 828, 4  
— *πεδίοιο* . . . . . 522, 2  
\*66 *ἔγνων* with *gen.* . . . . 485  
68 *ἐταί* . . . . . 479, 5  
95 *ἔστω* omitted 376, *Obs.* 1  
98 *δαμῆναι* . . . . . 668, 2  
100 *τελευτήσεται* . . . . . 364, 7, *a.*  
114 *inf.* and *acc.* as subject, 676, 2, *c.*  
159 *αὐτοῖο* . . . . . 509  
177 *ῥά* . . . . . 787, 2, *b.*  
180 *conjunctive* . . . . . 828, 4  
220 *τάς* . . . . . 566, 2

Line *Iliad* ν.  
226 *inf.* and *acc.* as subject, §. 676, 2, *c.*  
227 *ἀπό* . . . . . 620, *i.*  
252 *ἀγγελίης* . . . . . 481, *i.*  
257 *κατέβημεν—βαλὼν* 390, *d.*  
269 *φημι ἐμέ* . . . . . 673, *i.*  
287 *tis* supplied . . . . . 373, 6  
297 *μετά* . . . . . 636, *III.* *i.*  
312 *ἀμύνειν* *infin.* . . . . 668  
334 *conj.* in comparisons 842, 4  
335 *ἡματι* . . . . . 606  
340 *ταμείσχροας* *transpos.* 824, *II.* 3  
344 *optative* . . . . . 831, 4, *B.*  
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354 *ἡ μήν—ἀλλά* . 728, 3, *a.*  
361 *οὐτα* . . . . . 306, *a.* 3  
368 *imesis* . . . . . 643, *c.*  
416 *πομπῶν* . . . . . 573  
435 *ὅσας φαεινὰ* . 384, *Obs.* 2  
483 *ἐνάρειν* *infin.* . . . . 666  
492 *μετά* . . . . . 638, *III.* *i.*  
525 *πολέμοιο* . . . . . 531  
547 *ἀνά* . . . . . 624, *i.*  
570 *περί* . . . . . 632, *II.* *i.* *a.*  
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617 *ὅσας αἰματόεντα* 384, *Obs.* 2  
623 *λαβήσασθε* . . . . . 583  
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631 *imesis* . . . . . 643, *b.*  
634 *τῶν—οὐδὲ δύναται* . 833  
660 *τοῦ* . . . . . 490  
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726 *ἀμύχανος* . . . . . 677  
729 *αὐτῶς* . . . . . 656, 3, *a.*  
800 *πρό* . . . . . 640, 2  
820 *πεδίοιο* . . . . . 522, 2

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16 *conj.* in comparisons 842, 4  
21 *διχθάδια* . 548, *e.*, 551, *e.*  
26 *σφι—νυσσομένων* 710, *Obs.*  
\*37 *ἀντῆς* . . . . . 498  
71 *στε* . . . . . 804, 8  
80 *ἀνά* . . . . . 624, 2  
81 *βέλτερον, δε* . . . . . 836, 6  
84 *στρατοῦ* . . . . . 550  
107 *ἐνισποι* . . . . . 831, 4, 7  
108 *ἐμοὶ ἀσμένῳ* . . . . . 599, 3  
121 *θυγατρῶν* . . . . . 533, 3  
130 *θῆν ἦν* . . . . . 375, 3  
134 *ἤρχε* constr. of 505, *Obs.* 3, 605, 3  
141 *δερκομένῳ* . . . . . 712, *Obs.*  
151 *Ἀχαιοῖς—ἐκαστῳ* . 597, *Obs.* 3  
154 *ἐξ* . . . . . 646, *c.*  
181 *ῥάσαστο* . . . . . 583  
201 *γίνεσιν* . . . . . 353, *i.*  
203 *δέχεσθαι* with *gen.* 530, *i.*

Line *Iliad* ξ.  
220 *οὐδέ γε* . . . . . §. 735, *i.*  
266 *Ἡρακλῆος* . . . . . 490  
271 *ὄδω* . . . . . 548, *c.*, 566, 2  
292 *Γάργαραν* . . . . . 467, *Obs.* 2  
294 *ὄς* . . . . . 816, 3, *e.*  
371 *ἀσπίδες δόσαι* . 824, *i.* *i.*  
376 *ῥ* omitted . . . . . 376, *Obs.*  
410 *χερμαδίῳ τᾷ* . . . . . 819, 2, *a.*  
416 *δέ* . . . . . 768, 3  
458 *εὐδαίμονιο* . 542, *II.* *c.* *i.*  
472 *οὐ μὲν* . . . . . 729, 3, *b.*  
488 *Ἀκάμαντος* . . . . . 510  
494 *διδ* . . . . . 627, *i.* *i.*  
498 *σύν* . . . . . 604, *i.* *Obs.* *i.*  
518 *οὐταμένην* . . . . . 364, 5, *a.*

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16 *οὐ μὲν* . . . . . 728, 3, *b.*  
18 *στε* . . . . . 804, 8  
25 *Ἡρακλῆος* . 488, *Obs.* *i.*  
32 *ἴθρ, ἦν* . . . . . 877, *c.*  
41 *μή—πῆμαινε* . . . . . 741, *e.*  
49 *γέ* . . . . . 735, *i.*  
52 *μετά* . . . . . 636, *III.* 3, *b.*  
80 *conj.* . . . . . 842, 4 and 6  
87 *θέμιστι* . . . . . 598  
115 *μοι—λόγτα* . . . . . 675, *b.*  
— *μή νῦν* . . . . . 719, 2  
190 *ἄλα* . . . . . 576, *i.*  
191 *παλλομένων (αὐτῶν)* 695, *Obs.* *i.*  
193 *ἐνὴ* . . . . . 391, *Obs.*  
199 *ἔθεν* . . . . . 487, 4  
203 *μῖν* . . . . . 729, *i.*  
227 *ὅπδειξεν* . . . . . 548, *Obs.* *i.*  
228 *ἐτελέσθη ἄν* . . . . . 849, 2  
229 *ἐν* . . . . . 645, *Obs.* *i.*  
233 *conjunctive* . . . . . 842, 3  
236 *πατρός* . . . . . 487, 4  
248 *δ (= ὅτι) βάλεν* . 802, 7, 817, *Obs.* *i.*  
276 *eis* . . . . . 646, *a.*  
303 *ἔεδνα* . . . . . 569, *i.*  
305 *πληθὺς—ἀπονέοντο* 378, *a.*  
324 *ἀμολγῷ* . . . . . 606  
344 *ὀρυκτῇ* . . . . . 391, *Obs.* *i.*  
368 *θεοῖσι* . . . . . 589, 2  
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382 *ὅπερ* . . . . . 630, *i.* *i.* *a.*  
399 *ἔμπης* with *part.* . 697, *d.*  
491 *ἐγγυαλίῃρ* . . . . . 828, 2  
509 *τοῦδε—ἡ* . . . . . 780, *Obs.* 2  
522 *δαμῆναι* . . . . . 367, *Obs.* 2  
539 *νίκην* . . . . . 548, *c.*, 550, *b.*  
547 *δφρα* . . . . . 816, 3, *e.*  
570 *μάχεσθαι* *infin.* 667, *Obs.* *i.*  
579 *conjunctive* . . . . . 828, 4  
586 *ὄγε* . . . . . 655, 6, *Obs.* 2  
597 *ἐμβάλῃ* . . . . . 809, 2  
600 *ἰδέσθαι* *infin.* . 664, *Obs.* *i.*  
— *ἰδέσθαι* . . . . . 363, 5  
605 *conj.* . . . . . 842, 4, and 6  
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290	μοί . . . . . §. 598
293	μοί . . . . . 594, 2
299	γάμον . . . 548, c., 562
302	πρόφασιν . . . 579, 4
321	σὶ πόθῃ . . . 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6
343	μέμβλετο . . . 29, 1
344	κείνος ὄγε . . . 655, 1
346	ἥκαστος . . . 356, <i>Obs.</i> 2
383	λόφον ἀμφὶ acc. 651, <i>Obs.</i>
402	πολέμου . . . 517
420	θάντων . . 548, c., 566, 1

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8	ἄλσεα . . . 576, 1
41-44	μέν—μέν—δέ 765, 6, <i>Obs.</i>
44	γυῖα . . . 584, 1
87	κελεύεις . . 545, 1, 583
136	ἄρχωσι . . 393, 5, and 8
146	τό (τείχος) . . 569, 1
154	Βουλᾶς . 548, b., 551, b.
172	ἦν πέφνη . . 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5
180	ἀνδείει constr. 505, <i>Obs.</i>
*213	εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . 860, 3, c.
268	χρυσός—δάρα . . 382, 2
229	δάρα . . . 548, a., 573
322	ὁ δέ . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 3
321	τῷ use of . . . 657, 1
335	ὅτε κε with ind. fut. 841, <i>Obs.</i> 1
406	δοτῆα . . . 584, 1
409	γόνοιο . . . 518, 1

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10	ἀμφὶ περί . . . 640, 2
22	ἄλλοι . . . 714, <i>Obs.</i> 2
28	Πατρόκλοιο . 500, <i>Obs.</i> 3
53	δέ . . . 770, 1, b.
75	ἀντί . . . 618, 2, b.
76	ἀκτῆν . . . 548, c., 562
80	λόμην form 273, 4, <i>Obs.</i> 4
95	οὐ . . . 742, 2
—	εἰμὶ ind. . . 849, 2
109	πατρός . . . 483, b.
123	ἀπολιχμήσονται . 545, 1, 583
162	verb suppl. . . 895, 1, c.
191	form of comparison 781, d.
198	ὅς . . . 816, 2
225	Ἐκτορι . . . 601, <i>Obs.</i> 3
249	use of μέν . . . 657, 1
266	ἐναντίβιον 548 b., 556, e.
274	ἐν omitted . . . 426, 1
276	ἄλλα . . . 773, 4
319	ἀπέλαμπε . 373, <i>Obs.</i> 1
324	use of partic. . . 706, 1
353	οἷ . . . 816, 2
355	ἐς ποταμοῦ . . 442, e.
360	τί μοι w. gen. 535, <i>Obs.</i> 2
369	inf. . . . . 664, 1
429	optative . . . 844, b.
442	κακὰ transposed . 824, II. 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
446	ἦτοι . . . . . §. 731, 2
448	σὺν δέ . . . . . 479, 5
451	βήσαντο . . . 545, 1., 583
487	εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . 860, 3, c.
499	ἀλλόχοισι . . . 601, <i>Obs.</i> 3
580	πειρήσαντο . 843, cf. 848, 5, β.
593	ἐπὶ . . . . . 640, 2
600	αὐτῷ . . . . . 601, 1
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23	πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2
33	ὄγε . . . . . 735, 3
73	κείσθαι 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1, and Add.
84	φίλα τέκνον . . . 379, a.
87	ἄλλος—δὲν . . . 819, 1
94	φάρμακα . . . 548, c., 562
104	ἀπασθαλίσιν . 355, 1, a.
109	ἐμοὶ—κατακτείναντα 675, b.
126	ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, e.
170	Ἐκτορος . . . . . 488
198	πρός . . . . . 638, 1, 1, b.
202	πῶς κεν . . . 427, 2, 879
220	κέν in the protasis 860, 1
225	ἐπὶ . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 4, 633, 1
235	form of sentence 752, 1
246	εἰ—ἦ . . . . . 878, c.
247	καί . . . . . 696, <i>Obs.</i> 5
256	δεικνύω . . . . . 583
265	elliptic sentence . . 896
295	asyndeton . . . . . 792, a.
345	γούνων . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6
347	οἶα = ὅτι τοιαῦτα . 804, 10
358	μήριμα . . . . . 353, 1
368	ἐσύλα . . . . . 545, 1, 583
390	αὐτάρ . . . . . 770, 1, a.
391	asyndeton . . . . . 792, b.
414	use of partic. . . 706, 1
450	asyndeton . . . . . 792, a.
471	inf. without ὥς 863, <i>Obs.</i>
—	7, 668, 2
491	δεδάκρονται . . . 364, 5, e.
505	ἐν with conj. . . . 423, f.
514	ἀλλὰ = εἰμή . . . 773, 4

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8	αὐτοῖς . . . . . 604, 1
43	δοτῆς . . . . . 816, 6
47	καβίην . . . . . 584, 1
49	νέρι . . . . . 734, 2, 1
80	καὶ δέ . . . . . 769, 2
116	πολλά . . . . . 548, e., 558, 1
122	πεδίοιο . . . . . 498
131	ἐν . . . . . 645, a.
157	τείσσονται . . . 378, a.
160	κῆδεος . . . . . 518, a.
176	μήδετο . . . . . 545, 1, 583
201	εἰλαπίσσην . 548, b., 562
206	ἐκατόμβας . . . 560, 3
214	ἀμύνειν . . . . . 669
245	τύμβων . . . 548, c. 569, 1
246	τοῖον attracted 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2
247	ἐμείο . . . . . 502, 3

Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
283	dual . . . . . §. 387, 2
300	δρόμου . . . . . 536
307	ἐδίδαξαν . . . 545, 1, 583
315	τοί . . . . . 736, 1
318	δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.
345	ὅς κε . . . 829, 831, <i>Obs.</i> 1
353	asyndeton . . . . . 792, g.
380	θέρμετο number of 393, 6
393	δοδὺ . . . . . 526
410	καὶ μήν . . . . . 728, 3, c.
441	ἀλλ' οὐ μὲν οὐδέ 728, 3, b.
445	καυδόντα . . . 391, <i>Obs.</i> 1
454	τόσον . . . . . 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2
478	ἐκδέρκεται . . . 386, 1
485	τρίσποδες . . . 519, 2
498	οἷ—οἷ τε . . . . . 816, 2
529	ἐρωήν . . . . . 548, c. 578
545	nom. . . . . 708, 1
579	εἰ δ' ὄγε . . . . . 860, 4
580	ἐπιπλήττων construction of, 589, <i>Obs.</i> 2
584	ἱκτων . . . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 9
649	ἦς attracted . . 822, 1, cf. <i>Obs.</i> 8
654	asyndeton . . . . . 792, c.
670	οὐδ' ἄρα . . . 787, 2, c. β.
709	ἐν . . . . . 640, 3, <i>Obs.</i>
733	τρίτων . . . . . 548, c., 563
741	μέτρα . . . . . 576, 1
764	πάρος . . . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 8
799	κατὰ adverbial 640, 2, cf. 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1
854	ἦς . . . . . 509
857	δρυσος . . . . . 514
879	σὺν adverbial . . 640, 2

<i>Iliad</i> ω.	
19	ἀπέχειν with dat. . . 596
25	οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 1, a.
48	κλαύσας part. . . 688
52	comparative . . . 784
54	γαῖαν . . . . . 583
76	δάρων . . . . . 512, 1
107	δή . . . . . 720, 2
167	πολλές transpos. 824, II. 3, a.
191	θάλαμον . . . 548, c., 569, 1
227	ἐπὶν εἶην . . . 844, <i>Obs.</i> 1
235	ἐξέστην . . . 548, 5, 558, 1
256	δέ . . . . . 770, 1, a.
263	opt. with ἐν, . . . 425, 2, b.
264	δοδοῖο . . . . . 522, 2
296	οὐ . . . . . 744, <i>Obs.</i>
305	δέχεσθαι with gen. 530, 1
306	ἔρκει . . . . . 605, 1
335	ἐκλυσες . . . 596, 4, 487, 3
357	γούνων . . . . . 536
367	ἐν εἶη . . . . . 427, 3
369	γάρων with infin. . . 666
390	ἐμείο . . . . . 493
416	ἦ μέν—οὐδέ 729, 3, a.
420	ἔλκεα . . . . . 545, 3, 583
426	εἴπωτ' ἐπὶν γε 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
434	δῶρα . . . . . 574
460	ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2



Line	<i>Iliad</i> τ.
290 μοί . . . . .	\$. 598
293 μοί . . . . .	\$. 594, 2
299 γάμον . . . . .	548, c., 562
302 πρόσφαιιν . . . . .	579, 4
321 σὺ ποτὶ . . . . .	652, Obs. 6
343 μέμβλετο . . . . .	29, 1
344 κείνος ὄγε . . . . .	655, 1
346 ἀπαστος . . . . .	356, Obs. 2
383 λόφον ἀμφι acc. 651, Obs.	
402 πολέμου . . . . .	517
420 θάνατον . . . . .	548, c., 566, 1

*Iliad* υ.

8 ἄλσεα . . . . .	576, 1
41-44 μέν—μέν—δέ	765, 6, Obs.
44 γυία . . . . .	584, 1
87 κελεύεις . . . . .	545, 1, 583
136 ἀρχοσι . . . . .	393, 5, and 8
146 τό (τοῖχος) . . . . .	569, 1
154 Βουλὰς . . . . .	548, b., 551, b.
172 ἦν πέφνη . . . . .	877, Obs. 5
180 ἀνέξειν constr.	505, Obs. 3
*213 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . . . .	860, 3, c.
268 χρυσός—δῶρα . . . . .	382, 2
229 δῶρα . . . . .	548, a., 573
322 δ δέ . . . . .	655, Obs. 3
321 τῷ use of . . . . .	657, 1
335 ὅτε κε with ind. fut.	841, Obs. 1
406 δστέα . . . . .	584, 1
409 γόνουοι . . . . .	518, 1

*Iliad* φ.

10 ἀμφι περί . . . . .	640, 2
22 ἄλλοι . . . . .	714, Obs. 2
28 Πατρόελοιο . . . . .	500, Obs. 3
53 δέ . . . . .	770, 1, b.
75 ἀντί . . . . .	618, 2, b.
76 ἀκτὴν . . . . .	548, c., 562
80 λύμην form 273, 4, Obs. 4	
95 οὐ . . . . .	742, 2
— εἰμί ind. . . . .	849, 2
109 πατρός . . . . .	483, b.
123 ἀπολιχμήσονται . . . . .	545, 1, 583
162 verb suppl. . . . .	895, 1, c.
191 form of comparison	781, d.
198 δς . . . . .	816, 2
225 Ἔκτορος . . . . .	601, Obs. 3
249 use of μέν . . . . .	657, 1
266 ἐναντιβίου 548 b., 556, e.	
274 ἄν omitted . . . . .	426, 1
276 ἄλλὰ . . . . .	773, 4
319 ἀπέλαμπε . . . . .	373, Obs. 1
324 use of partic. . . . .	706, 1
353 οἷ . . . . .	816, 2
355 ἰς ποταμοῦ . . . . .	442, e.
360 τί μοι w. gen. 535, Obs. 2	
369 inf. . . . .	664, 1
429 optative . . . . .	844, b.
442 κακὰ transposed . . . . .	824, II. 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
446 ἦτοι . . . . .	\$. 731, 2
448 σὺ δέ . . . . .	479, 5
451 βήσατο . . . . .	545, 1., 583
487 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . . . .	860, 3, c.
499 ἀλόχοισι . . . . .	601, Obs. 3
580 πειρήσαιο . . . . .	843, cf. 848, 5, β.
593 ἀπό . . . . .	640, 2
600 αὐτῷ . . . . .	601, 1
609 ind. and opt. . . . .	888

*Iliad* χ.

23 πεδίοιο . . . . .	522, 2
33 ὄγε . . . . .	735, 3
73 κείσθαι 667, Obs. 1, and Add.	
84 φίλε τέκνον . . . . .	379, a.
87 θάλος—δν . . . . .	819, 1
94 φάρμακα . . . . .	548, c., 562
104 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν . . . . .	355, 1, a.
109 ἐμοί—κατακτείναντα 675, b.	
126 ἀπό . . . . .	620, 3, e.
170 Ἔκτορος . . . . .	488
198 πρὸς . . . . .	638, 1, 1, b.
202 πῶς κεν . . . . .	427, 2, 879
220 κεν in the protasis . . . . .	860, 1
225 ἐπὶ . . . . .	536, Obs. 4, 633, 1
235 form of sentence . . . . .	752, 1
246 εἰ—ἦ . . . . .	878, c.
247 καί . . . . .	696, Obs. 5
256 ἀσικιῶ . . . . .	583
265 elliptic sentence . . . . .	896
295 asyndeton . . . . .	792, a.
345 γούνοιν . . . . .	536, Obs. 6
347 οἶα=ὅτι τοιαῦτα . . . . .	804, 10
358 μῆριμα . . . . .	353, 1
368 ἐρύλα . . . . .	545, 1, 583
390 αὐτάρ . . . . .	770, 1, a.
391 asyndeton . . . . .	792, b.
414 use of partic. . . . .	706, 1
450 asyndeton . . . . .	792, a.
471 inf. without ὥς . . . . .	863, Obs. 7, 668, 2
491 δεδάκρονται . . . . .	364, 5, e.
505 ἄν with conj. . . . .	423, f.
514 ἀλλὰ=εἰμή . . . . .	773, 4

*Iliad* ψ.

8 αὐτοῖς . . . . .	604, 1
43 δστις . . . . .	816, 6
47 κρδίην . . . . .	584, 1
49 πέρ . . . . .	734, 2, 1
80 καὶ δέ . . . . .	769, 2
116 πολλὰ . . . . .	548, e., 558, 1
122 πεδίοιο . . . . .	498
131 ἐν . . . . .	645, a.
157 πείσονται . . . . .	378, a.
160 κήδεος . . . . .	518, a.
170 μῆδετο . . . . .	545, 1, 583
201 εἰλαπίνην . . . . .	548, b., 562
206 ἐκατόμβας . . . . .	560, 3
214 ἀμμένας . . . . .	669
245 τύμβον . . . . .	548, c. 569, 1
246 τοῖον attracted 823, Obs. 2	
247 ἐμείοι . . . . .	502, 3

Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
283 dual . . . . .	\$. 387, 2
300 δρόμον . . . . .	536
307 ἐδίδαξαν . . . . .	545, 1, 583
315 τοί . . . . .	736, 1
318 δέ . . . . .	770, 1, a.
345 δς κε . . . . .	829, 831, Obs. 1
353 asyndeton . . . . .	792, g.
380 θερμετο number of 393, 6	
393 δδοῦ . . . . .	526
410 καὶ μήν . . . . .	728, 3, c.
441 ἀλλ' οὐ μὲν οὐδέ 728, 3, b.	
445 καυμόντα . . . . .	391, Obs. 1
454 τόσον . . . . .	823, Obs. 2
478 ἐκέρκεται . . . . .	386, 1
485 τρίποδος . . . . .	519, 2
498 οἷ—οἷ τε . . . . .	816, 2
529 ἐρῶν . . . . .	548, c. 578
545 nom. . . . .	708, 1
579 εἰ δ' ἔγε . . . . .	806, 4
580 ἐπιπλήττω construction	of 589, Obs. 2
584 ἴππων . . . . .	536, Obs. 9
649 ἦς attracted . . . . .	822, 1, cf. Obs. 8
654 asyndeton . . . . .	792, c.
670 οὐδ' ἄρα . . . . .	787, 2, c. β.
709 ἔν . . . . .	640, 3, Obs.
733 τρίτον . . . . .	548, c., 563
741 μέτρα . . . . .	576, 1
764 πάρος . . . . .	848, Obs. 8
799 κατὰ adverbial 640, 2, cf. 643, Obs. 1	
854 ἦς . . . . .	509
857 ὄρνιθος . . . . .	514
879 σύν adverbial . . . . .	640, 2

*Iliad* ω.

19 ἀπέχειν with dat. . . . .	596
25 οὐδέ . . . . .	776, 1, a.
48 κλαύσας part. . . . .	688
52 comparative . . . . .	784
54 γαῖαν . . . . .	583
76 δάρων . . . . .	512, 1
107 δή . . . . .	720, 2
167 πολλές transpos. 824, II. 3, a.	
191 θάλαμον . . . . .	548, c., 569, 1
227 ἐπὶν εἶπν . . . . .	844, Obs. 1
235 ἐξέστην . . . . .	548, 5, 558, 1
256 δέ . . . . .	770, 1, a.
263 opt. with ἔν . . . . .	425, 2, b.
264 ὁδοῖο . . . . .	522, 2
296 οὐ . . . . .	744, Obs. 1
305 δέχεσθαι with gen. 530, 1	
306 ἔρκει . . . . .	605, 1
335 ἔκλυες . . . . .	596, 4, 487, 3
357 γούνοιν . . . . .	536
367 ἄν εἴη . . . . .	427, 3
369 γέρον with infin. . . . .	666
390 ἐμείοι . . . . .	493
416 ἦ μὲν—οὐδέ 729, 3, a.	
420 ἔλκεα . . . . .	545, 3, 583
426 εἶπον' ἔην γε 856, Obs. 2	
434 δῶρα . . . . .	574
460 ἦτοι . . . . .	731, 2



Line	<i>Iliad</i> α.
466 <i>ἑνὶ</i> . . .	§. 630, I. 2, d.
484 <i>δέ</i> . . .	767, 3, a.
488 <i>καὶ μὲν</i> . . .	729, 3, c.
528 <i>δόσεων</i> supplied . . .	893, d.
602 <i>τε</i> . . .	755, 2
603 <i>τῆπερ</i> . . .	734, 3
605 <i>ἀπὸ</i> . . .	620, 3, e.
608 asyndeton . . .	792, c.
633 <i>ὄρωσιντες</i> part. . .	686
650 <i>δὴ</i> . . .	721, 1
721 <i>δοῖδην</i> . . .	548, c., 566, 4
733 <i>ἐργάζοιο</i> . . .	560, 1, 583
735 <i>ἔλεθρον</i> . . .	580, 2
789 <i>ἥρα</i> . . .	787, 2, a.
802 <i>δαῖτα</i> . . .	548, a., 562

*Odyssey* α.

1 pleonasm . . .	899, 7
4 πολλὰ position of . . .	904
7 <i>ἀτασθαλίῃσιν</i> . . .	355, 1, a.
— <i>αὐτῶν</i> . . .	467, 4
9 <i>τοῖσιν</i> . . .	602, 1
12 <i>τέ—ἡδέ</i> . . .	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4
18 <i>ἀέθλων</i> . . .	530, 1
21 <i>Ὀδυσῆϊ</i> . . .	601, 1
24 <i>Ἰπεριόνοσ</i> . . .	522, 1
28 <i>μύθων</i> . . .	516
29 <i>Αἰγίσθοιο</i> . . .	515
33 <i>αὐτοί</i> . . .	656, 4
40 <i>Ἀτρεΐδαο</i> . . .	500, <i>Obs.</i> 3
41 conjunctive . . .	842, 3
47 <i>ὅτις βέξοι</i> . . .	831, 4, B.
48 <i>ἀμφί</i> . . .	631, 11, 3, a.
49 <i>ἀπὸ</i> . . .	620, 1
52 <i>καί</i> . . .	760, 2
62 <i>νύ</i> . . .	732
64 <i>ἔρκος</i> . . .	584, 1
66 <i>περί</i> . . .	640, 2
69 <i>Κυκλαπῶσ</i> . . .	490
— <i>ὀφθαλμοῦ</i> . . .	531
70 <i>Πολύφημον</i> transpos. . .	824
71 <i>μὴν</i> . . .	833
— <i>Κυκλάπεςσιν</i> . . .	605, 2
76 <i>οἶθε</i> . . .	655, 1
82 <i>εἰ μὲν δὴ</i> . . .	729, 3, g.
— <i>τοῦτο</i> . . .	657, 2, a.
97 asyndeton . . .	792, m.
105 <i>ζείνῃ</i> . . .	594, 2
109 <i>κῆρυκες οἱ μὲν—οἱ δὲ</i> . . .	478
117 <i>κτῆμασιν</i> . . .	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3
125 <i>ἦ</i> . . .	657, 1
132 <i>ἄλλων</i> . . .	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2
138 <i>νίσσασθαι</i> . . .	669, 2
158 <i>ὅττι κεν εἴπω</i> . . .	829, 3
159 <i>μέλει</i> constr. . .	496, <i>Obs.</i> 2
— <i>ταῦτα</i> . . .	657, 2
162 change of constr. . .	705, 5
164 <i>πόδας</i> . . .	579, 2
— <i>comparatives</i> . . .	782, f.
165 <i>χρυσοῖο</i> . . .	539, 2
166 <i>μόρον</i> . . .	548, b., 552, b.
167 <i>εἴπερ</i> . . .	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2
170 <i>πόθεν ἀνδρῶν</i> . . .	527
175 <i>ἦ—ἦ</i> . . .	878, a.

*Odyssey* α.

176 <i>δᾶ</i> . . .	§. 559
181 <i>νιός</i> . . .	672, 4
— <i>Ταφλοῖσιω</i> 605, 3, cf. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3	
182 <i>ᾄδε</i> . . .	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5
184 <i>μετὰ</i> . . .	636, 111, 3, a.
185 <i>ἦδε</i> . . .	655, 1
192 <i>εὐτ' ἂν</i> with conj. . .	842, 1
195 <i>κελεύθου</i> . . .	531
200 <i>ἐν</i> . . .	645, a.
204 <i>εἰ</i> with conj. . .	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1
208 <i>ἄμματα</i> . . .	545, 5, cf. 579, 1
216 <i>γόνον</i> . . .	353, 1
226 <i>τάδε</i> . . .	655, 3
— <i>ἦ</i> omitted . . .	875, <i>Obs.</i> 1
229 <i>γέ</i> . . .	735, 5
231 <i>ἐπεὶ</i> . . .	479, 5
262 <i>χρίσθαι</i> . . .	362, 4
268 <i>ἦ κεν</i> . . .	879, <i>Obs.</i> 2
271 <i>μύθων</i> . . .	496
273 <i>μύθον</i> . . .	548, c., 566 1
275 <i>μητέρα</i> . . .	581, 1
286 <i>δς</i> demonstr. . .	816, 2
291 <i>χεῦαι</i> . . .	671, a.
301 <i>σὺ φίλος</i> . . .	479
309 <i>δοῖο</i> . . .	510
315 <i>δοῖο</i> . . .	498
316 <i>κέ</i> . . .	827, <i>Obs.</i> 2
321 <i>πατρός</i> . . .	515
330 <i>κατεβήσατο</i> meaning of, . . .	557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 558
— <i>κλίμακα</i> . . .	558, 1
343 <i>ποθέω</i> with acc. . .	498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
346 <i>φθονέω</i> with acc. and inf. . .	674
347 <i>νύ</i> . . .	732
349 <i>ῥῆμα ἐθέλῃσιν</i> . . .	868, 3
352 <i>ἦτις ἀμφιπέληται</i> . . .	828, 2
358 <i>μελήσει</i> . . .	497, <i>Obs.</i> 2
363 <i>ἔρρα βάλε</i> . . .	840
369 <i>δαινύμενοι</i> part. . .	686
— <i>μηδέ</i> . . .	776, 1, a.
370 <i>ἀκούμεν</i> . . .	663, 3
371 <i>αὐτῇν</i> . . .	579, 2
379 <i>αἶ κε</i> . . .	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5
390 <i>γεν. abs.</i> . . .	697, b.
— <i>γέ</i> . . .	735, <i>Obs.</i> 1
392 infin. as subj. . .	663, 1, a.
402 <i>θάμασιν</i> . . .	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3, cf. 605, 3
— <i>οἶον</i> . . .	654, 2, c.
403 <i>ἀπορραῖσει</i> . . .	545, 1, 583
408 <i>πατρός</i> . . .	486, <i>Obs.</i> 2
409 <i>χρεῖος</i> 548, c., 481, <i>Obs.</i> , . . .	498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
— <i>αὐτου</i> . . .	467, 4
— <i>τόδε</i> . . .	655, 1
415 <i>θεοπροπίης</i> . . .	496
— <i>ἦτινα ἐξερέηται</i> . . .	828, 3
422 middle verb . . .	362, 3
— <i>μένον</i> with inf. . .	664, <i>Obs.</i> 1
424 <i>ἔβαν ἕκαστος</i> . . .	478
439 <i>χίτωνα</i> . . .	569, 1

*Odyssey* β.

31 <i>ὅτε κύβοιτο</i> . . .	§. 844, a.
46 <i>δοῖδ</i> . . .	579, 6
53 <i>ὅς δὲ ἐεδρόσασατο</i> . . .	810, 1
54 change of constr. . .	833, 2
62 <i>ἦ τε</i> . . .	755, 2
68 <i>Ζηνός</i> . . .	536, <i>Obs.</i> 5
72 <i>ἔρεξε</i> . . .	545, 1, 583
94 <i>ιστόν</i> . . .	548, b., 569, 3
99 <i>εἰς ἑτε</i> . . .	644
105 <i>ἐπὴν παραβέητο</i> . . .	844, <i>Obs.</i>
114 <i>δς</i> omitted . . .	833
124 <i>δντινα</i> . . .	816, 5
131 <i>ἄλλοθι γαίης</i> . . .	527
132 <i>γέ</i> . . .	735, 3
135 <i>Ἐρινύς</i> . . .	566, 2
148—50 <i>μέτ' ἄρα</i> . . .	788, 3
192 <i>θαῖν</i> . . .	548, c., 573
194 <i>ἐν</i> . . .	622, 1, b.
205 <i>γάμον</i> . . .	583, 56
210 <i>λίσσονται</i> . . .	583
222 <i>σῆμα</i> . . .	548, c., 571
235 <i>μεγαίρω</i> with acc. and inf. . .	674
a. 261 <i>ἄλός</i> . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>
272 infin. after <i>οἶος</i> . . .	666
275 <i>ἂ μενοῦνός</i> 548, c., 551, c.	
280 <i>ἔργα</i> . . .	548, 3, 560, 2
284 agreement of <i>δς</i> . . .	821, 2
308 <i>μετὰ</i> . . .	636, 111, 1, a.
310 <i>Ἀντίνοε—ὁμῶν</i> . . .	390, β.
320 <i>νύ</i> . . .	732
327 <i>δ γε</i> . . .	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 3
337 <i>κατεβήσατο</i> 557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. . .	559
376 <i>ὡς ἂν λάτῃ</i> . . .	810, 2
387 <i>ἦτε</i> . . .	583
416 <i>ἄνα</i> in compos. . .	624, <i>Obs.</i>
— <i>tnesis</i> . . .	643, b.
431 <i>οἶνοιο</i> . . .	539, 2

*Odyssey* γ.

5 <i>λεπὰ</i> . . .	548, 3, 560, 3
15 conjunctive . . .	806, 1
49 <i>ἐμολ</i> . . .	594, <i>Obs.</i> 2
55 <i>μεγέλης ἡμῖν</i> with inf. . .	674
71 <i>κίλευθα</i> . . .	558, 1
72, 106 <i>κατά</i> . . .	629, 3, d.
127 <i>ἐβάζομεν</i> . . .	583
140 <i>μύθον</i> . . .	566, 1
143 <i>οὐδέ</i> . . .	776, 1, a.
162 <i>νέας</i> . . .	509
206 <i>ὀπερβασίης</i> . . .	500
214 <i>γέ</i> . . .	735, 3
— <i>ἦ—ἦ</i> . . .	878, a.
220 <i>ἀλγεα</i> . . .	552, b.
227 <i>ἔμοιγε ἐλαπομένη</i> . . .	599, 3
236 <i>πέρ</i> . . .	734, 2, 2
243 <i>ἔρεσθαι</i> . . .	583
251 <i>Ἄργεος</i> . . .	522, 1
283 <i>ἐκαίνοντο</i> with inf. . .	667, <i>Obs.</i> 1
284 <i>κατέσχετο</i> . . .	365, 2
351 <i>μὲν—καί</i> . . .	765, 7, a.
393 <i>κηπήτρα</i> . . .	548, c., 572
408 <i>ἀλείφατος</i> . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>

Line	<i>Odyssey γ.</i>
413 τέ use of . . .	§. 758, <i>Ods. I</i>
419 ἦτοι . . .	731, 5
421 ἐπὶ . . .	635, 3, a.
445 κατάρχεσθαι . . .	constr. of, 516, <i>Ods.</i>
470-4 δέ use of . . .	770, 2
496 ὀδόν . . .	560, 2

<i>Odyssey δ.</i>	
6 tmesis . . .	643, a.
11 Μεγαπένθος transp. . .	824, II, 3, b.

19 μολεῖς . . .	516
31 οὐ μὲν use of . . .	729, 3, b.
33 ξευρία . . .	548, 3, 562
51 ἐς . . .	646, a.
76 ἀγορεύοντος . . .	485
104 πάντων . . .	488
110 ἥ omitted . . .	878, <i>Ods. I</i>
114 asyndeton . . .	706, 2
170 ἀέλθους . . .	548, c., 563
174 δώματα . . .	569, 1
190 μὲν—καὶ . . .	765, 7, <i>Ods. I</i>
238 ἦτοι . . .	731, 4
247 αὐτόν . . .	656, 1
292 ἄλγιον (τοῦτο) . . .	655, <i>Ods. I</i>
347 εἰρωτῆς . . .	583
363 νό . . .	732
371 τῶσιν attracted, . . .	823, <i>Ods. I</i>

380 κελεύθου . . .	531
401 εἰμι . . .	397, <i>Ods.</i>
413 ἥ omitted . . .	650, 6
533 ἀεικέα . . .	551, c.
605 asyndeton . . .	792, g.
611 αἰματος . . .	483, b.
636 ἐπὶ . . .	640, 2
685 μή . . .	747, 2
— δειπνήσαν—κατακείρετε, . . .	818, <i>Ods. I</i>

692 ἐχθαίρησι, number of, . . .	390, b.
732 ὀδόν . . .	551, c.
770 γάμον . . .	548, c., 569, 1
777 ἡμῖν . . .	594, 4
790 ὄγε . . .	655, 6, <i>Ods. I</i>
819 ἦπερ . . .	779, <i>Ods. I</i>
821 ἴνα . . .	605, <i>Ods. I</i>
131 εἰ μὲν δὴ . . .	729, 3, g.

<i>Odyssey ε.</i>	
15 δ δέ . . .	655, 6, <i>Ods. I</i>
24 ὅς ἦτοι . . .	731, 5
28 Ἑρμείαν . . .	566, 2, 583
39 ὅς ἂν ἐξήρατο . . .	827, b.
68 περὶ . . .	632, 1, I
97 εἰρωτῆς constr. of . . .	583
130 περὶ . . .	632, 1, I
142 opt. with κέν . . .	832
155 παρ' οὐκ ἐθέλων ἐθέλουσιν, . . .	904, 2, cf. 651, b.
166 opt. with κέν . . .	832
168 ὅς κε ἴκηται . . .	810
177 opt. in apodosis . . .	855, 3, a.
211 θῆν . . .	726, 1

<i>Odyssey ε.</i>	
212 θέμας . . .	§. 579, 2
244 εἰκοσι πάντα . . .	454, <i>Ods. I</i>
245 ἐπὶ . . .	635, 3, c.
260 ἐν . . .	640, 2
293 σὺν . . .	623, 3, b.
300 μή . . .	814, a.
345 γαίης . . .	512, <i>Ods. I</i>
374 asyndeton . . .	706, 2
386 ὥς μυγαίη . . .	846, 3
397 κακότητες . . .	531
473 μή . . .	814, b.

<i>Odyssey ζ.</i>	
9 οἶκος . . .	569, 1
14 νόστον . . .	551, 1, c.
27 αἶψα . . .	656, 1
40 ἀπὸ adverbial . . .	640
57 οὐκ use of . . .	741, <i>Ods. I</i>
84 ἄλλαι . . .	714, <i>Ods. I</i>
86 ἦτοι . . .	731, 2
131 ἐν . . .	640, 2
132 δαίεται . . .	384, <i>Ods. I</i>
140 tmesis . . .	643, b.
142 ἥ—ἦ . . .	878, a.
182 τοῦγε—ἦ δὲ 780, <i>Ods. I</i>	
183 conjunctive . . .	842, 2
193 ἀντιδίσαντα constr. of, . . .	691, <i>Ods. I</i>

200 μή use of . . .	741, d.
201 οὐ—οὐδέ 776, 1, b., 415, 2, 740	
207 ποῶς . . .	638, 1, 2, b.
224 ἐκ . . .	621, 3, 1.
— νίξετο . . .	545, 1, 583
227 ἐλειψεν . . .	583
268 ἀλέγουσι with acc. . .	496, <i>Ods. I</i>
296 δώματα . . .	559
314 ἐλπωρή with inf. . .	668, 2

<i>Odyssey η.</i>	
11 ἀκούειν constr. of . . .	487, 4
54 Ἀρήτη . . .	475, <i>Ods. I</i>
109 δέ . . .	770, 1, a.
110 ἰσθόν . . .	548, d., 569, 3
118 χεῖματος . . .	523
120 ἐπὶ . . .	634, 2, b.
138 ὅτε with opt. . .	843, 2
159 use of infin. . .	676, 2, c.
165 ἅμα . . .	593, <i>Ods.</i>
162 μνησόμεθ' constr. . .	515, <i>Ods.</i>
202 conjunctive . . .	842, 2
216 ἐπὶ . . .	634, 2, c.
220 πάντων . . .	515
237 εἰρήσονται . . .	545, 1, 583
— μὲν alone . . .	766, 2
244 καὶ περ . . .	697, d.
278 κέ in protasis . . .	860, 1
280 ὥς ἐπῆλθον . . .	846, 1
311 αἱ γάρ with infin. . .	671, c.
318 ἐς τῆμος . . .	644

<i>Odyssey θ.</i>	
21 ὅς κεν . . .	810
36 κρινάσθων middle . . .	364, 7, b.

<i>Odyssey θ.</i>	
44 περὶ . . .	§. 640, 2
49 βήτην . . .	388, 1
67 tmesis . . .	646, d.
70 ὅτε with opt. . .	843, 2
123 θέειν . . .	667, <i>Ods. I</i>
153 κελεύετε . . .	583
188 ἀλλήλοισι . . .	601, 1
197 κέθλον . . .	550, b.
221 ἐμέ φημι . . .	673, 1
245 ἐξέτι . . .	644, <i>Ods.</i>
267 ἀμφὶ . . .	631, 1, 2
288 φιλότῃτος . . .	536
307 καὶ οὐκ . . .	776, <i>Ods. I</i>
311 ἄλλος—ἀλλὰ . . .	773, 4
318 εἰσάκε with fut. . .	841, <i>Ods. I</i>
329 τοί . . .	736, 1
345 ὅπως λῶσειεν . . .	664, <i>Ods. I</i>
352 κέν in protasis . . .	860, 1
434 ἀμφὶ . . .	645, b.
445 conjunctive . . .	842, 3
449 αὐτόδιον . . .	548, f., 558, 1
481 διδῶσκειν double acc. . .	583
499 θεοῦ . . .	530, 2
550 κλέων . . .	583
575 ἤμεν—εἰ . . .	777, <i>Ods. I</i>

<i>Odyssey ι.</i>	
16 ὄνομα . . .	548, c., 566, 1
20 καὶ μεῦ for καὶ οὐ . . .	833
28 γεν. after compar. . .	780, b.
— ἦς . . .	654, 2, c.
35 ἐπερ καὶ . . .	861, 2
42 μοῖ . . .	600, 2
49 μὲν—καὶ . . .	765, 7, a.
57 δέ use of . . .	770, 2
82 ἀνέμοισιν . . .	608
84 εἰδρα . . .	548, a., 562
92 οὐδ' ἔρα . . .	788, 3
102 λατοῖο . . .	537
— conj. aft. hist. tense, . . .	806, 2
110 αἰ—καὶ σφιν . . .	833
112 τοῖσιν . . .	597
115 παίδων . . .	505
116 παρέκ . . .	640, 2
118 ἐν adverbial . . .	640, 2
126 opt. with κέ . . .	832
129 οἱ κε ἐκάμοντο . . .	827, b.
132 ἐν . . .	640, 2
139 conjunctive . . .	842, 3
141 ὀπὲ . . .	639, 1, 1, a.
143 ἰδέσθαι . . .	667, <i>Ods. I</i>
146 οὐτίς—οὐτε . . .	775, a.
155 ἴνα constr. of . . .	805, 2
162 κρέα . . .	548, c., 562
164 ἐν . . .	645, <i>Ods. I</i>
177 ἀνὰ in compos. . .	624, <i>Ods. I</i>
184 περὶ . . .	640, 2
196 οἰοῖο . . .	539, <i>Ods. I</i>
205 a-yndeton . . .	792, m.
219 τυρῶν . . .	539, 1
223 τετυγμένα . . .	391, <i>Ods.</i>
233 ὥς ἐπῆλθε . . .	840, 846
256 ἡμῖν—δισάντων . . .	710, <i>Ods.</i>
261 κέλευθα . . .	558, 1
275 Διός . . .	496

Line *Odyssey* ι.

- 277 opt. in apodosis §. 853, *b*.  
 284 πρὸς . . . . . 645, *d*.  
 293 οὐδέ—τε—καί . . . 747, 2  
 294 αἶψά . . . . . 589, 2  
 303 δαεθρον . . . . . 552, *a*.  
 320 μέν . . . . . 729, *Obs.* 2  
 — asyndeton . . . . . 792, *m*.  
 322 ὅσον attracted . . . 823  
 347 verbs of eating, constr. of,  
     537, *Obs.*  
 348 οἶον τόδε . . . 823, *Obs.* 8,  
     881, 4  
 351 σέ . . . . . 559  
 354 ποτόν . . . . . 548, *a*, 562  
 364 εἰρωτᾷς . . . . . 583  
 366 ἔμοργε . . . . . 597  
 377 conj. after hist. tense, 806,  
     2  
 322 conj. in compar. . . 842, 4  
 399 ἦπυν . . . . . 583  
 401 βοῆς . . . . . 485  
 405 μήτις . . . . . 741, *d*, 873, 1  
 408 οὐδέ . . . . . 776, 1, *a*.  
 411 ἔστι with infin. . . . 666  
 453 ποθεῖν with acc. 498, *Obs.*  
     2  
 458 τῷ—θεωομένου 710, *Obs.*  
 462 ἐλθόντες—πρώτος 708, 2  
 491 ἄλα . . . . . 548, *c*, 560, 2  
 529 γέ . . . . . 735, 5

*Odyssey* κ.

- 27 αὐτῶν . . . . . 656, *Obs.* 1  
 101 ἔδοντες constr. of, 537, *Obs.*  
 113 ὅσην attracted . . . 823  
 142 ἡματα . . . . . 577  
 147 πυθόμην constr. of, 487, 3  
 156 νεός . . . . . 526  
 161 νῶτα . . . . . 584, 1  
 204 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 11.  
 214 ἄρα . . . . . 787, 2, *c*.  
 288 κρατός . . . . . 531  
 385 πρὶν . . . . . 848, 6  
 431 ἴμεν infin. . . . . 671, *d*.  
 432 κέν with fut. ind. 827, *a*.  
 460 βράμην . . . . . 548, *b*, 562  
 501 γάρ . . . . . 479, 5  
 505 μελέσθω constr. 496, *Obs.* 2  
 513 ῥέουσι . . . . . 393, 5  
 518 χόρη . . . . . 570  
 531 ἐτάροισιν—βαίραντας, 675,  
     *b*.

*Odyssey* λ.

- 55 μέν . . . . . 729, *Obs.* 2  
 58 ἐφθης ἦ . . . . . 694, *Obs.* 3  
 66 τῶν . . . . . 536, *Obs.* 6  
 73 μήριμα . . . . . 353, 1  
 91 ἔχων gender of . . . 380, 2  
 93 conj. after aorist . . 806, 1  
 138 ἄρα . . . . . 787, 2, *c*.  
 173 πατρός . . . . . 486  
 201 οὗς πόθος . . . . . 652, *Obs.* 6  
 210 φίλας χεῖρας . . . 387, 2  
 262 ἔδος . . . . . 548, *c*, 569, 1

Line *Odyssey* λ.

- 326 ἀνδρός . . . . . §. 520  
 333 ἰσχυρότο . . . . . 362, 2  
 387 δέ . . . . . 770, 1, *b*.  
 413 κτείνονται supp. 895, 2, *a*.  
 427 ἦτις βάληται . . . 828, 2  
 433 (ταύτη) ἦ . . . . . 817, 4  
 446 ἦ μέν . . . . . 729, 3, *a*.  
 455 πιστά . . . . . 383  
 481 σεῖο . . . . . 502, 3  
 484 κρατεῖν constr. of, . 505,  
     *Obs.* 1, 605, 3  
 493 Πηληῖος . . . . . 486  
 502 τῷ—οἱ . . . . . 819, 1  
 509 ὅτε with opt. . . . . 843, *b*.  
 529 ἰκέτευε . . . . . 545, 1, 583  
 530 ἐπιμαίεσθαι constr. of, 511,  
     *Obs.*  
 568 θεμιστεύειν constr. of, 505,  
     *Obs.* 3  
 576 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, *b*.  
 581 καὶ μὴν . . . . . 728, 3, *c*.  
 599 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 1, *a*.  
 601 αὐτός . . . . . 656, 3, *d*.  
 608 ἀμφὶ περὶ . . . . . 640, 2  
 612 μή . . . . . 747, 2

*Odyssey* μ.

- 16 ἄρα . . . . . 788, 3  
 32 παρὰ . . . . . 637, 111. 1, *c*.  
 41 conjunc. . . . . 828, 2  
 43 number of verb . . . 393, 32  
 52 ὅρα καὶ 810, 2, and *Obs.* 2  
 53 αὶ κε with conj. 854, 2, *a*.  
 54 δέ . . . . . 770, 1, *a*.  
 73 δύο σκόπελοι . . . 388, 3, *a*.  
 75 τό . . . . . 381, *Obs.* 2  
 82 Ὀδυσσεῦ—ἰθύνετε 390, 2, *b*.  
 85 δεινόν . . . . . 548, *f*, 566, 3  
 96 αἶ with conj. . . . . 854, *Obs.* 1  
 97 κῆτος, δ . . . . . 819, 2, *a*.  
 134 ὕστερον πρότερον . 904, 4  
 156 ἀλλὰ μέν . . . . . 729, 3, *e*.  
 — ἴνα κε with opt. . . 809, 2,  
     810, and *Obs.* 3  
 161 δῆσατο constr. of . . 583  
 165 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2  
 168 μέν—ἦδε 765, 7, *a*, 777,  
     *Obs.* 4  
 256 use of partic. (asyndeton)  
     706, 1  
 286 ρυκτῶν . . . . . 355, *Obs.* 1  
 335 διὰ . . . . . 627, 1, 1, *b*.  
 341 θάνατοι . . . . . 355, 1, *a*.  
 345 κέ in protasis . . . 860, 1  
 346 κέ with fut. in apod. 855,  
     *Obs.* 9  
 389 ἦκουσα constr. of . 487, 1

*Odyssey* ν.

- 83 κέλευθον . . . . . 548, *c*, 560, 2  
 154 μέν . . . . . 729, 2  
 315 ἔως . . . . . 847, 1  
 320 ὅσιν . . . . . 654, 2, *c*.  
 889 κέ in protasis . . . 860, 1

Line *Odyssey* ν.

- 418 conjunctive . . . . §. 806, 1  
 435 βωγᾶλεα number of, 391, 3

*Odyssey* ξ.

- 62 δε κεν ἐφίλει . . . 827, *b*.  
 127 ἐς . . . . . 625, 1, *a*.  
 160 ἦν μέν . . . . . 729, 3, *a*.  
 174 ελαστον . . . . . 548, *c*, 566, 4  
 222 οὐ position of, 776, *Obs.* 4  
 226 λυγρὰ agreement of, 391, 3  
 230 ἤρεα constr. of . . 505, *Obs.*  
     3, *cf.* 605, 3  
 253 ἀνέμω . . . . . 603, 1  
 259 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2  
 333 ἦ—ἦέ . . . . . 777, 3  
 341 ἐξέδυσαν . . . . . 543, 1, 583  
 349 κατὰ adverbial . . . 640, 2  
 350 ἐφόλκαυον . . . . . 558, 1  
 373 εἰ with conj. . . . 854, *Obs.* 1  
 384 ἐς . . . . . 625, 2, *b*.  
 389 αὐτὸν—σεαυτὸν 656, *Obs.* 1  
 396 ἔσας . . . . . 583  
 433 περὶ . . . . . 640, 2  
 435 ἴαν (μαίραν) . . . . 893, 2  
 443 ξελων . . . . . 534, *Obs.* 2  
 446 ἄργματα . . . . . 548, *c*, 560, 3

*Odyssey* ο.

- 6 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 4  
 8 πατρός . . . . . 496, *Obs.*  
 152 χαῖρε supplied . . . 895, *e*. 2  
 174 χῆρα . . . . . 548, *c*, 576, 2  
 227 Πυλίοισι . . . . . 605, 2  
 236 ἐτίσαστο . . . . . 585  
 241 γυναῖκα . . . . . 583  
 245 φιλεῖ . . . . . 583  
 268 εἴποι' ἔην . . . . . 856, *Obs.* 2  
 384 διεπράθετο . . . . . 365, 2  
 404 ἀλλὰ μέν . . . . . 729, 3, *e*.  
 405 asyndeton . . . . . 792, *m*.  
 455 βλῶτον . . . . . 548, *c*, 576, 2  
 457 δε for ἴνα . . . . . 836, 4  
 487 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 4

*Odyssey* π.

- 19 ἄλγεα . . . . . 548, *c*, 563  
 40 οἱ . . . . . 598  
 204 ἐνθάδε . . . . . 605, *Obs.* 5  
 254 πάντων . . . . . 513  
 264 κρατεῖν constr. 505, *Obs.* 1  
 268 φυλοπίδος . . . . . 526  
 309 ἦτοι . . . . . 731, 2  
 418 καὶ δέ . . . . . 769, 2  
 437 οὐδέ γένηται . . . 415, 2  
 457 εἰματα . . . . . 548, *a*, 583  
 478 οὖν . . . . . 791, 1

*Odyssey* ρ.

- 20 τηλίκος with infin. . 666  
     and *Obs.*  
 23 πυρός . . . . . 540, *Obs.*  
 121 δπτεν ἰκόμην . . . . 886, 3, *d*.  
 218 ὥς . . . . . 626  
 287 κακὰ . . . . . 548, 3, 573  
 308 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, *h*.

Line *Odyssey* ρ.  
321 ἐναίσιμα §. 548, e., 560, 1  
388 περί . . . 632, 1, 2, f.  
416 ἀλλ' ἔριστος . . . 899, 6  
419 οἶκον . . . 548, 3, 576, 1  
460 δι' ἐκ . . . 627, 1, 1  
483 ἔβαλες . . . 583  
540 κεί with fut. ind. . . 855,  
Obs. 9

544 ᾄδε . . . 605, Obs. 5

*Odyssey* σ.  
22 αἵματος . . . 539, 1  
27 μητρίσαιν . . . 583  
130 gen. after compar. 780, b.  
138 ἀνδράθαλα 548, e., 560, 1  
246 γυναικῶν . . . 504  
262 κεί . . . 827, c.  
272 ἀπηύρα constr. of . . . 583  
379 γαστέρα . . . 548, e., 566, 2  
385 δι' ἐκ . . . 627, 1, 1

*Odyssey* τ.  
2 φόνον . . . 551, c.  
46 ἐρήσεται . . . 545, 1, 583  
64 ξύλα . . . 571  
72 ἑλματα . . . 548, a., 583  
86 γέ . . . 735, 6  
115 μετὰλλα . . . 583  
192 τῷ οἰχομένῳ . . . 599, 2  
253 νῦν μὲν δὴ . . . 729, 3, f.  
266 τέκνα . . . 569, 2  
315 εἰποτ' ἦν γε 856, Obs. 2  
329 αὐτός . . . 656, 3, d.  
446 πῦρ . . . 554, b.

*Odyssey* υ.  
100 εἰαίρους . . . 548, e., 562  
100 φήμην . . . 548, a., 566, 1  
101 Διός . . . 518, Obs. 3  
137 σίτου . . . 498  
298 εἰσι omitted . . . 376, d.  
341 γάμον . . . 548, c., 583

*Odyssey* φ.  
70 ἄλλην—ἀλλά . . . 773, 4  
98 ἦτοι . . . 731, 3  
108 Πύλου . . . 522, 1  
142 subject omitted . . . 373, 2  
— χάρου . . . 530, 2  
146 μυχολίπατος . . . 714, a.  
173 οἶον attracted, 823, Obs. 3  
— infin. after οἶον . . . 666  
195 infin. after ποιοί . . . 666  
207 ᾄδε . . . 655, 1  
209 σφαῖν δειδομένοισιν 599, 3  
219 ἦλασε . . . 583  
250 γάμου . . . 488, and Obs. 2  
310 τέ—μηδέ . . . 776, 4  
344 μέν . . . 729, 2  
362 δὴ . . . 723, 2  
395 μή . . . 877, d.  
420 ἐκ . . . 646, 3

*Odyssey* χ.  
86 δ δέ . . . 655, Obs. 2

Line *Odyssey* χ.  
132 ἀνδ . . . §. 624, 1  
154 τῷδε . . . 548, e., 565  
303 θόρῳσι . . . 868, 6  
475 μέν—τέ . . . 765, 7, a.

*Odyssey* ψ.  
24 ὀήσει . . . 545, 1, 583  
37 form of sentence, 752, 1  
78 ἐμθεν . . . 519, 2  
85 ὑπερώια . . . 558, 1  
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30 ὥσπερ attracted, 822, Obs. 8  
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153 ἦτοι . . . 731, 4  
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\*6 ὅπως . . . 805  
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\*15 κἄν . . . 861, Add. 2  
\*20 πάλαι . . . 396, 2  
21 νυκτός . . . 523  
22 περάνας . . . 545, 1, 583  
\*— ἔχει . . . 692  
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— αὐτοῖς . . . 604, 1  
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\*30 πεδία . . . 558, 1  
\*31 pres. and aor. . . 401, 6  
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\*33 ὅτου (ἐστί) . . . 376, d., 483  
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\*49 δὴ . . . 722, 1  
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\*51 ἀπειργῶ . . . 395, 2  
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\*52 χαρᾶς . . . 531  
\*54 βουκόλων . . . 483, Obs. 4  
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55 φόνον . . . 576, 2  
58 ὅτε . . . 816, 3, e., Add.  
\*61 πόνου . . . 517  
\*68 συμφορὰν predic. subat.,  
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\*70 πρόσψιν . . . 575  
71 οὗτος . . . 476, a.  
73 Αἴαντα . . . 566, 3  
75 indic. fut. . . 413, 2  
— δειλῶν . . . 576, 2  
\*— οὐ μή . . . 748, c.  
\*76 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, a.  
\*— μένων . . . 686  
\*78 γέ . . . 735, 8  
79 οὐκουν . . . 784, 1  
\*— γέλας . . . 677, 1  
\*82 ἐξίστην with acc. . . 548,  
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83 ἐξίστηθι suppl. . . 895, d.  
89 οὗτος . . . 655, Obs. 6  
\*90 ἐνυμμάχου . . . 496  
\*93 χάριν . . . 580, 2  
95 πρὸς . . . 638, II. 1, b.  
96 τὸ μή . . . 750, Obs. 2  
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107 interrog. sentence 882, 1  
\*— πρὶν ἂν . . . 848  
109 ἐργάσει . . . 583  
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118 ἰσχύον transposed 898, 2  
123 ὀδοῦνκα constr. of 849, 4  
128 ἔπος . . . 566, 1  
\*130 χειρὶ . . . 609  
136 σὲ πρᾶσσοντα 549, c., and  
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— πρᾶσσοντα part. . . 685  
\*141 νυκτός . . . 523  
143 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.  
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153 καθυβρίζων construct. of,  
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169 ὑποδείσαντες . . . 380, 2  
\*170 εἰ σὺ φανεῖς . . . 855  
\*171 σιγῇ . . . 603, 2  
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Line	<i>Ajax.</i>	Line	<i>Ajax.</i>	Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
*178	ἐλαφροβόλαις §. 603, 1	556	δεῖ σε κ.τ.λ. §. 898, <i>Obs.</i>	966	ἦ after <i>πικρός</i> §. 779, <i>Obs.</i> 3
187	κακὰν position of 904, 1		2, 812, 2		
*190	genitive . . . 534, <i>b.</i>	*568	ἔως with fut. . . 811	*970	θεοῖς . . . 61, 1
*191	μέ . . . 18, 8, 581 <sup>a</sup>	*570	γυροβοσκός . . . 50, 5	991	οὐν . . . 737, 2
196	ἄνα . . . 640, 2	*575	διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, <i>d.</i>	*998	θεοῦ . . . 483
*194	ἄταν . . . 555	*581	πρός . . . 638, 2, <i>b.</i>	1003	ἔμμα τόλμης . . . 435, <i>c.</i>
208	ἀλλαγῆς supplied 893, <i>d.</i>	*587	οἶμ' . . . 18, 8		542, viii. <i>b.</i>
224	ἀνδρός . . . 486, <i>Obs.</i> 2	*588	προδοῦς γενοῦ . . . 375, 4	*1007	μοί—ἀρξάμεντα . . . 675, <i>Obs.</i> 1
230	double dat. . . 611	*600	παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος . . . 798, 2		
243	ῥήματα . . . 566, 2	*601	μηνῶν . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3	*1015	θανόντος . . . 467, 4
244	ζυγόν . . . 556, <i>c.</i>	*614	φρενός . . . 529, 1	*1018	πρὸς οὐδέν . . . 638, 111.
*251	ἀπειλὰς . . . 548, <i>d.</i> , 566, 2	616	χεροῖν . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4	1029	ἰδωρήθη . . . 368, 3
*254	Ἄρη . . . 549, <i>c.</i>	*635	κεῖθων . . . 697, <i>c.</i>	*1038	μή . . . 743, 2
272	ἐν . . . 622, 3, <i>d.</i>	*647	κρύπτεται . . . 364, 6	1039	κεῖνος . . . 655, 6
273	φρονούτες . . . 390, <i>c.</i>	*650	τὰ δεινὰ . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 550	1044	ἄνδρα transposed . . . 824 II. 2, <i>c.</i>
*290	πεῖραν . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 558, 1	655	ὡς ἂν . . . 810, 2	1045	φ . . . 598
310	χερί . . . 611, <i>Obs.</i> 2	*659	γαίας . . . 527	1050	δε (αὐτῷ) 817, <i>Obs.</i> 8, <i>b.</i>
317	οἰμωγῆς . . . 548, <i>a.</i> , 566, 4	667	εἰκεῖν . . . 683, <i>Obs.</i> 2	—	στρατοῦ . . . 505
321	καυκμάτων . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2	671	θέρει . . . 593, 1	*1055	ἔστις . . . 816, 7
326	δῆλος with part. . . 677, 684, <i>Obs.</i> 1	*693	ῥῶτι . . . 607	*1058	τῆνδε τύχην . . . 824, ii. <i>Obs.</i> 3
*335	οἶαν τήνδε . . . 881, 1, 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2	710	νῶν . . . 513		
—	βοήν . . . 566, 3	717	Ἀτρεΐδαις . . . 602, 3	*1062	αὐτόν . . . 581, 1
*367	γέλωτος . . . 489	*725	ῥασσον . . . 380, 3	1071	καίτοι . . . 772, 1
376	αἶμα . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 570	*727	ἀρκέσοι . . . 406, 6	—	πρός . . . 638, 1, 3, <i>b.</i>
377	ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοις . . . 699, <i>Obs.</i> 3	*729	ἔσπε . . . 863, 1	*1077	σῶμα . . . 569, 2
378	ἔως οὐκ ἔχειν 863, <i>Obs.</i> 6	*733	ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2	*1083	ἐξ . . . 621, 3, <i>d.</i>
382	ἄγεις γέλωτα 552, <i>Obs.</i>	742	πρὶν . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 5	1096	ἐπη . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 565
386	ἴνα κακοῦ . . . 527	744	θεοῖσιν . . . 590, 1	1100	τοῦδε . . . 505
389	πῶς ἂν . . . 427, 4	*760	φύσιν . . . 569, 2	1108	κόλαζε . . . 583
390	ἔλλημα . . . 353, 1	—	ἔστις . . . 819, 2, <i>b.</i>	1114	τοῦς μῆδεναις . . . 355, <i>a.</i>
*395	ὡς ἐμοί . . . 599, 4	767	θεοῖς 608, 1, <i>Obs.</i> 3, <i>cf.</i> 611	*1115	ὡς ἂν . . . 847, 3
*400	ἔξιος (εἰμὶ suppl.) 376, <i>c.</i>	770	μῦθον . . . 566, 1	—	γέ . . . 735, 8
403	ποῖ τις φύγῃ . . . 427, 3	*779	αὐτοῦ . . . 542, 2	1116	λόφον . . . 496
*410	inf. . . 679, 1	786	ἐν χρῶ . . . 622, 3, <i>g.</i>	1121	article, posit. of, . . . 459, 1, <i>d.</i>
435	καλλιστεία . . . 553, <i>b.</i>	790	ἦν . . . 549, <i>c.</i>	1126	κτείναντα αὐτ. . . 403, <i>Obs.</i> 3
439	ἀρκέσας constr. of, . . . 596, <i>Obs.</i> 5	*794	ἔσπε . . . 867, 1	1128	τῷδε . . . 600, 2
*445	φρένας . . . 579	*797	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, <i>c.</i>	1131	εἰ οὐκ . . . 744, <i>Obs.</i>
449	δικην . . . 568	*803	τύχης . . . 496	*1132	αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ . . . 654, 2, <i>b.</i>
457	ἔστις . . . 816, 7	807	φωτός . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3	1138	τινὶ . . . 659, 2
*472	γεγάς . . . 684	*812	δε σπεύδῃ . . . 828, 3	*1140	θαπτόν . . . 613, 3
*474	κακοῖσιν . . . 605, 4	*832	γένου' ἂν . . . 832	*1141	τοῦτον transpos. 898, 2
*475	παρ ἡμῶν 637, III. 3, <i>i.</i>	*838	ἐμέ . . . 898, 2	*1143	χειμῶνος . . . 523
*476	τοῦ κατθανεῖν . . . 531, 1	845	οὐρανόν . . . 558, 1	—	τὸ κλεῖν . . . 670
*482	φρενός . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4	869	συνμαθεῖν . . . 669	*1144	φ . . . 605, 2
488	εἴπερ τινός . . . 860, 11	*878	κέλευθον . . . 558, 1, <i>Add.</i>	1149	καταβέσειε . . . 583
*503	οἶας . . . 883, <i>Obs.</i>	—	φαν. <i>is</i> . . . 684	1155	πημανόμενος 681, <i>b.</i>
506	αἰδῆσθαι constr. of, . . . 685, <i>Obs.</i>	*885	λείψων (ἔστι supplied) 376, <i>e.</i> , <i>cf.</i> 375, 4	1162	ἄνδρὸς . . . 485
509	θεοῖς . . . 589, 1	*887	σχέτλια . . . 383	1166	article, posit. of, 459, 3
*519	ἐν σοι . . . 622, 3, <i>c.</i> or <i>h.</i>	*906	position of ἐν . . . 651, <i>a.</i>	*1178	ρίξαν . . . 584, 2
*531	φύβοισι . . . 608, 2	—	— ol . . . 600, 2	*1184	τῷδε . . . 598
534	δαίμονος . . . 518, 4	*910	οἶος . . . 804, 10	1185	τίς ποτε . . . 883, 1
*535	ἐπνευσα . . . 403, 1	*921	μόλοι without ἂν . . . 853 <i>Obs.</i> 2	*1201	ὀμιλεῖν . . . 669, 2
*540	μή οὐ 750, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 1	*925	ἐμελλες . . . 408, <i>Obs.</i> 2	1204	τέρψην . . . 556, <i>c.</i>
*543	λόγου . . . 529, 1	935	ἀριστόχειρ ἀγών . . . 435, <i>Obs.</i>	1222	ἔπος προσεῖποιμεν opt. 808
*548	τὰ πατρώθεν . . . 579, 6	*950	μή . . . 746, 4	1226	ῥήματα . . . 566, 1
550	γένοιω . . . 418, <i>b.</i>	954	θυμὸν ἐφυβρίσει . . . 583	1228	τοί . . . 736, 2
554	ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν . . . 678, <i>c.</i>	*956	ἄχεσιν . . . 605, 4	*1230	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, <i>f.</i>
555	ἔως . . . 841, 5			—	ποδῶν supp. . . 893, <i>e.</i>

Line	<i>Ajazz.</i>	Line	<i>Antigone.</i>	Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
1231	τοῦ μηδέν (ὄντος) §. 456, 3, 895, 1, e.	145	αὐτοῦ . . . §. 654, 2	*424	φθόγγον . . . §. 566, 3
1236	ἀνδρὸς . . . 486	155	ἀλλὰ γὰρ . . . 786, Obs. 4	*425	βλήψη . . . 842, 4
*1241	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, b.	159	μήτιν . . . 551, 1, d.	*427	γούσιω . . . 548, Obs. 8
*1259	ὅς . . . 877, Obs. 3 and 4	*174	κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.	441	σέ . . . 581, 2
*1263	γλώσσαν . . . 551, 2	176	πρὶν ἔν . . . 848, Obs. 2	446	μήκος . . . 579, 7
*1267	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, f.	*178	ὅστις μὴ with ind. 743, 2	*458	ἐμελλον . . . 408, Obs. 2
*1287	ἄλμα . . . 548, d., 556, d.	*188	ἔμαυτῷ . . . 363, 2	*460	part. . . 681, 6
*1305	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, a.	192	τῶνδε . . . 507	*468	κείνοις . . . 607
1315	ἐν ἐμοί . . . 622, 3, a.	195	πάντα . . . 548, e., 564	470	μῶρψ . . . 600, 1
1316	καυρόν . . . 579, 7	*201	αἷματος . . . 537	471	ὄν supplied . . . 682, 3
1319	βοήν . . . 575	*206	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, d. 8.	479	τῶν πέλας . . . 508
1334	μὴ νικησάτω 420, Obs. 5	*208	ἐνδίκων . . . 504	*487	ἡμῶν . . . 597
*1343	εἰ θάνοι . . . 855, 2	*214	ὁπόσοι ζῶμεν . . . 817, Obs. 8, a. a.	490	τάφου . . . 898, 1, β.
*1354	ὁποῖοι . . . 823	*218	τί ἔν . . . 427, 3	*492	φρενῶν . . . 512
1357	ἐχθρῶς . . . 503, Add.	220	ὅς ἐρᾷ . . . 836, 5, a.	505	εἰ μὴ ἐγκλείσοι . . . 406, 6, foot, 855
1358	βροτοῖς . . . 600, 1	228	οἷ . . . 822, Obs. 6	*508	τῶνδε . . . 534
*1369	ὥς ἔν . . . 868, 3	*234	καὶ εἰ . . . 861	*520	ἴσος λαχεῖν . . . 677
1381	ἐταυρῶσαι . . . 583	*235	ἐλπίδος . . . 536	*526	καὶ μὴν . . . 728, c.
1389	Ὀλύμπου . . . 504	*236	ἔν . . . 429, a.	*532	verb supplied . . . 895, d.
1413	μένος . . . 555, c.	*254	δεικνυσί . . . 395, 2	*542	τοβρῶν (ἐστὶ) . . . 376, e.
<i>Antigone.</i>		256	φεύγοντος . . . 483, Obs. 3	*546	μολ . . . 598
*4	δ τι ὁποῖον . . . 824, note	260	ἐλέγχων nom. . . 708, 1	547	σεαυτῆς . . . 518, b.
7	τί τοῦτο . . . 881, 1	261	τελευτάσσα . . . 696, Obs. 1	550	ἀνίς . . . 583
*10	ἐχθρῶν . . . 530, 1	*263	τὸ μὴ (ἐξεργάσθαι) 895, 1, e.	*551	ἐν . . . 622, 3, e.
21	accusatives . . . 581, 4	266	τὸ δρᾶσαι . . . 670	*554	μόρου . . . 514
—	νήν . . . 600, 2	*267	τῷ . . . 682, 2	556	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g., cf. 375, Add.
22	ἔχει . . . 692	268	ἔρευνῶσιν . . . 596, Obs. 2	*560	θανοῦσιν . . . 596, 1
*24	χρησθεῖς <sup>b</sup> . . . 368, 3, b.	278	μὴ (ἐστὶ) . . . 814	*563	ὅς ἔν . . . 829, 3
*25	νεκροῖς . . . 603, 2	*285	ὅστις . . . 816, 7	*568	νυμφεῖα . . . 353, 1
31	τὸν ἀγαθόν 450, Obs. 1	303	ἐξέπραξαν . . . 403, 2	571	νιόει . . . 602, 3
*33	μὴ εἰδῶσιν . . . 12, 1	313	compar. . . 454, Obs. 7, 783, k.	577	μὴ τριβάς . . . 897
*35	παρ' οὐδέν 637, III. 3, f.	*315	ἔν . . . 417	582	κακῶν . . . 529, 1
—	ὅς ἔν . . . 829, 2	318	λύπην . . . 898, 2	*584	οἷς ἔν . . . 817, Obs. 9
38	εἴτε—εἴτε . . . 878, d.	*322	καὶ ταῦτα . . . 697, d.	*589	ἐκιδράμῃ . . . 842, 4
*42	γνώμης . . . 527	*324	δίδαν . . . 548, d., 566, 1	—	πρωταῖς . . . 359, 3
—	ποῦ ποτε . . . 883, 1	327	ἔάν—καὶ μὴ . . . 778, b.	*593	δρῶμαι . . . 303, 6
43	τῆδε . . . 655, 2	*329	οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως 817, Obs. 4	604	opt. without ἔν 426, Obs. 2, 418, e.
*44	ἀπέρρητον . . . 580, 2	*330	ἐλπίδος . . . 526	*620	πρὶν . . . 842, 848
*46	δὴ . . . 722, 1	*334	τοῦτο . . . 381, Obs. 1	632	μελλονύμφου . . . 542, ii. β.
51	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, f.	337	ὁπό . . . 639, II. 1, b.	644	πατρὶ . . . 594, 2
*57	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.	—	πόντου . . . 526	*658	πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.
69	ἔν repeated . . . 432, b.	340	ἔτος εἰς ἔτος 577, Obs. 2, 625, 2, c.	666	ὄν στήσεις . . . 831, 3
—	εἰ θέλοις cond. sent. 855	*350	θνήσκει . . . 505	*667	σμικρά . . . 579, 6
74	comparative . . . 782, e.	356	διδίδεσθαι . . . 362, 8, 583	*675	τροπὰς . . . 548, d.
75	δν . . . 577	*375	ἐς . . . 625, 3, e.	677	ἀμυντὰ . . . 383, 613, 3
79	τὸ δρᾶν . . . 670, 1	*378	οὐκ with inf. 745, Obs. 1	678	verbal adjective . . . 613, 3.
80	τάφον . . . 571	381	θήπου . . . 734	*679	πρὸς . . . 638, iii. 3, d. 8.
*82	ταλαιῆς . . . 489	384	ἐκείνη . . . 655, 8	683	φρένας—διέρτατον . . . 381
85	σόν . . . 640, 2	*388	βροτοῖσιν . . . 605, 2	*688	σοῦ . . . 641, 2, β.
*88	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.	*391	ἀπειλαῖς . . . 607	*691	λόγοις . . . 609, 4
97	μὴ οὐ . . . 750, 2, c., Obs. 3	*392	παρὰ . . . 637, III. 3, m.	*696	ἦτις . . . 816, 7
*102	τῶν προτέρων . . . 502, 3	404	νεκρὸν transp. . . 824, II. Obs. 4	704	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
110	δν . . . 566, 3	*408	δεινὰ . . . 515, 3	705	ἦσθις . . . 576, 1
112	ὀξεία . . . 548, f.	411	ἐκ . . . 646, 5	707	ὅστις—οἱτοί . . . 819, 2, β.
114	χίονος πτέρυγι 542, iii., 435, c.	*414	ἀφειδήσοι 855, Obs. 2, 406, 6	*710	καὶ εἰ . . . 861, 2, and Add.
*121	γένυσιν . . . 603	417	χθονός . . . 530, 1	723	arrangement of words . . . 678, 2
*126	δράκοντι dat. com. <sup>c</sup> 596, Obs. 2			726	διδαξόμεσθα . . . 362, 8
133	νίκην . . . 566, 3			*736	ἄλλω . . . 594, 3

<sup>b</sup> The reading in v. 23 may be λέγουσιν οὐν, making δίκην depend on χρησθεῖς; for δίκην δικαίη, cf. 899, 1.  
<sup>c</sup> The best way of interpreting this passage seems to be, an invincible obstacle (so. to the eagle), in defence of the serpent, taking δράκοντι as dative commodi.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>	Line	<i>Antigone.</i>	Line	<i>Electra.</i>
737	ἦτις . . . §. 816, 6	*1007	ἐν δεινῷ . . . §. 622, 3, g.	108	ἐπὶ . . . §. 634, 3, g.
*738	κρατούντων . . . 518	1106	τὸ δρᾶν . . . 664, 1, 670, 1	*116	τίσασθε constr. of . . . 585
740	ὡς οἶκε ξυμμαχεῖν (συμ- μαχεῖ Vind.) 898, 4.	*1113	μή γ' . . . 814	123	τάκεις οἰμωγῶν . . . 360, 2
*742	πατρὶ . . . 601, Obs. 2	*1123	παρὰ . . . 637, 1	137	ἐξ . . . 647, a.
—	διὰ δίκης . . . 627, 1, 3, b.	1142	ἐπὶ νόστον 536, Obs. 633, 3, g.	*140	ἀνδ' . . . 620, 1, d., or 3, i.
747	αἰσχροῦν . . . 506	—	μολεῖν . . . 671, b.	*144	μοί . . . 600, 2
758	τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον . . . 566, 2	1146	πῦρ . . . 555, c.	*147	φρένας . . . 584
759	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.	1152	σε . . . 359, 5	*155	πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.
*765	ὥς . . . 810, 3	1156	ὅποιον βίαν for βίος ὅποιον 824, II. 1	—	τῶν ἐνδον . . . 502, 3
*766	ἐξ . . . 621, 3, d.	1161	ὡς μοι . . . 599, 4	*163	βήματι . . . 611
*773	ἐνθ' ἂν γ' . . . 838, 2	1171	ἀνδρὶ . . . 596, Obs. 2	*170	τί ἀγγέλλας . . . 442, b.
*779	ἀλλά . . . 774, Obs. 2	1177	αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ 656, 4	*184	παρὰ . . . 638, III. 1, d.
*781	μάχαν . . . 579, 1	—	φόνου . . . 490	*187	ἄτις . . . 816, 7
785	ὑπερπόντιος . . . 714, a.	1184	Παλλάδος . . . 464	*194	νόστοις . . . 603
788	σέ . . . 581, 3	—	double gen. . . 543, 2	*196	σοί . . . 600, 2
*792	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.	*—	εὐγμάτων . . . 542, 2	*200	τίς omitted . . . 373, 6
794	ταράξας . . . 583	*1187	καί . . . 752, 2	*206	χεροῖν . . . 483, Obs. 4
—	enallage of cases . . . 440	*1189	πρὸς . . . 638, ii. 1, c.	*207	πρόδοτον . . . 375, 5
*804	θάλαμον . . . 559	*1194	ἂν . . . 542, 2	*215	τὰ παρόντα . . . 579, 6
*807	ὀδόν . . . 558, 1	*1201	λοβσάντες . . . 583	226	τίνι . . . 608, Obs. 3
*813	ἀκτέν . . . 559	1203	τύμβον . . . 571	231	ἐκ 621, 3, f., 531, Obs. 3
*816	Ἀχέροντι . . . 605	1219	ἐκ δεσπότου 483, Obs. 4, 621, 3, b.	232	θρήνων . . . 529, Obs. 2
*837	λαχεῖν as subject . . . 663	*1221	αὐχένος . . . 536	*241	γούτων . . . 542, 2
*—	ἐστί omitted . . . 376, a.	1229	ἐν τῷ ξυμφορᾶς . . . 422, b.	252	αὐτῆς . . . 467, 4
847	φίλων . . . 529, Obs. 3	1238	παρεῖα . . . 605	*264	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, h.
857	λέγουσα supri. 895, 1, c.	*1253	μή καλύπτει 814, Obs. 2	285	αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν . . . 656, 1
861	Παθδικαῖσιν . . . 605, 2	*1259	ἄταν . . . 565, 548, c.	294	ἔχοντα part. . . 683
878	ἔργου . . . 583	*1261	ἴω with acc. . . 566, 4, 895, b.	307	οὐν . . . 737, 3
*884	εἰ χρεῖη . . . 855, 1	1265	ἀνολβα — βουλευμάτων, 442, b.	313	ἄν omitted . . . 693, Obs. 1
*889	ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, c.	1281	ἢ κακῶν . . . 780, Obs. 2	*315	ὡς ἀπόντος . . . 701
904	φρονοῦσιν . . . 600, 1	1287	λόγον . . . 566, 3	317	κισγιτήτου . . . 486
907	πύον . . . 563	*1291	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, h.	324	δύμον . . . 530, 1
912	ἂν βλάστοι . . . 832, Obs.	*1303	λέχος . . . 548, c.	*325	φύσιν . . . 579, 1
942	οἷα πρὸς οἷον . . . 883, 1	1307	ἄνταϊαν . . . 583, 143	329	φάτω . . . 556, 1
946	κρυπτομένα . . . 380	*—	φαβῶν . . . 359, 3, 611, b.	333	ἄν repeated . . . 432
966	παρὰ . . . 643, 4	*1329	ὅπως μοῖρων . . . 442, c.	340	κρατούντων 487, 4, 613, 3
*971	φινελθαῖς . . . 605	1346	εἰσῆλατο 625, 3, Obs. 7	*343	ἐμὰ . . . 652, Obs. 6
*972	τυφλωθέν . . . 364, 5, a.			344	κείνης . . . 483, Obs. 3
975	ὕπῳ . . . 639, ii. 2, b.			346	φρονοῦσα use of part. 705, 3
*988	ἔρχον . . . 359, 6, Obs. 1			*348	τούτων . . . 542, ii. c. 1
*994	διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, f.			*364	λυτεῖν . . . 669
995	μαρτυρεῖν with part. 684, Obs. 2, b.			*365	ἐξόν . . . 700
*999	εἰς . . . 646			*369	μῆδεν πρὸς ἀργῆν . . . 897
1002	κλάζοντας . . . 380, 2			*373	μύθων . . . 493
*1006	βομοῖσι . . . 605, 1			380	μή with ind. . . 743, 2
*1021	δρυν — βεβῶτες 379, b.			386	πέρ . . . 734, 3
1022	ἀνδροφύρου . . . 435, Obs.			*388	τίνα τόνδε . . . 881, 1
1025	ἐπεὶ without ἂν . . . 841, 5			—	λόγον . . . 548, 3, 566, 1
*1032	λέγοντος . . . 485			390	φρενῶν . . . 527
*1034	ἀνδρός . . . 509			399	τιμωρούμενοι gend. 390, c.
—	μαρτικῆς . . . 529, Obs. 2			—	τιμωρούμενοι constr. 583
*1035	ὅμιν . . . 600, 2			*401	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
—	τῶν . . . 483, Obs. 3			404	ὀδοῦ . . . 527
*1042	οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 4			410	δοκεῖν . . . 662, 5
1046	πτάματα . . . 556, a.			*414	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, b.
*1050	κημάτων . . . 534			*418	ὁμίλων πατρός . . . 442, c.
1056	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, k., Add.			*423	γενέσθαι . . . 889, a.
*1061	μή with part. . . 746, 1			*438	σώζεσθω . . . 385, Obs. 1
*1068	ἀντὶ τῶν ἔων ἂν (?) 822, 2			441	τῷδε . . . 588
				*455	ἐξ . . . 621, 3, d.
*1085	θυμῷ . . . 605, 4			*464	πρὸς . . . 638, iii. 3, d.
1089	γνῶ with inf. 683, Obs. 1			471	πείραν . . . 560, 2
*1095	φρένας . . . 584, 2				

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
478	χρόνου . . . §. 523
480	μοί—κλύουσιν . . . 711, 1
*495	πρό . . . 619, 3, d.
*496	ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2
516	ὡς εἰκας . . . 869, 7
*525	πατήρ . . . 477, 1
*532	ἴσον . . . 442, b., 563
*545	πατρός . . . 518, 3
556	μέ . . . 548, Obs. 3, 360, 2
*564	κατά . . . 629, 3, b.
—	τίνος ποιητής . . . 481
*584	μή τιθῆς . . . 814, b.
585	ἀντί . . . 618, 2
593	πέρ . . . 734, 3, b.
599	βίον . . . 552, b.
613	ἔβρισεν with double acc. 583
614	τηλικούτος . . . 390, Obs.
—	ἀρα οὐ . . . 873, 3
*615	ἄν . . . 429, a.
*617	καί ἐι . . . 861, 2
*618	ποιεῖ . . . 393, 3, 2
626	θράσους . . . 530, 1
*627	ἐντ' ἄν . . . 842, 3
*630	ὅπό . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
*644	νυκτί . . . 606
—	νυκτί accent of . . . 107, 2
*650	βίῃ . . . 548, Obs. 8
*653	τίκτων . . . 491, Obs. 2
—	δῶν . . . 483
*654	μή with ind. . . 743, 2
659	τοὺς ἐκ Διός 483, Obs. 2
*668	ἰδεξάμην . . . 403
671	τὸ ποῖον . . . 872, Obs. 3
*675	ταύτης . . . 485
*698	ἡμέρης . . . 523
*711	ὕπαι . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
*714	κτύπου . . . 539, 1
*720	υπό . . . 639, 111, 1, c.
*725	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.
726	δρόμον . . . 560, 2
*728	ἐξ . . . 621, 3, c.
*741	δρόμους . . . 548, d., 558, 1
*751	οἶα . . . 883, Obs.
*755	ὥστε . . . 863, 2
758	attributive gen. . . 435, c.
*763	κακῶν transpos. 824, 11, 2
*764	δὴ . . . 722, 1
*769	λόγῳ . . . 607
771	ὦν τέκρ . . . 828, 2, 830, 2
*779	φόρους . . . 568
780	ἐξ . . . 621, 2, a.
*784	πρός . . . 483, Obs. 4, fin.
*796	οὐχ ὅπως . . . 762, 3, a.
797	condit. sentence, 856, b.
*806	ὀδόν . . . 548, c., 566, 4
*810	ἐπείδων . . . 824, 11, 2, 534
*815	ἔμοι . . . 601, or 600, 1
*819	βίον . . . 548, d.
*825	εἰ . . . 804, 9
*835	κατά . . . 628, 3, b.
*847	ἀμφί . . . 631, 111, 3, a.
849	δειλαία δειλαίων . . . 139, 3
*850	τοῦδε . . . 542, 2
852	ἀχίων . . . 539, 2

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
858	κοινότητων §. 435, Obs.
861	χαλαροῖς ἀμίλλαις 435
	Obs.
*863	infin. after μόρος 669, 1
*869	τάφου . . . 513
879	ἀλλ' ἤ . . . 874, 4
882	ἐκείνον . . . 700, Obs. 1
*887	μοί . . . 598
893	τάφον . . . 559
896	ἀνθέν . . . 539, 2
—	ἀνθέν transposed 824, 11, 2
900	τόμβου . . . 522, 1
901	πυρᾶς . . . 522, 1
*908	τοῦ . . . 530
920	ἀνοίας . . . 488
*936	ἄτης . . . 526
*955	ὅπως . . . 811
*956	τῆδε . . . 655, 1
960	ἐστερημένη—γηράσκου- σαν, 675, b.
—	κτῆσιν . . . 583, 164
962	ἤλεκτρα 548, b., 553, d.
*977	τῶδε κασιγνήτῳ . . . 388, 2, b.
*979	ἐχθροῖς . . . 601, Obs. 2
*985	γεν. absol. . . 710, b.
997	οὐδέ . . . 776, 1, a.
*1005	λύει ἡμᾶς . . . 674
*1013	ἀλλά . . . 774, Obs. 2
*1022	κατεργάσω . . . 398, 3
1023	φύσιν (τοῖδδε) . . . 579, 2
1027	ζηλῶ with gen. . . 495
1030	τὸ πρῖναι . . . 670, 1
1034	ἐχθαίρω with doub. acc. 583
*1042	ἔστιν ἐνθα 817, Obs. 4
*1043	νόμοις . . . 603, 2
1045	σέ 548, Obs. 1, *550, b.
*1051	ἐγὼ (ἐπαυῶ) 895, 1, e.
1052	οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 4
1054	ἀνοίας . . . 518, 3
1060	ἄφ' ὧν . . . 822, Obs. 4
1061	ἐπ' ἴσας . . . 633, 3, f.
*1066	μοί . . . 598
1075	τὸν ἀεὶ 893, d., 566, 3
*1079	τὸ βλέπειν . . . 670
*1097	εὐσεβείᾳ . . . 608, 2
*1125	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
*1127	ἀπό . . . 620, 3, h.
*1128	ἄνπερ for αἰσπερ . . . 822, Obs. 8
*1134	ὅπως ἔκεισο . . . 813
*1146	μηπρός . . . 508
*1152	σοί . . . 605, 4
1163	κελεύθους . . . 558, 1
1172	ὥστε μή στένε . . . 867, 1
*1175	γλώσσης . . . 505
1180	ἀμφί . . . 631, 11, 2, a.
*1203	τὸ εὐνοῦν . . . 436, d.
*1211	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
1246	λησόμενον 364, 7, Obs. 1
1265	ὕπερτίραν . . . 893, b.
*1274	ὀδόν . . . 548, d., 558, 1

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
1277	μεθεσθαι constr of §. 362, 5, 898, 1, β.
1288	περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων, 442, b.
*1297	προσάψ . . . 603, 2
*1309	δειλῆς ὡς 814, Obs. 5, c.
*1322	ἐπῆρσα . . . 403
*1323	τίνος omitted . . . 659, 7
*1326	πλείστα . . . 579, 6
*1339	εἰσίδντι μοι . . . 599, 2
*1343	τοῦτοισιν . . . 606
*1344	τελουμένων 695, Obs. 1
1378	προβύτην . . . 548, Obs. 1, 583, 152
—	ἐχομι . . . 831, 2
1379	ἐξ οἶων ἐχω 822, Obs. 3
1385	αἶμα . . . 555, c.
*1403	ὅπως μή 814, Obs. 5, b.
*1415	διπλῆν . . . 893, d.
*1418	γένοιτο supplied . . . 895, 1, b.
*1430	οὐκ ἔφθορον . . . 897
1433	κατά . . . 628, 1, 1, a.
1434	εἰ θῆσθε supplied 895, 2
*1436	μέλειτο ἄν . . . 425, 2, a.
*1451	προξένου . . . 513, 1
1454	ὥστε . . . 666, Obs. 1
1491	χωροῖς ἄν . . . 425, b.
*1496	ὡς ἄν . . . 810, 2
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11	ὡς πυθόμεθα . . . 807, b.
*13	ἄν ἀκούσωμεν 829, 3
*15	ἀπ' ὁμμάτων (εἰκάσαι) 620, 3, e., 895, b.
17	δάφνης . . . 539, 1
20	ὡς γέροντι . . . 599, 4
—	ὀδόν . . . 558, 1
23	ἔποι . . . 646, Obs. 3, a.
24	γούν . . . 737, 8, e.
*26	δοτις . . . 877, Obs. 4
—	μαθῶ . . . 417
—	ποί . . . 63, 2, c.
*31	μὲν οὖν . . . 880, g.
*35	τῶν attracted . . . 898, β.
—	φράσαι . . . 898, 1, β.
*38	τοῦ . . . 518
*48	πρὶν ἄν . . . 848
—	πόλεως . . . 529, 2
*50	ἄν . . . 529, 1
*51	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, b.
*66	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, k.
70	ἄν τις—μόλοι . . . 427, 3
72	μέγα . . . 576, 2
*73	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2
—	μή . . . 746, 1
*76	ὡς ἰδόντι . . . 599, 4
77	ἔως . . . 842, 2, 846, 2
78	μή . . . 745, Obs. 5, Add.
*81	ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2
*83	μόνης (ac. οὐσας) . . . 376, Obs. fin.
*89	δοῦ with opt. . . 844
*92	οἰκῆσαντα . . . 405, 6
*96	double acc. . . 583, 1



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- \*107 Παλλάδος §. 483, *Obs.* 3,  
360  
113 μέ—πῶδα . . . 584, 1  
119 ἐκτόπιος . . . 375, 5  
\*139 φατίζομενον . . . 580, 4  
\*144 μοίρας . . . 495  
\*147 ὁμασιν . . . 608, 1  
\*148 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, *g.*  
\*149 ὁμμάτων . . . 489  
\*150 ὅσ' ἐπεικάζει 836, *Obs.* 2  
\*164 πολλὰ . . . 548, *f.*, 579, 6  
\*170 ποί τις ἐλθῇ . . . 427, 3  
172 δ. . . . 567  
174 ζῆνοι—μοί . . . 390, 2, *β.*  
176 οὐ μήποτε . . . 749, *Obs.* 4  
189 ἴνα ἔν . . . 810, *Obs.* 3  
\*190 opt. and conj. . . 809, 3  
\*223 δέος ἴσχετε = φοβείσθε  
360, 2  
\*230 ἄν προκίθῃ . . . 830, 3  
\* — τὸ τίνας in appos. 678, *a.*  
240 αὐτὰν . . . . 575  
\*247 ἐν . . . . 622, 3, *h.*  
\*249 χάριν . . . 548, *d.*, 573  
250 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, *e.*  
253 ὅστις . . . . 816, 6  
\*263 ὄλτινες . . . . 816, 7  
273 ἰκόμην ἴν' ἰκόμην . 835, 1  
274 εἰδότες . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
\*278 μοίραις . . . . 605  
\*282 σύν . . . . 623, 3, *a.*  
284 ἐχέγγυον . . . 375, 6  
320 σάινει . . . . 583  
\*321 Ἰσμήνης κἀρα . . 442, *c.*  
\*324 attributive gen. . 542,  
viii. *b.*  
\*333 προμηθεῖ . . . . 608, 2  
\* — σῆ . . . . 652, *Obs.* 6  
334 ἐν ᾧ περ εἶχον 822, *Obs.* 3  
337 dual . . . . 355, 2, 387, 1  
\*338 φύσιν . . . . 579, 1  
\*344 δυστήνου . . . . 467  
\*352 εἰ ἔχοι . . . . 885, *Obs.* 2  
\*355 σώματος . . . . 486  
\*350 μὴ οὐ . . . . 750  
361 accus. . . . 552, *a.*  
\*380 Ἄργος ὡς (= δοκῶν) κἀθε-  
ζον 551, *Obs.* 703, *c.*  
383 ὅποι . . . . 646, *Obs.*  
391 ἀνδρός . . . . 483, *Obs.* 3  
397 χρόνου . . . . 523  
\*407 αἵμα . . . . 353, 1  
\*408 οὐ μή . . . . 748  
\*411 τάφοις . . . . 605  
\*421 ἀλλὰ . . . . 774, *Obs.* 2  
\*426 ὡς μάλιστα . . . 808  
\*432 ἡμέραν . . . . 577  
\*436 ὠφελῶν . 542, 3, 436, *a.*  
442 τὸ δρᾶν . . . . 670  
444 σφίλ . . . . 600, 2  
450 οὐ μή . . . . 748, *Obs.* 1  
— τοῦδε συμμάχου . 655, 4  
\*455 πεμπόντων form . 195,  
*Obs.* 3  
461 κατοικίσαι . . . . 677, 1

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- 463 σωτήρα . . . §. 576, 2  
\*465 ὡς τελοῦντι . . . 701  
477 χάος . . . . 570  
\* — πρὸς . . . . 636, 1, 1, *c.*  
481 μελίσσης . . . . 353, 3  
\* — προσφέρειν . . . 671, *c.*  
\*505 ἔλσους . . . . 525  
\*508 τεκοῦσι . . . . 596, 2  
\*515 πρὸς . . . . 638, 1, 2, *e.*  
518 ἔκουσμα . . . . 575  
\*527 μητρόθεν . 480, *Obs.* 2  
537 ἔχειν . . . . 667  
\*540 μήποτε . . . . 743, 2  
546 πρὸς . . . . 638, III. 3, *d.*  
\*550 ἀ ἐστάλη . . . 583, 159  
\* — ὅδε . . . . 655, 1  
556 dual . . . . 388, 2  
\* — δε εἰ . . . . 877, *Obs.* 4  
\*561 opt. . . . 831, 4, *β.*  
563 ὡς τις πλείστα . 895, 2  
564 ἥθησα with acc. 552, *b.*  
\*564 ἐν . . . . 623, 3, *b.*, Add.  
568 μέτεστιν constr. of . 535  
575 ὅπως ἔν . . . . 810, 2  
584 διὰ . . . . 627, 1, 3, *g.*  
595 κακὰ . . . . 552, *e.*  
604 πάθος . . . . 550, *b.*  
\*648 σοί . . . . 597  
\* — μὴ . . . . 598  
\*660 αὐτοῦ . . . . 518, *a.*  
\*662 ἀγωγῆς . . . . 486  
677 χειμῶνος . 529, *Obs.* 2  
688 Κηφισὸς supplied 893, *a.*  
\* — ἐπὶ . . . . 634, 2, *a.*  
\*689 ὠκυτόκος πεδίον (ὠκυτο-  
κος!) 542, 2, 483  
\*694 γὰς . . . . 522  
716 χερσὶ dat. . . . 611  
720 πλείστα . . . . 583, 86  
\*729 ὁμμάτων . . . . 485  
\*730 ἐπεισθῆναι . 488, *Obs.* 1  
731 ἐν . . . . 821, 5  
— μή with imp. and conj.  
420, 3  
\*734 εἰ τινα attracted . 860,  
II  
\*737 ἐξ . . . . 621, 3, *b.*  
\*739 πόλεως . . . . 534, *b.*  
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\*752 τοῦπίνοντος . . 518  
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\*755 ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ 786, *Obs.* 4  
757 βελήσας aor. . . 405, 6  
761 ἀν φέρων . . . . 429, 4  
766 ροσσύντα . 700, *Obs.* 1  
768 μεστὸς ἦν with part. 686  
776 ὥσπερ with opt. . 868, 4  
779 ὅτε φέροι . . . . 844, *c.*  
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\*788 χάρας . . . . 542, ii. *β.* *b.*  
793 φοίβου . . . . 485

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- 796 τὰ πλείονα §. 454, *Obs.*  
7, 783, *k.*  
\*807 ἐξ . . . . 621, 3, *i.*  
\*836 εἴρωμαι suppl. . 895, *d.*  
\*843 μοί . . . . 598  
848 ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, *d.*  
855 λυμνέται constr. of 583  
865 ἀρᾶς . . . . 529, *Obs.* 3  
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869 βίον . . . . 553, *c.*  
\*870 ὁλον καμέ, attraction 869, 3  
\*880 δικαίως . . . . 608, 1  
883 τὰδε . . . . 383, *Obs.*  
887 ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, *c.*  
\*891 ἔγγων . . . . 403  
900 ἀπὸ . . . . 620, *i.*  
909 πρὶν ἔν . . . . 848  
\*917 μοί . . . . 600, 2  
923 ἰκτῆρια . . . . 442, *Obs.*  
\*930 τῆν . . . . 460, 7  
\*937 ἀπὸ . . . . 620, 3, *f.*  
962 σοί . . . . 609, 2  
966 ἐμοί . . . . 605, 2  
\*970 χρησμοῖσιν . . . 603, 2  
— ὥστε . . . . 863, *Obs.* 8  
\*973 ᾗ, form . 191, *Obs.* 1  
\*975 πατρί . . . . 601  
\*980 συγῆσθαι . . . 321, 2  
986 δυστομεῖν . . . 583  
\*992 τόν . . . . 450, *Obs.* 1  
\*998 οἷς . . . . 834, 1  
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\*1009 λαβεῖν supplied 395, *e.* 3  
1016 ἐξηρασμένοι . 365, 3  
1026 δόλω . . . . 608, *Obs.* 1  
1031 πιστός . . . . 356, *Obs.*  
1038 ἡμῖν . . . . 600, 2  
1041 πρὶν ἔν . . . . 848, 4  
1042 χάριν 491, *Obs.* 1, 580, 1  
1059 χάρον supplied .  
1068 κατὰ . . . . 629, 3, *d.*  
1070 πάλιν ἔμβασιν . 353, 1  
\*1080 εἶθι . . . . 855, *Obs.* 1  
\*1083 νεφέλας . . . . 512, 1  
1084 ὅμμα . . . . 554  
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1102 πάρεστον . . . 390, 2, *β.*  
1108 τεχνθῖν supplied, 895, *e.*  
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1145 ἐψευσάμην . . . 583  
1147 ἀκραφνεῖς with genitive  
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1150 λόγος attract. 824, I. 1  
1155 μή . . . . 746, 1  
\*1163 λόγου . . . . 521  
\*1167 ὁδοῦ . . . . 522  
1171 δε for δστις 877, *Obs.* 3  
\*1180 μή . . . . 814, *Obs.* 2  
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\*1192 ἔασον . . . . 12  
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 — *πρ* . . . 734, 3  
 \*1211 *μέρους* . . . 498  
 \*1212 *τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς εἶναι*,  
     531, 898, 8.  
 1214 *ἐν ἐμοί* . . . 622, 3, π.  
 \*1218 *δπου* . . . 898, 2  
 1220 *τοῦ θέλοντος* 436, 2, d. 2  
 \*1225 *inf. as subj.* . . . 663, 1  
 1226 *ἐπεὶ φανῇ* . . . 841, 5  
 1227 *κείμεν δθεν* . . . 824, 1,  
     *Ods.* 2  
 1238 *κακὰ κακῶν* . . . 139, 3  
 \*1250 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 529, 1  
 \*1265 *τροφαῖς* . . . 607, Add.  
 \*1266 *μαρτυρᾷ ἦκειν* . . . 683,  
     *Ods.* 1  
 1276 *ἀλλὰ* . . . 774, *Ods.* 2  
 \*1280 *χρεῖα* . . . 611, b.  
 \*1281 *τὰ πολλὰ* . . . 579, 6  
 \*1283 *πάρεσχε* . . . 402, 2  
 1291 *ἢ ἄλθον attraction*, 481  
     *Ods.* 2  
 1324 *πότμου* . . . 483, b.  
 1326 *ἀντί* . . . 618, 2  
 \*1332 *οἷς ἂν* . . . 829, 2  
 1333 *πρὸς σε νῦν* . . . 651, b.  
 \*1347 *ἐστὶ suppl.* . . . 376, d.  
 1350 *ἔσπε* . . . 664, *Ods.* 3  
 1354 *δς use of* . . . 834, 2, c.  
 1363 *ἐκ τέθεν* . . . 483, *Ods.* 3  
 \*1366 *τὸ σὺν μέρος* . . . 579, 7  
     *ἦ τοι* . . . 790, *Ods.*  
 \*1380 *κρατοῦσιν* . . . 373, 3  
 1383 *ἐμοῦ* . . . 529, *Ods.* 3  
 1400 *τέλος ὁδοῦ* . . . 558, 1  
 1407 *μέ repeated* . . . 658, 2  
 \*1413 *ὑπουργίας* . . . 483  
 \* — *ἐμῆς* . . . 652, *Ods.* 6  
 1435 *σφῆς* . . . 596, 1  
 1436 *θανόντ' elision* . . . 18, 2  
 1441 *μὴ σύ γε* . . . 897  
 1443 *εἰ στερηθῶ* 854, *Ods.* 1  
 \* — *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, h.  
 1446 *πᾶσιν* . . . 600, 1  
 1466 *θυμόν* . . . 584, 3  
 1480 *ἴσθι ellipse of* . . . 376,  
     *Ods.* 1  
 \*1484 *μετάδοχοιμ χάριν* 642, a.  
 \*1490 *τυγχάνων* . . . 696, c.  
 1505 *ποθύντι* . . . 599, 3  
 1519 *γῆρας* . . . 529, *Ods.* 2  
 1521 *ἡγήγηρος* . . . 529, *Ods.* 2  
 \*1535 *καθόβρισαν* . . . 402, 1  
 1552 *παρ' Αἰθην* . . . 546, 4  
 \*1554 *ἐπὶ* . . . 634, 3, c.  
 1561 *ἐπὶ* . . . 634, 3, g.  
 1564 *πλάκα* . . . 559  
 \*1575 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, h.  
 \*1577 *ξίνω* . . . 598  
 1584 *τὸν ἀεὶ βίοντα* 456, 2, b.  
 \*1588 *δντος omitted* 376, *Ods.* 1  
 \*1595 *πέρου* . . . 525  
 \*1596 *ἀπὸ* . . . 620, 1, c.  
 1600 *dual* . . . 387, 3, b.

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- 1604 *δρῶντος* §. 436, 3, d. 2  
 1623 *μέν—δέ* . . . 764, 3, f.  
 1637 *δρκιος* . . . 714, c.  
 \*1650 *ὀμμάτων* . . . 542, 2  
 \*1673 *φῦνι* . . . 598  
 1676 *dual* . . . 387, 2  
 \*1679 *πόθοις supplied* 895, b.  
 1686 *κλύδωνα* . . . 558, 1  
 \*1713 *μή* 856, Add., 741, b.  
 \*1721 *κακῶν* . . . 483, *Ods.* 3  
 1729 *μῶν οὐκ* . . . 873, 5  
 1752 *ξύνα* . . . 519, 6  
 1755 *τίνος* . . . 513, 1

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- \*1 *τοῦ πάλας* . . . 456, b.  
 \* — *τροφῇ* . . . 353, 1  
 \*2 *τίνας τάσδε* . . . 881, 1  
     *— ἔδρας* . . . 548, b., 556  
 \* — *μοί* . . . 598  
 \*4 *θυμιαμάτων* . . . 539  
 \*5 *τὲ καὶ* . . . 758  
 \*6 *μή* . . . 745  
 \*7 *καθύνειν* . . . 487  
 \*9 *ἀλλὰ* . . . 774  
 \*11 *δείσαντες* . . . 698, f.  
 \* — *ὡς θέλοντος ἂν* . . . 429, 4,  
     701, b.  
 13 *μὴ οὐ* . . . 750, 3  
 \*14 *χάρας* . . . 505  
 \*16 *μακράν* . . . 891, *Ods.* 2  
 \*20 *ἀγοραῖσι* . . . 605  
 \*21 *τέ position* . . . 756, a.  
 24 *βυθῶν* . . . 530, 1  
 \*25 *κάλλειν* . . . 603  
 26 *ἀγέλαις βουνόμοις* 435,  
     *Ods.*  
 27 *ἀγρόνις* . . . 439, 2, 5  
 \* — *ἐν* . . . 640, 2  
 32 *ἐξέμεσθα* 548, *Ods.* 1  
 \* — *ἐφέστιοι* . . . 714, a.  
 \*34 *δαμόνιν* . . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 35 *ἔστυ* . . . 559  
 36 *ἀοιδοῦ* . . . 542, viii. a.  
 \*37 *καὶ ταῦτα* . . . 697, d.  
 \* — *ὑπό* . . . 639, i, 2, a.  
 \*38 *προσθήκη* . . . 603, 2  
 \*39 *ἡμῶν* . . . 598  
 40 *πᾶσιν* . . . 600, 1  
 \* — *Οἰβπου κᾶρα* . . . 442, c.  
 \*48 *προθυμίας* . . . 481  
 \*49 *ἀρχῆς* . . . 515  
 \* — *μεμνημένα form.* 247, 6  
 \*56 *οὔτε—οὔτε* . . . 775  
 \*57 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 529  
 \* — *μή* . . . 746, 1  
 58 *γνωτὰ* 498, *Ods.* 2, 548, c.  
 \*60 *καὶ νοσούντες* 707, c., or  
     708, 1  
 65 *ὅππῃ* . . . 548, *Ods.* 8  
 \*66 *θῆ* . . . 722, 1  
 \*67 *δοῦς* . . . 558, 1  
 \*71 *ὡς construction of* 805  
 \*74 *εἰκότος* . . . 524

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- \*75 *χρόνου* . . . §. 502, 2  
 \*76 *δταν* . . . 842, 3  
 \*77 *μὴ δρῶν* . . . 746, 1  
 \* — *δσ' ἂν* . . . 829, 4  
 \*78 *εἰς* . . . 625, 3, d.  
 \*80 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, b.  
 \* — *εἰ γὰρ* 856, *Ods.* 2, 786, 2  
 81 *δμματι* . . . 605, 4  
 \*82 *εὐκᾶσαι* . . . 864, 1  
 \* — *κᾶρα* 579, i, 584, 3, Add.  
 83 *δᾶφνης* . . . 539, 2  
 \*84 *κλύειν* . . . 669, 1  
 87 *εἰ with opt.* . . . 855, 1  
 88 *ἂν* . . . 429  
 \*90 *λόγῳ* . . . 607, 1  
 \*92 *εἰμὲ ellipse* . . . 376, a.  
 \*95 *λέγουμ' ἂν* . . . 425, 2, a.  
 \*101 *ὡς τὰδ' αἶμα χειμαζόν (ὡς*  
     *= δοκούντας)* 700, *Ods.*  
     i, 551, *Ods.*  
 \*105 *ἀκούων* . . . 698  
 107 *τινὸς* . . . 446, 1  
 \*117 *ἐχρήσατ' ἂν* . . . 424, 3, a.  
 \* — *ἐκμαθὼν=protasis* . . . 855,  
     *Ods.* 5  
 \*117 *ὑτου* . . . 485  
 120 *τὸ ποῖον* . . . 872, i, *Ods.* 3  
 \*122 *οὐ μῆ* . . . 738, *Ods.* 2  
 \*125 *τόδε τέλμης* . . . 442, b.  
 129 *μὴ omitted* . . . 749, *Ods.*  
 \*134 *ἔθεσθε* . . . 362, 2  
     *— πρό* . . . 618, 3, a.  
 \*136 *γῆ* . . . 596  
 138 *αὐτοῦ* . . . 654, 2, b.  
 \*142 *βάθρων* . . . 530, 1  
 \*143 *ἴστασθε* . . . 362, 3  
 147 *χάριν* . . . 580, 1  
 148 *ἂν attracted* 822, *Ods.* 7  
 152 *Πυθῶνος* . . . 530, 1  
 \*153 *Θήβας* . . . 559  
 \* — *φρίνα* . . . 584, 2  
 \*155 *ἀμφὶ* . . . 632, ii. 3, a.  
 \*156 *ἔραις* . . . 699  
 \*161 *θρόνον* . . . 548, b., 556  
 \*164 *μολ* . . . 598  
 166 *ἐκτοπῶν* . . . 375, 5  
 \*174 *καμμάτων* . . . 530, 2  
 \* — *ἀνέχουσι* . . . 359, *Ods.* 2  
 175 *ἄλλω* . . . 604, 1  
 \*178 *ἂν* . . . 529, *Ods.* 3  
 183 *ἐπὶ* . . . 640, 2  
 \*184 *παρὰ* . . . 637, III. i, c.  
 \*187 *ὑπὲρ* . . . 630, i, 3, c.  
 193 *δρόμωμα* . . . 548, d., 558, 1  
 198 *εἰ ἀφῆ* . . . 854, *Ods.* 1  
 200 *τόν* . . . 444, 5  
 \*202 *ὑπό* . . . 639, II. 2, c.  
 \*210 *γῆς* . . . 507  
 215 *ἐπὶ* . . . 635, 3, β.  
 216 *ᾄ* . . . 821, 1  
 \*219 *λόγου* . . . 507  
 \*225 *καὶ εἰ* . . . 861, 2  
 227 *γῆς* . . . 530, 1  
 233 *φίλου* . . . 488  
 \*235 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 2, c.

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- 241 κελεύω supplied §. 895, c.  
 253 τέ . . . . . 754, 8  
 258 εἰκός ἦν . . . . . 858, 3  
 \* — ἐπει, apodosis suppli. 896, 3  
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 \* 261 κοινὰ παίδων . . . . . 442, 2  
 267 λαβδακίῳ παιδί 435, a.  
 \* 279 φοίβου . . . . . 518  
 \* 284 ἔνακτι . . . . . 594, 2  
 \* 287 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, g. or k.  
 \* 289 μή . . . . . 746, 3  
 \* 292 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I. 2, d. β.  
 296 φῖ δρῶντι . . . . . 691  
 \* — τοῦτον omitted . . . . . 817, 4  
 \* 302 πάλιν transposed 898, 2  
 \* — εἰ καί . . . . . 861, 2  
 310 φάτιν . . . . . 549, c.  
 \* 314 ἐν σοί . . . . . 622, 3, h.  
 \* — σοί accent of . 64, VI. 3  
 \* — ὠφελεῖν infin. as subject, 663  
 315 τίς omitted . . . . . 373, 6  
 \* — ἄν omitted . 426, 2, 832, 2  
*Obs.* 2  
 317 φρονούντι . . . . . 691  
 325 ὡς α.τ.λ. . . . . 812, 3  
 328 φρονήσω supplied, 895, c.  
 340 ἀτιμάσεις . . . . . 583  
 341 σιγῇ . . . . . 603, 2  
 \* 344 ἥτις ἀγριωτάτη 816, 744, 2  
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 \* — διδ . . . . . 627, I. 3, b.  
 \* 345 ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω . . . . . 528  
 \* 346 ἰσθι δοκῶν . . . . . 681, 683  
 \* 347 ἄσον μή . . . . . 823, Obs. 1  
 350 ἐνέτωπ σέ 674, and Obs. 2  
 \* 363 οὐ . . . . . 822  
 \* 364 εἶπω . . . . . 417  
 \* 367 ἵνα κακοῦ . . . . . 527  
 \* — οὐδέ . . . . . 745, Obs. 1  
 \* 371 ἄτα . . . . . 579, 2  
 373 οὐδέεις (ἔστι) δε . 376, d.  
 374 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 2, d.  
 379 δέ . . . . . 768, 4  
 \* 380 τέχνης . . . . . 504  
 385 ταύτης . . . . . 658  
 394 ἀνδρὸς . . . . . 518, 2  
 \* — μαντείας . . . . . 529, 1  
 411 Κρίωντος . . . . . 521, 1, b.  
 \* 419 σκότον . . . . . 554, b.  
 420 βοῆς . . . . . 507  
 422 ἄν . . . . . 558, 1  
 433 ἐπεὶ . . . . . 896, Obs. 3  
 \* 434 ἐστειλάμην . . . . . 362, 2  
 \* 436 γονεύσιν . . . . . 600, 1  
 446 σὺθεὶς ἄν . . . . . 429, Obs. 1  
 449 ἄνδρα . . . . . 824, I. 1  
 454 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2  
 465 ἀρρηγ' ἀρρήτων . 139, 3  
 \* 470 πυρί . . . . . 604  
 \* 475 Παρνασσῷ . . . . . 530  
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 \* — μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, d.  
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- \* 494 πρὸς . §. 638, I. 3, d. β.  
 \* 495 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, a. β.  
 \* — λαβδακίῳ . . . . . 598  
 505 πρὶν with opt. 848, 5, β.  
 \* 512 κακίαν . . . . . 522, c.  
 \* — ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, e.  
 \* 514 κατηγορεῖν . . . . . 629, Obs.  
 517 εἶτε omitted 778, Obs.  
 \* 523 μὲν δὴ . . . . . 721, 1  
 526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 459, 1, d.  
 \* — λέγοι . . . . . 802, 7, d.  
 528 κατηγορεῖτο . 364, 5, a.  
 \* 534 ὅστε ἴκον . . . . . 863, 1  
 \* 538 ὡς γνωριῶμι 885, Obs. 2  
 \* — εἰ καὶ . . . . . 518, 2, b.  
 542 δ . . . . . 820, 1  
 \* 543 εἰσθ' ὡς ποίησον . . 421  
 \* 557 τῷ βουλευμάτι . 605, 4  
 \* 558 χρόνον . . . . . 577  
 562 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 \* 563 γῆ . . . . . 735, 8  
 569 ἐφ' οἷς . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
 \* 572 τὰς . . . . . 444, 5  
 \* — ἐμάς . . . . . 375, 5  
 \* 580 θῆ βέλουσα . . . . . 375, 4  
 \* 592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν 898, 1, b.  
 \* 596 πᾶσι . 596, 4, or 605, 2  
 \* 597 σθένε . 480, Obs. 2, 498  
 \* 602 ἄν repeated . . . . . 432, a.  
 \* 603 ἔλεγχον . . . . . 580, 2  
 \* 604 χρησθέντα . 548, c., 583  
 \* 605 τερασκόπῃ . . . . . 594, 2  
 611 ellipse of τινά . . . . . 373, 6  
 616 εὐλαβουμένην . . . . . 600  
 \* 628 ἄρκιον . 506, 613, Obs. 6 and 7  
 \* 630 μέτεστιν constr. of, 535  
 \* 636 κινούντας . . . . . 681, 685  
 \* 646 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 1, 2, e.  
 647 ὄρκον 550, b., 545, Obs. 2  
 \* 650 θέλεις . . . . . 417  
 \* 651 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 660 εἰ ἔχω . . . . . 853, 1  
 \* 661 Ἄλιον . . . . . 566, 2  
 \* 665 μοί . . . . . 597  
 669 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3  
 \* 674 θυμοῦ . . . . . 530, 1  
 \* 677 σοῦ . . . . . 512, 1  
 \* 690 ἰσθι πεφάνθαι ἄν 683, Obs.  
 \* 696 εἰ. supplied . . . . . 376  
 \* 699 ἔχεις . . . . . 692  
 \* 701 οἶα . . . . . 804, 10  
 702 νεῖκος . . . . . 568  
 \* 705 μὲν οὖν . . . . . 730, b.  
 \* 708 σοί . . . . . 600, 2  
 \* 709 τέχνης . . . . . 518, a.  
 \* 713 fut. opt. . . . . 406, 6  
 714 ὅστις γένετο . 831, 4, a.  
 \* 717 παῖδς βλάστας . 442, e., 581  
 718 καί . . . . . 752  
 722 τὸ δεινόν . . . . . 580, 3  
 724 ἄν . . . . . 834, 2, c.  
 \* 728 μερίμνη . . . . . 483, Obs. 3

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- \* 732 οὐ . . . . . §. 522  
 \* 734 ἀπὸ . . . . . 650, 2  
 735 τοῖσδε . . . . . 590 or 599  
 \* 740 λαῖον . . . . . 898, 2  
 742 κῆρα . . . . . 584, 2  
 \* 747 μή θῖ . . . . . 814  
 \* 758 οὐ ὅττι . . . . . 725, 2  
 \* 763 οἶα . . . . . 869, 5  
 \* 765 πῶς ἄν . . . . . 427, 4  
 771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδὼν 442, h.  
 \* — οὐ μή . . . . . 748  
 773 ἄν repeated 432, Obs. 1  
 \* 774 ἑμοί . . . . . 600, 3  
 \* 776 πρὶν . . . . . 848, 3  
 \* 777 θαυμάσαι . 667, Obs. 4  
 \* 784 μεθέντι . . . . . 601, 1  
 \* 787 μητρός . . . . . 529, 2  
 \* 796 ἐνθα ἐφελμην 838, Obs. 2, 885, Obs. 2  
 808 ὄχον . . . . . 530, 3  
 810 ἰσθν . 545, Obs. 1, 573  
 817 δόμοις . . . . . 605, 1  
 \* 819 τὰδε—τὰςδ' ἄρς, 657, 2  
 \* 829 εἰ . . . . . 634, 3, i.  
 834 ἔως ἄν . . . . . 840, 2  
 \* 835 πεφασμένον (αὐτοῦ) 695, 1  
*Obs.* 1  
 \* 848 ὡς . . . . . 701  
 874 εἰ διεπλησθη . . . . . 854.  
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 875 ellipse of ἐστὶ . 376, d.  
 \* 885 Δίκας . . . . . 483, Obs. 3  
 \* 888 χάριν . . . . . 580  
 889 εἶδος . . . . . 576, 2, 583  
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 936 ἔπος . . . . . 549, c.  
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 \* 979 οἷως δύναιτο . 831, 4, 868, 3  
 \* 980 οἷς . . . . . 625, 3, e.  
 \* 983 παρα . 637, 111, 3, f.  
 \* 1005 τοῦτο . . . . . 559, Obs. 1  
 1011 γέ . . . . . 735, 3  
 1014 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 1, 2, b.  
 1016 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, g.  
 \* 1021 ὠνομάζετο . . . . . 362, 4  
 \* 1027 πρὸς . 638, 111, 3, d.  
 \* 1029 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, e.  
 \* 1036 δε εἰ . . . . . 877, Obs. 4  
 \* 1037 πρὸς μητρός 638, I. 2, a.  
 \* 1046 εἰδέειτε . . . . . 313, Obs. 4  
 \* 1056 τίς ὄντινα . . . . . 883  
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1077	βουλήσομαι fut. 406, 4
1079	δυσγένειαν . . . 550, b.
1082	τῆς . . . 444, 5
*1084	μικρὸν . . . 374, 5
1087	κατὰ 579, Obs., 629, 1, c.
*1090	πασέληνον . . . 577
*1100	Πανός . . . 483, Obs. 3
1101	γέ . . . 735, 3
*1115	ἐπιστήμη . . . 609
1118	ὥς . . . 869, 5
1124	ἔργον . . . 551, c.
1134	ἦμος . . . 804, 8
*—	τόπον . 548, d., 558, 1
*1135	ἐπλησίαζεν ἔμοι, suppl. plied, 896
1137	χρόνους . . . 577
*1141	ἐκ . . . 621, 2, a.
1143	ἡμαντῶ . . . 363, 2
1144	Ἰστορείς . . . 583
*1146	οὐκ εἰς ἄλθερον; . 897
*1161	ὥς δοίην . . . 802, 5
1163	τοῦ . . . 531, 2
1167	τῆς γεννημάτων, 379, a.
1169	πρὸς . . . 638, 11, 1, b.
1184	ἐν οἷς . . . 390, c.
*1187	ἴσα καί . 594, Obs. 5
1196	πανά . . . 579
1198	ἐλθου . . . 505
*1200	θανάτων . 542, ii. c. 4
1204	comparative . . 783, i.
*1217	εἶθ' εἰδόμεν 856, Obs. 2.
1220	ἐκ . 621, 3, d. and 3, b.
1223	μέγιστα . 545, 3, 583, 171
1225	πένθος . . . 576, 2
1228	ὅσα . . . 817, 3
1231	αἱ φανώσι . . . 828, 2
*1234	ἐστὶ suppl. . 376, a.
*—	τάχιστος τῶν λόγων 534
*—	inf. . . . 667
1247	ἄννοι . . . 885, Obs. 2
*1260	ὀφρηγτοῦ . 483, Obs. 3
1271	fut. opt. . . . 885, 3
*1288	πατροκτόνον accent, 50, 5
1293	ὥστε omitt., 863, Obs. 7
1296	οἷον ἐπακτίσαι 836, 5, b.
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1331	ἄλλα . . . 773, 4
1341	ἄλθερον . . . 353, 1
1347	νοῦ . . . 489
*—	ἴσον . . . 579, 6
*1356	dat. . . . 599, 3
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*1373	οἷν . . . 595
1374	κρείσσον' ἀγχόνης 783, h.
1379	τῶν as relative . 445, 3
1387	ἄν omitted . . 858, 2
1389	ἴνα with ind. . . 813
1393	ὥς with ind. . . 813
*1395	λόγῳ . . . 603, 1
*1396	κακῶν . . . 539, 2
1402	ὁμίη . 600, 3, or 605, 2

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1415	πλήν with gen. . 529, 2
*1417	τὸ with inf. . . 670
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*1434	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, c.
1437	προσθήγορος, 483, Obs. 3, 494
*1457	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.
*1466	μοί . . . . 598
*—	μέλεσθαι . . . 671, a.
1469	γονφ' γενναίε . 899, 1
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*1514	compare . . . 782, c.
*1521	ἀφοῦ . . . . 531
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*7	πόδα . . . . 581, 3
*15	λοιφ' ὑπηρετεῖν, 548, e., 573, Obs. 2
*22	πρὸς . 638, III. 1, d.
*26	μακρὰν (ὄν) . . 682, 3
*30	μή κυρρ' . 814, Obs. 1
31	δίχα with gen. . 529, 2
*33	τῷ . . . . 598
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*41	κῶλον . . . . 584, 3
*43	ἐπὶ . . . . 635, 3, a.
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*73	στόλου . 518, 2, or 533
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77	αὐτό . . . . 551, e.
*79	μή . . . . 746, 1
80	κακά . 548, c., 569, 3
—	ἰνῆν. φωνεῖν . 668, b.
*83	μέρος . . . . 577
*86	ὅς ἄν . . . . 829, 3
*88	ἐκ . . . . 621, 3, d.
—	πράσσειν . . . . 668
100	οὖν . . . . 737, 4
—	τί οὖν hiatus . . 16, 3
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*103	οὐ μή . . . . 748
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111	εἰς . . . . 625, 3, a.
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*148	πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.
*151	ἐπὶ . . . . 634, 3, a.
163	στρίβον . . . . 558, 1
*174	ἐπὶ . . . . 634, 3, c.
*175	τῷ ἱσταμένῳ 436, 2, d. 2
*190	ὕπὸ . . . . 639, 1, 2, b.
194	Χρύσης . . . . 530, 1
197	τοῦ with inf. . . . 492
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234	τὸ λαβεῖν . . . 679, 1
239	μὲν—δέ . . . 764, 3, d.
*—	γένος . . . . 579, 4
245	τοί . . . . 736, 1
*256	γῆς . . . . 527
—	τοῦ . . . . 646, 5, a.
*268	ἐν . . . . 623, 3, d.
*271	ἐκ . . . . 621, 2, c.
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*299	τὸ νοσεῖν . . . 670
*303	κέρδος . . . . 576, 2
*304	σάφροσι . . . 600, 1
*310	ἐκεῖνο . . . . 657, 2, b.
—	ἥνικ' ἄν . . . . 842, 1
*315	οἷς—αὐτοῖς, 833, Obs. 2, or 636, Obs. 3, b.
*321	ἀνδρῶν . . . . 512
*325	ἴνα γνοίεν . . . 808
*328	χόλον . . . . 548, e., 568
*332	πρὶν ἄν . . . . 848
*343	μετά . . . 636, III. 3, a.
*346	ὥς γίγνεται . . 802, b.
*349	μή . . . . 749
*353	εἰ . . . . 802, Obs. 1
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*354	πλέοντί μοι . . 599, 3
357	ὁμνύοντες . . . 379, a.
*369	ὃ σέχεται — τομῆσται, 390, 2, β.
381	οὐ μή . . . . 748, Obs. 3
*386	ἡγουμένῳ . . . 518, a.
*405	ὥστε . . . . 664, Obs. 3
409	μῦθ' ἄλλῃ . . . 743, 2
*410	εἰ . . . . 804, 9
*417	ἐμπολητὸς Ἀερτίου 483, Obs. 3, 436, b., Add.
*—	repetition of οὐ . 747, 1
434	τὰ φίλτατα . . . 382, 1
437	κατὰ . . . . 629, 3, e.
439	φωτός . . . . 487
444	μηδὲς ἐφ' . 738, Obs. 1
*446	ἔμελλε . . . . 408, Obs. 2
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 482 βῆαι . . . 822, Obs. 10  
 493 ὃν transposed . 898, 2  
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 497 τὰ τῶν διακόρων 442, b.  
 499 ποιοῦμενοι . . 380, 1  
 \*511 κέρδος . . . 375, 6.  
 523 ἐνείδης . . . 566, 2  
 \*529 βουλοίμεσθα . 831, γ.  
 \*531 πᾶς ἄν with opt. 427, 1  
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 \*535 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, e.  
 551 πρὶν φράσαιμι 848, 5, β.  
 568 οὖν . . . 737, 6  
 572 ποῖον ἄν . 428, Obs. 3  
 598 τοῦδε . . . 496  
 612 οὐ μὴ πέρσαιεν, 748, Obs. 2  
 \*613 νήσου . . . 530, 1  
 617 οἴοιτο . . . 884, Obs. 5  
 \*622 βλάβῃ . . . 353, 1  
 \*627 ὅπως ἄριστα, 870, Obs. 4  
 630 νεὸς . . . 530, 1, or 522  
 631 πλείστον ἐχθίστης 139, 2  
 637 τοί . . . 736, 1  
 \*647 ἄν δεῖ for nom. 817, 6, and Obs. 7  
 \*648 νεὸς . . . 522  
 656 ὥστε . . . 666, Obs. 1  
 \*674 χωροῖς ἄν . 425, 2, b.  
 675 τὸ νοσοῦν . 436, 2, d.  
 688 ἀμφιπλήκτων . 356, Obs.  
 691 αὐτῷ supplied . 894, a.  
 695 στόνον . 548, b., 566, 4  
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 715 πώματος . . . 488  
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 \*838 παρὰ . . 637, III. 1, d.  
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 \*862 ἀλώσιμον κ.τ.λ. 580, 4, Add.  
 867 ἔππου . . . 508  
 — ἐλπίδων . 529, Obs. 3, and 483, Obs. 3  
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 878 δὴ . . . 722, 1  
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- \*882 παρὰ §. 637, III. 3, π.  
 \*884 ὄντος—σολ . . 710, c.  
 \*885 πρὸς . . 638, III. 3, e.  
 \*892 συνναίειν . . 669  
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 917 πρὶν μάθης . . 848, 4  
 929 οἶα . . 548, c., 583, 20  
 942 τὰ τόξα ἱερὰ . 459, 1, δ.  
 950 ἄν σαυτῷ . . 622, 3, h.  
 952 σχῆμα πέτρας . 442, e.  
 \*957 relative clauses, 817, 4, and Obs. 8, d., and Obs. 7  
 961 πρὶν μάθοιμι 848, 5, β.  
 966 ἀνδρός . . 488, Obs. 1  
 \*969 μήποτ' ὄφελον 856, Obs. 2  
 \*972 αἰσχρά . . . 558, 1  
 976 ἄρα . . . 873, 2  
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 \*984 κακῶν κάκιστε . 139, 3  
 \*988 εἰ . . . 804, 9  
 \*992 τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς, 459, 1, δ.  
 994 πειστόν . 613, Obs. 3  
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 1010 οὐδὲν . . . 743, 1  
 \*1012 οἷς . . . 607  
 1022 τοῦτο . 545, 3, 583, 11  
 \*1027 ναυαί . . . 604, 2  
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 \*1030 ὅμῳν . . . 600, 1  
 1037 στόλον . . 558, 1  
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 \*1041 τίσασθε . . . 585  
 — ἀλλά . . 774, Obs. 2  
 1044 νόσου . . 530, 1  
 \*1053 σοί . . . 598  
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 \*1075 πρὸς . 638, 1, 2, d, β.  
 \*1090 τοῦ—πόθεν . 883, 1  
 1094 ἔλωσι 854, Obs. 1, 416  
 1095 τοί . . . 736, 2  
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 \*1110 μετὰ . . 636, 11, a.  
 1116 δαιμόνων . 483, Obs. 4  
 — ἐμήσατο supplied 895, d. 2  
 \*1120 ἐπὶ . . 634, ii. 3, b.  
 \*1124 θινός . . . 527  
 \*1130 ἐλευνόν . . 554, d.  
 \*1135 ἀνδρός . . 483, Obs. 3  
 \*1140 ἀνδρός . . 518, 3  
 \*1147 οὖς . . . 380, 2  
 \*1157 σαρκός . . . 539  
 \*1165 ἔστι suppl. . 895, 1, b.  
 \*1175 γαῖαν . . 557, b., 559  
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 1206 παλάμην . . 560, 1  
 \*1218 νεὸς . . 512, Add.  
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 1242 ἐπικυλώσων with double acc. 583, 113

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 1306 οὖν . . . 737, 2  
 1314 σέ . . . 549, c., 685  
 1326 ἄλγος . . . 552, c.  
 1327 Χρήστης . . . 513, 1  
 1329 ἴσθι with inf. 683, Obs. 2  
 1334 νόσου . . . 517  
 \*1340 θέρους . . . 523  
 \*1352 ἅλλ' εἰκίδω δῆτ', 860, 8  
 \*1362 σοῦ . . . 495  
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 1364 of . . . 819, 379, c.  
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 \*1384 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, i.  
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 \*1413 σὴν . . . 652, Obs. 6  
 1434 παρήγεσα . . 403, 1  
 1441 τὰ . . . 565  
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 2 πρὶν ἄν . . 848, Obs. 3  
 \*5 ἔξοιδ' ἔχουσα . 681, 683  
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 \*12 κύττει . . . 603  
 \*18 ἀσμίγη δέ μοι . 599, 3  
 \*20 τῷδε . . . 601  
 22 ὅστις . . . 816, 8  
 \*23 θέας . 529, Obs. 3, 483, Obs. 3  
 \*27 εἰ δὴ . . . 721, 1  
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 \*37 παρήγεσθ' ἔχω . 692  
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 \*54 παισί . . 539, Obs. 2  
 \*57 εἰ νέμοι . . . 855  
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 \*78 τὰ ποῖα . . 872, Obs. 3  
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 80 δῶλον . . . 563  
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 \*93 ἐπὶ πτόθοτο . 844, a.  
 — κέρδος . 548, b., 576, 2  
 97 attribute transp. . 898, Obs. 4  
 100 ἀπειροῖς . . . 605  
 \*101 κατὰ . . . 579, Obs. 1  
 103 ποθομένῳ . . . 363, 6  
 109 ὁδοῦ . . . 481  
 113 νότου . . 483, Obs. 4  
 \*116 τὸ βιότου πάλυτον 442, b.  
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*138	ἐλπίσιν . . . §. 605, 4
*141	ὡς ἀπεικάσαι . . . 864, 1
*144	τὸ νύαζον . . . 436, 2, d.
*150	πρὸς . . . 638, I, 2, f.
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*162	ὅτι χρεῖη . . . 802, 3, b.
168	βίη . . . 548, Obs. 8
170	pres. inf. . . . 397, b.
172	Δωδώνι . . . 605, 1
173	τῶνδε attracted . . . 893, 3
*176	φάβη . . . 603, 2
*184	τίνα τόνδε . . . 881
196	τὸ ποθοῦν . . . 436, 2, d.
*197	μεθεῖτο constr. of . 362, Obs. 4
*201	ἀλλὰ . . . 774, 1
*205	δέμοις . . . 605
*206	ἀλαλαγαῖς . . . 603
207	κοινός . . . 390, Obs.
*226	λευσσεῖν inf. . 669, and Obs. 1
*230	κατά . . . 629, 3, c.
231	ἐπη . . . 548, c., 576, 2
236	ἐφε omitted . . . 873, d.
247	ἡμερῶν . . . 529, Obs. 2
*266	πρὸς . . . 638, III, 3, e.
*267	ἐλευθέρου . 483, Obs. 3
*279	συνέγνω constr. of, 682, 2
280	οὐδέ . . . 776, 7
283	τάσδε attract., 824, I, 1
287	θύματα . . . 560, 4
289	νῖν . . . 551, c., 658, 2
298	εἰσέβη . . . 625, Obs. 7
*320	κα . . . 621, 3, a., Add.
*331	λέπῃ . . . 604, 1
*339	τοῦ . . . 481
—	ἐφίστασαι 545, I, cf. 558
*350	d not attract., 822, Obs. 9
*357	Ἰφίτου μάρος . . 442, e.
379	κατά . . . 629, 3, g.
*380	πατρός . . . 483
—	γίνεσιν . . . 579, 4
*382	ῥήεν . . . 726, 2, a.
*389	ἀπὸ γνώμης . 620, 3, h.
394	μοῦ . . . 485
—	ἔρποντος . . . 683
*395	κα . . . 621, 3, d.
404	Ἰστορῶ . . . 583
*412	ποικίλας (ὁδοῦς) 891, Obs. 1, 2
*419	ὅπῃ . 639, I, 2, c., Add.
*430	τόνδε . . . 898, 2
435	νοσοῦντι . . . 589
*436	πρὸς . . . 638, I, 2, e.
*444	οἷας ἐμοῦ . . . 823
*445	ἀνδρὶ . . . 601
446	μεμπτός . . . 356, Obs.
450	μάθησιν . . . 561
*456	εἰσι omitted . . . 376
*479	πρὸς . . . 638, I, 2, c.
*489	ἔρωτος . . . 506
492	δυσμαχοῦντες gend., 390, c.
*500	παρέβαν . . . 403

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*514	λεχέων . . . 498
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*533	ὡς . . . 626
560	ἐπύρευε . . . 583
562	στόλον . . . 558, 1
*570	τῶν ἐμῶν . . . 491
*576	ῥωτε . . . 863
*596	παρά . . . 637, 1, 2, β.
*604	ῥως μὴ . . . 811
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 28 εἰ σὺ εἰ . . . . . 853.  
 — τὰ δῶτα. . . . . 355, Obs. 1.  
 29 ἐλθεῖν. . . . . 669, 2.  
 31 αὐτοῦ . . . . . 536.  
 32 εἰς τὴν. . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 33 οἱ ἐν τῷ πλοῖ. . . 436, d. 8.  
 — υἱός without art. 905, 4, a.  
 36 κρασπέδον . . . . . 536.

## CHAP. XV.

1 οἱ ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 3, b.  
 2 ὅταν . . . . . 842, 1.  
 4 θανάτῳ dat. . . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
 5 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, b.  
 — ὁ ὠφελήθης acc. 583, 185., 548, e.  
 — a ellipse . . . . . 860, 3, c.  
 — οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 8 ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ. . . 620, 1, c.  
 9 διδασκαλίας pred. subst., 375, 6.  
 11 τοῦτο. . . . . 658, 1.  
 16 ἀκμήν. . . . . 580, 2.  
 20 inf. with article. . . 678, a.  
 23 λόγον acc. . . . . 548, 2, b.  
 — ἡμῶν gen. . . . . 526.  
 25 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 598.  
 27 καὶ γὰρ<sup>b</sup> 759, 3, 786, Obs. 7.  
 — ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, k.  
 28 ellipse of ἐστὶ . . . . 376.

28 ἀπο. . . . . §. 620, 2, a.  
 29 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 1, a.  
 30 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 1, d.  
 32 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, c.  
 — τὶ φάγωσι . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 36 ἔδωκαν supplied. . . 895, c, 2.

## CHAP. XVI.

1 πειράζοντες . . . . . 698, f.  
 5 λαβεῖν . . . . . 664, 1.  
 7 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς . . . . . 622, 1, b.  
 16 τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος. . 451, Obs. 4.  
 17 ἀπεκάλυψε aor. . . . 401, 1, β.  
 18 ἐπὶ. . . . . 634, 1, a.  
 — αὐτῆς gen. . . . . 641, 2, γ.  
 19 ἔσται δεδεμένον. . . . 375, 4.  
 20 τοῖς μαθηταῖς. . . . . 589, 3.  
 — ἴσα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 — αὐτὸς ἐστιν . . . . 886, 2, a.  
 21 ἀπὸ τότε. . . . . 644.  
 — ἀπὸ. . . . . 620, 3, d.  
 22 ἰλεώς σοι. . . . . 596, 4.  
 — οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 23 μου attrib. gen. . . . 542, 5, ii. β. c, 4.  
 — τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ. . . . 436, d. 5.  
 24 μοι dat. . . . . 593, 1.  
 26 τὸν κόσμον δλον. . . 459, 1, a.  
 — ψυχῆς attr. gen. . . 542, 5, v.  
 27 ἐν. . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 28 ἔως ἂν. . . . . 847, 2, 1.  
 — ἐν. . . . . 622, 3, d.

## CHAP. XVII.

1 τόν article. . . . . 450, 1.  
 — κατ' ἰδίαν . . . . . 629, 3, γ.  
 2 ὁ ἥλιος article, 447, Obs. 6.  
 3 αὐτοῖς dat. . . . . 599, 1.  
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 636, 1, a.  
 4 τοῖς ὡς sub. . . . . 416, 1.  
 — σοι dat. . . . . 597.  
 6 ἐπὶ. . . . . 635, 3, d.  
 7 imper., aor. and pres. 405, 1.  
 9 ἔως οὐ. . . . . 846, 2, β.  
 12 ἐν αὐτῷ . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 — ὅθ. . . . . 639, 2, a.  
 16 ἠδυνήθησαν form 172, Obs. 1.  
 17 ἡμῶν gen. . . . . 490.  
 20 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 — ἐρεῖτε fut. . . . . 413, 1.  
 21 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 25 ἀπὸ τίνων posit. of, 902, 3.  
 26 ἔραγε . . . . . 789, b, 735.  
 27 πορευθεῖς . . . . . 606, Obs. 2.  
 — ἀντὶ . . . . . 618, Obs. 1.

## CHAP. XVIII.

1 ἔρα . . . . . 872, 2, c.  
 3 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.

<sup>a</sup> The best way of explaining this passage seems to be to take δῶρον κ. τ. λ. as so familiar a legal formula that it naturally suggests the notion of "he is free", like some of our own law terms. The ellipse cannot be so placed as to make οὐ μή τιμωρήσθαι depend on εἶναι.

<sup>b</sup> If καὶ γὰρ be construed as in our version it must be referred to §. 759. 3. καί=καίτοι, and §. 786. Obs. 1. sup. supplying ποιεῖ τούτο: but if the vulgate nam et is right it falls under §. 786. Obs. 8. and καὶ marks the continuation of the supplication.



5 ἐπὶ ..... §. 634, 3, e.  
 6 εἰς ἐμέ..... 625, 3, b.  
 — ἵνα ..... 803, 3.  
 7 κόσμῳ dat. .... 602, 3.  
 — ἀπό..... 620, 3, e.  
 — δι' οὐ ..... 627, I, 3, c.  
 8 ἔχοντα part. in acc. 675, b.  
 9 κυρὸς attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.  
 10 ὁρᾶτε μή ..... 814.  
 — ἐνός gen. .... 496.  
 — διὰ παντός ..... 627, I, 3, f.  
 12 ἀνθρώπῳ dat. .... 597.  
 13 εὐρεῖν inf. after γένηται,  
 669, i.  
 15 εἰς ..... 625, 3, b.  
 16 ἐπὶ ..... 633, 3, a.  
 18 ὅσα ἄν ..... 829, 2.  
 19 οὐ attracted ..... 822.  
 20 εἰς ..... 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 — ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν. 525, 622,  
 3, g.  
 21 καί..... 698, Obs. 5.  
 23 μετὰ ..... 905, Obs. 3.  
 24 ταλάντων gen. 542, 2, and  
 5, ii. B. b.  
 25 μή with part. .... 746, i.  
 26 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, d.  
 29 εἰς ..... 625, i, e.  
 31 ἀποδῶ subj. 887, i., cf. 806,  
 2.

## CHAP. XIX.

3 εἰ ἔξεστιν ..... 877, b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 4 ὁ ποιήσας ..... 705, b, d. a.  
 5 εἰς ..... 625, Obs. 4.  
 8 πρὸς ..... 638, 3, d.  
 12 οἴτινες ..... 817, 7.  
 — διὰ..... 627, II, 3, a.  
 14 κωλύετε ἐλθεῖν 664, i., 750,  
 Obs. 2.  
 — τοιοῦτων gen. .... 518, 2, a.  
 18 τὸ οὐ φωνεῖσαι ..... 457, i.  
 22 λυπούμενος part. .... 608, f.  
 23 πλούσιος without article,  
 451, Obs. 2.  
 24 κάμῃλον construction with  
 inf. 674.  
 25 ἄρα..... 788, 4.  
 26 παρὰ..... 637, II, a.  
 27 ἡμῖν..... 588, 2.  
 28 ἐπὶ ..... 633, i, a.

## CHAP. XX.

1 ὅστις ..... 817, 7.  
 2 μετὰ ..... 905, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐκ θηναρίου ..... 621, 3, d.  
 — ἡμέραν acc. .... 377.  
 3 περὶ ..... 632, III, 2.  
 9 οἱ περὶ κ. τ. λ. 436, i, d. 8.  
 10 ἀνά ..... 624, Obs. 5.  
 12 λέγοντες ὅτι ..... 802, Obs. 8.  
 13 θηναρίου gen. .... 519.  
 15 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 19 εἰς..... 625, 3, a., 667, Obs. 5.  
 20 παρὰ ..... 637, I, 2, γ.  
 21 ἐκ ..... 621, i, c.

22 βάπτισμα βαπτισθῆναι §. 545,  
 3.  
 23 ἀλλ' οἷς.. 773, 2, a., 817, 4.  
 — δοθήσεται suppl. 895, d, 3.  
 24 περὶ..... 632, I, 2, b.  
 30 παρὰ ..... 637, III, 1, c.  
 32 τί θέλετε ποιῆσω ..... 417.  
 33 ἵνα..... 803, Obs.

## CHAP. XXI.

2 ὁμῶν gen. .... 526.  
 3 εἰπτε..... 413.  
 8 ὁ δέ—ἄλλοι δέ 764, Obs. 2.  
 9 τῷ νύφῳ ..... 596, 4.  
 10 πᾶσα ἡ πόλις..... 454, a.  
 13 προσευχῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 viii. b.  
 16 τί λέγουσιν .. 816, Obs. 3.,  
 877, Obs. 2.  
 18 πρώτας ..... 523.  
 19 εἰς τὴν αἰῶνα 625, 2, Obs. 3.  
 21 τὸ τῆς συκῆς ..... 436, 5.  
 23 ἀντὶ—αὐτῷ.. 699, Obs. 3.,  
 658, 2.  
 — ἐν ..... 623, 3, b.  
 24 ὅν=καὶ τοῦτον ..... 834.  
 25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς..... 637, II, 2.  
 30 ἐγώ. ἀπέρχομαι supplied,  
 895, c.  
 31 ἐκ τῶν δύο ..... 621, 3, i.  
 — ὁμαῖς acc. .... 548, Obs. 1.  
 32 διακοσμήνης attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 — τοῦ πιστεύσαι ..... 492, 3.  
 34 καρπῶν attr. gen. .. 542, 5,  
 viii. b.  
 — λαβεῖν inf. .... 669, 2.  
 35 ὃν μέν—ὃν δέ..... 816, 3, b.  
 36 πρώτων gen. .... 506.  
 — αὐτοῖς..... 595.  
 38 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ..... 622, i, b.  
 41 οἴτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 42 εἰς κεφαλὴν .. 625, Obs. 4.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, I, 2.  
 — αὐτῇ gender..... 905, 9, β.  
 44 ἐπὶ ..... 635, i, b.  
 45 λέγει pres. .... 886, 2.

## CHAP. XXII.

2 ὁμοιότης acc. .... 401, i, a.  
 3 καλέσαι inf. .... 669.  
 4 ὅτι οἱ εἰσὶ supplied, 376, c.  
 9 ἐπὶ..... 635, i, a.  
 10 ἀνακειμένων gen. .... 539.  
 11 ἐνδυμα acc. .... 562, 2.  
 — γάμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 12 μὴ ἔχων ..... 746, i.  
 13 ὁσωντες part. .... 698, f.  
 15 ὅπως with conj. .... 806.  
 16 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ ..... 622, 3, k.  
 — περὶ..... 632, 2, a.  
 — οὐ—οὐδενός..... 747, i.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, Obs. b.  
 21 τὰ Καίσαρος ..... 436, 5.  
 24 ἀδελφῷ dat. .... 508.  
 25 παρ' ἡμῶν ..... 637, II.

26 ἕως τῶν ἐπτά §. 526, Obs. 1.  
 28 τίνος gen. .... 518, 2, a.  
 29 μὴ εἰδότες ..... 746, i.  
 30 γαμοῦσιν pres. .... 395, i., or  
 397.  
 31 περὶ ..... 632, i, b.,  
 905, 7.  
 32 νεκρῶν .... 542, 5, viii. b.  
 33 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.  
 34 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ 635, i, a., or 3, d.  
 37 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 40 ἐν ..... 622, 3, d,  
 or λ.  
 — κρέμαται number of 393, 2.  
 44 ἕως ἄν..... 846, 2.  
 46 ἀπό..... 620, 2, a.

## CHAP. XXIII.

2 ἐπὶ..... 633, i, a.  
 — ἐκάθισαν acc. .... 402.  
 3 κατὰ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 5 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, a.  
 11 ἔσται fut. .... 413, i.  
 13 προφάσει ..... 603, 2.  
 — καὶ emphatic..... 759, i.  
 15 ποιῆσαι inf. .... 669, 2.  
 16 ὅς ἄν ..... 817, 4.  
 — ἐν..... 622, 3, b.  
 23 τὸ ἡδύσμον article empha-  
 tic, 447, i, b.  
 — τὰ βαρύτερα ..... 436, 5.  
 25 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, i.  
 26 τὸ ἐντός..... 456, 2, a.  
 30 εἰ ἤμεν—οὐκ ἄν ..... 856.  
 — ἐν..... 622, 3, f.  
 31 ἑαυτοῖς ..... 601, Obs. 3.  
 33 φύγῃτε conj. .... 417.  
 34 ἐξ αὐτῶν ..... 621, 3, i.  
 35 ἐφ' ὁμαῖς..... 635, 3, d.  
 — ἐκχυρόμενον part. 705, 6, a.  
 8.  
 — ἀπὸ ..... 620, 2, a.  
 37 ὃν τρέπον..... 580, 2.  
 — ὑπὸ ..... 639, i, b.  
 39 οὐ μή ..... 748.  
 — ἀπ' ἄρτι..... 644.

## CHAP. XXIV.

1 ἐπιδειξά inf. .... 669, 2.  
 2 ἐπὶ λίθον..... 635, i, b.  
 4 βλέπετε μή... 812, d. and  
 Obs. 5.  
 5 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, g, or e.  
 6 μέλλῃσθε ..... 408.  
 — πολέμων attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 ii. a. b.  
 — ὕστερ μή προεῖθε. 814, fin.  
 7 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, i, c.  
 9 διὰ ..... 627, II, 3, a.  
 13 οὗτος emphatic..... 658, i.  
 14 βασιλείας attr. gen. 542, 5,  
 ii. a. b., or viii. b.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — ἔθνεσι dat. .... 589, Obs. 4.  
 15 οὖν..... 791, i.

15 ἐρημώσεως attr. gen. §. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 20 ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 — χεῖμῶνος gen. . . . 523.  
 — σαββάτω dat. . . . 606.  
 21 τοῦ νῦν . . . 456, 2.  
 — οὐ μή. 415, 2., 748, Obs. 4.  
 — διὰ . . . 627, 11, 3, a.  
 22 οὐ πᾶσα . . . 905, 9, a.  
 24 εἰ δυνατόν . . . 860, Obs.  
 — (ἦν) . . . 376, Obs. 1.  
 — καὶ . . . 760.  
 29 ἡμερῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 — ὁ ἥλιος . . . 448, Obs. 6.  
 30 κόψονται . . . 362, 3.  
 31 ἀποστελεῖ nom. supplied, 893, a.  
 — ἀπό . . . 620, 1, d.  
 32 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, f.  
 33 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, b.  
 34 ἔως ἂν . . . 846, 2.  
 36 περὶ . . . 632, 2, b.  
 37 τοῦ Νῶε attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 38 ταῖς πρὸ ἁρρῶν. . . 456, 2.  
 — ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας . . 822, 2.  
 39 ἔως . . . 846, 1.  
 42 ποίῃ for ποίῃ 877, Obs. 2.  
 43 φυλακῇ dat. . . . 606.  
 44 ἢ οὐ δοκεῖτε ἄρα . . 822, 2.  
 45 ἄρα . . . 788, 1.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, h.  
 — τοῦ δοῦναι . . . 492, 1.  
 51 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.  
 — ὁ κλανθμός emphatic art., 447, 1, c.

## CHAP. XXV.

2 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, i.  
 — αἱ πέντε (the other five) 455, 1.  
 3 αἵτινες ἦσαν supplied 376, Obs. 1.  
 6 νυκτός gen. . . . 523.  
 8 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, i.  
 9 μή ποτε . . . 814.  
 — ἡμῖν dat. . . . 596, 1.  
 — ταῦταῖς . . . 654, 2, b.  
 11 ἡμῖν . . . 596, 1.  
 15 ὃ μὲν—ὃ δέ . . . 816, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.  
 16 ἐν αὐτοῖς . . . 622, 3, b.  
 17 ὁ τὰ δύο (λαβών) . . 893, b.  
 19 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.  
 21 ἐπὶ ὅλῃς . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐπὶ πολλῶν . . . 633, 3, h.  
 25 φουβηθεῖς . . . 697, a.  
 29 αὐτοῦ . . . 658, 1.  
 34 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, b.  
 40 ἐφ' ὅσον . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐπὶ dat. . . . 696, b.

## CHAP. XXVI.

1 ἐγένετο εἰπεῖν . . . 669, 1.

2 εἰς . . . §. 625, 3, a.  
 4 ἵνα . . . 806, 2.  
 7 ἀνακειμένου part. . . 696.  
 8 εἰς τί . . . 625, 3, a.  
 9 πολλοῦ . . . 519.  
 10 εἰς . . . 625, 3, b.  
 12 πρὸς . . . 628, 11, 3, a.  
 13 ὃ ἐποίησεν sentence as nom. 817, Obs. 8.  
 — αὐτῆς attr. gen. . . 542, 5, ii. β, a.  
 15 καὶ . . . 698, Obs. 5.  
 17 ἡμέρᾳ supplied . 436, a, β.  
 — θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . 417.  
 18 πρὸς σε . . . 645, 3.  
 22 ἤρξαντο ἕκαστος . . 478.  
 — μήτι . . . 873, 4.  
 24 καλὸν ἦν . . . 858, Obs. 3.  
 27 ἐξ αὐτοῦ . . . 621, 3, i.  
 28 διουθήκης attr. gen. . 542, 5, viii. b.  
 — περὶ . . . 632, 2, c.  
 — ἐκχυνόμενον pres. part. 705, 5, a. f.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 29 ἀπ' ἄρτι . . . 644.  
 31 ἐν ἐμοί . . . 622, 3, r.  
 33 εἰ καὶ . . . 861, Obs. 1.  
 35 οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
 36 ἔως οὐ . . . 847, 3.  
 37 τοὺς δύο . . . 455, 1.  
 40 ὥραν acc. . . . 577.  
 42 ἐκ δευτέρου . . . 621, 3, b.  
 45 λοιπὸν . . . 580, 2.  
 — καὶ ὁ υἱός . . . 752.  
 47 μετὰ . . . 636, 1.  
 — ἔδωκεν for plpf. . . 404.  
 50 ἐφ' ᾧ . . . 634, 3, a.  
 52 ἐν μαχαίρᾳ . . . 622, 3, b.  
 54 πληρωθῶσιν subj. . . 417.  
 55 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a, β.  
 — καθ' ἡμέραν . . . 629, 2, c.  
 58 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . . 644.  
 — ἰδεῖν . . . 669.  
 61 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 2, b.  
 63 κατὰ . . . 628, 3, d.  
 — εἰ . . . 877, b.  
 64 τῆς δυνάμεως . . . 353, 1.  
 — attr. gen. . . 542, 5, ii. β.  
 65 ἐβλασφήμησεν aor. 403, 1.  
 66 θανάτου gen. . . . 501.  
 67 εἰς . . . 625, 1, e.  
 — οἱ δέ . . . 767, 2.  
 70 τί for ὅτι . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 72 ὅτι . . . 802, Obs. 8.

## CHAP. XXVII.

4 τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς, 638, 111, 3, a.  
 — ὑπεῖν . . . 413.  
 7 ἐξ . . . 620, 3, e.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — αἵματος attr. gen. . . 542, viii. b.  
 — τοῖς ξένοις dat. 598, Obs. 1.  
 9 τιμῇ app. . . . 467.

• Misprinted xxiii. in text.

12 ἐν τῷ κατηγορεῖσθαι § 622, 2.  
 — ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 2.  
 14 πρὸς . . . 638, 111, 3, d.  
 15 κατὰ . . . 629, 2, b.  
 17 θέλετε ἀπολύσω . . . 417.  
 18 διὰ φθόνον . 627, 11, 3, a.  
 19 μὴδὲν σοὶ dat. 590, Obs. 2.  
 — κατ' ὕψος . . . 629, 3, a.  
 20 ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 21 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, c.  
 — τὸν Βαραββᾶν art. . 450, 1.  
 23 γὰρ . . . 786, 2.  
 24 ὥφελει pres. . . . 881, 2.  
 — ἀπό . . . 620, 1, b. or 3, h.  
 25 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς . . . 905, 3, a.  
 27 ἐπ' αὐτόν 635, 1, a. or 3, β.  
 29 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, i.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, d.  
 30 εἰς . . . 625, 1, e.  
 31 ἐνέταξαν for plpf. . 404.  
 — ἐξέδυσαν with double acc. 583.  
 — σταυρῶσαι . . . 669, 2.  
 43 ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3, c.  
 44 δεῖξω with dat. . . 589, 3.  
 45 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, a.  
 46 περὶ . . . 632, 111, 2.  
 — ἵνα τί . . . 882, 1.  
 49 ὅσων ἐλ . . . 877, b.  
 51 ἀπ' ἂνωθεν . . . 644.  
 — εἰς δύο . . . 625, 3, d.  
 53 πολλοῖς dat. . . . 599, 1.  
 54 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . 436, 1, a. d.  
 55 αἵτινες . . . 816, 7.  
 — αὐτῶ dat. . . . 596, 2.  
 56 ἐν αἷς . . . 622, 1, b.  
 57 τοῦνομα Ἰωσήφ 475, Obs. 1.  
 58 Ἰησοῦ dat. . . . 593, 1.  
 60 ἐλατόμην for plpf. 404.  
 62 ἦτις . . . 816, 7.  
 66 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

1 σαββάτων gen. . . . 527.  
 — ἡμέρᾳ supplied . . 436, β.  
 — εἰς . . . 535, 2, e.  
 — θεωρήσαι inf. . . 669, 2.  
 4 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, e.  
 7 πορευθεῖσαι . 696, Obs. 2., 705, 2.  
 13 νυκτός . . . . 523.  
 14 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, a.  
 15 παρὰ . . . 637, 11.  
 17 οἱ δέ . . . 768, 2.  
 19 εἰς . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 — article . 450, 1, cf. 459, 9.  
 20 ἡμέρας acc. . . . 557.

## MARK I.

3 εὐθελὺς ποιεῖτε . . 375, 5.  
 4 ἐγένετο βαπτίζων . 375, 4.  
 — μετανοίας . 542, 5, viii. 2.  
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
 5 ὑπό . . . 639, 2, a.  
 7 κύψας part. . . . 698, f.

8 ἑβάπτισα aor. . . . . §. 402, 1.  
 — ἐβάπτι . . . . . 610.  
 9 ἐγένετο . . . . . 800, *Ods.*  
 — εις . . . . . 625, 1, c.  
 11 ἐν σοι . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 13 ἡμέρας . . . . . 577.  
 14 μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι, 678, d.  
 — τὸν Ἰωάννην . . . . . 450.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. d.  
 15 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 16 παρὰ . . . . . 637, III. 1, d.  
 19 καὶ . . . . . 760, 2.  
 21 ἐκπορεύονται pres. . . . . 395, 2.  
 — τοῖς σάββασιν . . . . . 355, *Ods.* 1.  
 22 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 — ἦν διδασκων . . . . . 375, 4.  
 23 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 — πνεύματι without article, 447, 2, a.  
 24 τί ἡμῶν dat. . . . . 590, *Ods.* 2.  
 27 κατ' ἐξουσίαν . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — καὶ ἀπακούουσι . . . . . 752, 2.  
 28 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. . . . . 542, 5, ii. a, d.  
 31 χεῖρὸς gen. . . . . 536.  
 — αὐτῇ supplied . . . . . 893, a.  
 34 νόσοις dat. . . . . 603.  
 36 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 436, 1, d.  
 37 λέγουσιν ὅτι . . . . . } 802, *Ods.* 8.  
 40 ὅτι ἐὰν θέλῃς . . . . . }  
 44 ὅρα μὴδὲν εἰσῆς . . . . . 814.  
 — περὶ . . . . . 632, 2, c.  
 — εις . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 45 κηρύσσειν pres. inf. 405, 3.

## CHAP. II.

1 δι' ἡμερῶν . . . . . 627, I. 2, b.  
 — ὅτι ἐστίν . . . . . 886, 2.  
 — ἡκούσθη pass. 364, 6, 372, f.  
 2 μὴδέ . . . . . 776, 7.  
 — τὰ πρὸς θῆραν . . . . . 436, 6.  
 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 8 πνεύματι dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
 14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, b.  
 15 καὶ—καὶ . . . . . 800, *Ods.*  
 16 τί (ἐστίν) ὅτι . . . . . 376<sup>a</sup>.  
 17 καλέσαι . . . . . 669, 2.  
 19 μὴ . . . . . 873, 4.  
 — ἐν ᾧ . . . . . 622, 2.  
 — ὅσον χρόνον . . . . . 573.  
 21 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, h.  
 — εἰ δὲ μή . . . . . 860, 6.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
 23 τίλλοιτες . . . . . 608, f.  
 25 τί for ὅτι . . . . . 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2.  
 — προθέσεις . . . . . 542, 5, viii. d.  
 27 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

2 εἰ . . . . . 877, b.  
 3 εἰς . . . . . 646, 1.  
 5 μετ' ὀργῆς . . . . . 636, 3, a.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 8 περὶ . . . . . 632, III. 1, b.

9 ἵνα . . . . . §. 803, *Ods.* 1, 3.  
 12 πολλὰ . . . . . 548, 2, f.  
 20 μήτε . . . . . 775, *Ods.* 1.  
 21 παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 905, 8.  
 22 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 24 ἐφ' ἐαυτήν . . . . . 635, 3, d.  
 28 ἐάν for ἕν . . . . . 423, *Ods.*  
 29 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 — εις τὸν αἰῶνα . . . . . 625, 2, c.  
 — κρίσεις . . . . . 501.  
 34 τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν 632, III. 1, d.

## CHAP. IV.

1 πρὸς θάλασσαν . . . . . 638, 1, d.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, a.  
 2 διδάσκω with double accus. 583.  
 4 δ μὲν—ἄλλο δέ 764, *Ods.* 2.  
 5 τὸ πετρώδες . . . . . 436, d. 2.  
 7 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, a.  
 8 ἔν—ἐν—ἐν . . . . . 764, *Ods.* 1.  
 — τριάκοντα . . . . . 892, 7, *Ods.*  
 10 κατὰ μόναν . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 19 καὶ . . . . . 752, 1.  
 — περὶ . . . . . 632, 3, b.  
 21 ὅν . . . . . 630, III. 1, c.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 1, d.  
 22 οὐδέ—ἀλλ' ἵνα 773, *Ods.* 4, 803, *Ods.* 1.  
 — εις φανερὸν . . . . . 625, 1, d.  
 24 ἐν ᾧ μέτρη . . . . . 622, 3, l. 824, II. 2, c.  
 25 καὶ . . . . . 760, 2.  
 26 ὡς ἐάν . . . . . 868, *Ods.* 2.  
 27 νύκτα acc. . . . . 573.  
 30 ὁμοιωσόμεν conj. delib. 417.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 31 σεμαμάτων gen. . . . . 534, d.  
 41 φόβον acc. . . . . 550, a.

## CHAP. V.

2 αὐτῷ . . . . . 658, 2, 669, *Ods.* 3.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 3 οὐδὲ οὐδὲις . . . . . 747.  
 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 5 νυκτός . . . . . 523.  
 6 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . . . . 644.  
 7 τί ἐμοὶ dat. . . . . 590, *Ods.* 2.  
 — ὀρκίζω with double acc. 583.  
 23 ἵνα . . . . . 812, 3.  
 25 ἐτη acc. . . . . 573.  
 26 ὅν . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
 — παρ' αὐτῆς . . . . . 637, I. 2, γ.  
 29 σώματι dat. . . . . 605, 4.  
 — ὅτι ἵσται . . . . . 886, 2.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, I. b.  
 32 ἰδεῖν inf. . . . . 669.  
 33 ἐν' αὐτῇ . . . . . 634, I. a. or 3, f.  
 38 κλαίοντας number. . . . . 379, d.  
 42 ἐτῶν gen. . . . . 523.  
 — ἐκστάσει dat. . . . . 548, *Ods.* 8.

## CHAP. VI.

1 καὶ . . . . . 752.  
 3 πρὸς . . . . . 905, 3, d.

a See John xiv. 22.

3 ἐν . . . . . §. 622, 3, c.  
 5 αὐτοῖς supplied . . . . . 894.  
 6 κύκλῳ . . . . . 604, 2.  
 7 pres., aor., impf. . . . . 401.  
 — πνευμάτων attr. gen. . . . . 542, II. a.  
 8 εις . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — εις . . . . . 625, 1, a.  
 — change to orat. recta, 862, *Ods.* 7.  
 12 ἐλαίῳ . . . . . 548, *Ods.* 3.  
 16 Ἰωάννην transposed. . . . . 824, II. 2, b.

17 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, a. or c.  
 19 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 601.  
 21 γενεσίαις dat. . . . . 606.  
 — γενεστάσις dat. . . . . 598.  
 22 δ ἐὰν θέλῃς . . . . . 829, 3.  
 25 ἐλάν ἵνα . . . . . 803, *Ods.* 1, 1.  
 34 ἐν αὐτοῖς . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 — μὴ ἔχοντα . . . . . 746.  
 36 τί for ὅτι . . . . . 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 37 θηναρίων . . . . . 519.  
 39 συμπίστια συμπίστια 905, 9, γ.  
 40 ἀνὰ . . . . . 624, 3, b.  
 43 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c. or k.  
 48 περὶ . . . . . 632, 2.  
 50 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 1.  
 51 εἰ περισσοῦ . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 52 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
 55 ὅτι ἐκεῖ ἐστί . . . . . 886, 2.  
 56 ὅσοι ἀν' ἤπτοντο . . . . . 828, c.

## CHAP. VII.

2 nom. without verb. . . . . 709.  
 — τοῦτ' ἐστίν . . . . . 798, 2.  
 3 πυγμῇ . . . . . 604, 2.  
 4 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, a. or 2, a.  
 — βαπτισμοῦ app. 467, *Ods.* 6.  
 5 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 10 θανάτῳ . . . . . 548, *Ods.* 8.  
 11 ellipse of apodosis 860, 3, c.  
 12 κατὰ dat. . . . . 598.  
 13 ᾗ . . . . . 822.  
 15 ἐκεῖνα . . . . . 658.  
 25 ἥς—αὐτῆς . . . . . 833, *Ods.* 2.  
 26 γένει . . . . . 603.  
 27 τέκνων attr. gen. . . . . 542, 5, viii. a.  
 28 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
 31 ἀνὰ μέσον . . . . . 624, 3, a.  
 33 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, a.  
 — εις . . . . . 625, 1, a.  
 37 πεποίηκε pft. . . . . 399, 3.

## CHAP. VIII.

2 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
 — μοί . . . . . 598.  
 4 τίς . . . . . 659, 1.  
 — ἄρτων gen. . . . . 539, I.  
 8 σπυρίδας app. . . . . 467, *Ods.* 6.  
 11 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 601, 1.  
 — παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 637, I. 2, a.  
 — ἀπό . . . . . 620, I. d.  
 12 εἰ δοθήσεται . . . . . 860, 13.

15 ὁρᾶτε βλέπετε . . . . §. 814.  
— ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, h.  
16 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 3, c.  
23 εἰ τι βλέπει . . . . . 886, 2.  
31 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, d.  
32 παρηγοία . . . . . 603.  
33 τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ . . . . . 436, 5.  
36 ψυχὴν acc. . . . . 545, 3.  
37 ψυχῆς gen. . . . . 519, 1.  
38 ὅς ἐν = ἐάν τις . . . . . 820, 2.  
— μέ acc. . . . . 550, b.  
— καὶ . . . . . 760, 1.

## CHAP. IX.

1 οὐ μή . . . . . 748.  
— ἐν δυνάμει . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
4 ἦσαν συλλαλόντες . . . . 375, 4.  
5 ἀποκριθεὶς aor. part. 705, b.  
— οὐ dat. . . . . 598.  
8 οὐδένα ἄλλᾳ . . . . . 773, Obs. 4.  
9 ἀναστῆ = fut. exact. 842, d.  
11 ὅτι . . . . . 905, 8, e.  
12 ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, c.  
19 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 1, d.  
— ὅμων gen. . . . . 504<sup>a</sup>.  
20 ἰδὼν gender . . . . . 379, a.  
21 ἐκ παιδιόθεν . . . . . 644.  
22 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς . . . . . 905, 3, b.  
26 subject supp. . . . . 893, a.  
29 ἐν οὐδενί . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
30 ἵνα τις γνῶ . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
31 παραδίδοται pft. . . . . 399, 2.  
37 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
40 ὅπερ . . . . . 630, 1, 2, a.  
41 ποτίσω with doub. acc. 583.  
— Χριστοῦ gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
42 καλὸν ἔστιν . . . . . 855, Obs. 10.  
47 καλὸν ᾗ . . . . . 779, Obs. 3.  
— σοί—μονόββαλμον . . . . 674.  
49 ἀλί . . . . . 610.  
50 ἐν τίνι . . . . . 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. X.

1 τοῦ πέραν . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
2 εἰ ἔξεστιν . . . . . 886, 2.  
4 ἀποστασίου attr. gen. 542,  
5, ii. β, a.  
5 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
6 ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ neut. 381, 1.  
8 εἰς σάρκα μίαν . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
9 οὐν . . . . . 737, 3.  
— ὁ Θεός emphatic att. 447,  
Obs. 4.  
11 ἐπὶ . . . . . 625, 3, a, β.  
14 τοιοῦτον gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
16 double participle . . . . 706, 1.  
20 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, a.  
21 ἕρας . . . . . 698, b.  
22 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
— ἦν ἔχων . . . . . 374, 4.  
24 πεποιοῦστας acc. part. . 674.

26 καὶ emphatic . . . . . §. 759, 2.  
27 παρὰ . . . . . 637, II. 2.  
30 ἐάν μή . . . . . 860.  
33 θανάτῳ dat. . . . . 592, 1.  
34 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 601.  
37 ἐς—ἐς . . . . . 764, Obs. 1.  
— ἐκ . . . . . 621, 1, c.  
38 βάπτισμα acc. . . . . 543, 3.  
41 περί . . . . . 632, I. 2, c.  
42 ἐθνῶν gen. . . . . 505.  
43 ἐν . . . . . 622, 1, b.  
— ἔσται fut. . . . . 413.  
45 ἀπτί . . . . . 618, Obs. 1.

## CHAP. XI.

1 present . . . . . 395, 2.  
2 κεκάδικε pft. . . . . 399, 2.  
— λύσαντες . . . . . 698, f.  
3 τί ταῦτο . . . . . 881, 1.  
4 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, c.  
8 ἐς . . . . . 625, 1, e.  
13 εἰ ἄρα . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
— συκῶν attr. gen. . . . 542, 5,  
viii. b.  
17 ἔθρουν dat. . . . . 598.  
22 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
β. c. i.  
24 προσευχόμενοι . . . . . 698, f.  
— λαμβάνετε pres. . . . 397, b.  
25 κατὰ . . . . . 618, 3, b.  
28 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
30 τὸ βάπτισμα nom. . . . 902, 3.  
32 change of constr. ἐφοβήντο  
890.

## CHAP. XII.

2 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, c.  
6 καὶ (even) . . . . . 760, 1.  
10 λίθον attracted 824, II. 1, b.  
11 αὐτῇ gender . . . . . 905, 9, b.  
12 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
— καί . . . . . 759, 3.  
14 περί . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
— ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . . . 633, 3, f.  
— δῶμεν subj. . . . . 417.  
16 τίνος gen. . . . . 542, 5, viii. b.  
19 ὅτι—ἵνα 804, 7. 803, Obs. 1.  
— ἀδελφῷ dat. . . . . 598.  
22 πάντων gen. . . . . 534.  
26 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, c.  
30 ἐς . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
38 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, h.  
41 βάλλει pres. . . . . 886, 2.  
42 δ . . . . . 820, 1.

## CHAP. XIII.

3 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
6 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, g.  
9 αὐτοὺς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
— ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 1, a.  
— αὐτοῖς . . . . . 599, 1.  
13 ὅπό . . . . . 639, 2, a.  
14 ἐρημώσεως . . . . . 542, 5, viii. b.

16 εἰς . . . . . §. 646, 1.  
17 ἐχούσας dat. . . . . 602, 3.  
19 ἦς attracted . . . . . 821.  
22 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
25 ἔσονται ἐκπλήκτοντες 375, 4.  
29 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 1, b.  
32 οὐδεὶς—οὐδέ—οὐδέ . . . 776, 7.  
34 change of constr. . . . 705, 5.  
35 μεσονυκτίου gen. . . . 523.

## CHAP. XIV.

1 ἐν δόλῳ . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
2 μή (sc. κρατήσωμεν) 895, e, 2.  
3 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 1, b.  
4 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, b.  
— εἰς τί . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
— μύρου att. gen. 542, 5, II. b.  
5 θηναίων gen. . . . . 519.  
9 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, f.  
12 ἔθνον subject supp. 373, 7.  
— θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . . 417.  
19 εἰς καθ' εἷς b . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
— μή τι . . . . . 873, 4.  
21 καλὸν ἦν . . . . . 858, 3.  
24 ἐκχυρόμενον . . . . . 709, 6, c.  
25 οὐκέτι οὐ μή . . . . . 747.  
— ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, l.  
27 ἐν ἑμοί . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
29 καὶ εἰ . . . . . 861, 2.  
— ἀλλὰ . . . . . 773, 0.  
31 ἐκ περισσοῦ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
— οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 4.  
36 τί θέλω . . . . . 659, 9.  
37 ὅραν acc. . . . . 577.  
42 ἡγγικε perf. . . . . 399, 3.  
49 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . . . 629, 2, e.  
— πρὸς ὅμας . . . . . 905, 3, d.  
51 εἰς τις . . . . . 659, 3.  
54 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . . . . 644.  
— πρὸς . . . . . 646, 3.  
58 διὰ . . . . . 627, 1, b.  
64 θανάτου gen. . . . . 501.  
69 ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . . . 621, 3, i.

## CHAP. XV.

1 ἐπὶ . . . . . 905, 3, a, d.  
— τὸ πρῶτ . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
6 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 2, b.  
7 οἵτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
10 διὰ φόβον . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
12 ποιεῖω with double acc. 583.  
14 τί γάρ . . . . . 786, 2.  
20 ἐνέπαιζαν for plpft. . . 404.  
24 ἐπ' αὐτά . . . . . 635, 3, a.  
— τίς τί . . . . . 833, 1.  
25 καὶ for δε . . . . . 752.  
38 εἰς δύο . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
39 ἐξ ἐναντίας . . . . . 621, 1, e.  
44 ἐθαύμασεν εἰ . . . . . 804, 9.

## CHAP. XVI.

2 τῆς μίας gen. . . . . 523.

<sup>a</sup> The notion whereby ἀνέχεσθαι, "to bear with," takes a genitive, is that of not allowing oneself to be overcome or worn out—the being superior to; as in κρείττων, or ἡσίων λύτης δε.

<sup>b</sup> This nominative formula seems to have been formed from the phrase ἐν καθ' ἐν, like δε βούλα from ἐν βούλα, see §. 822. Obs. 11.

- 3 ἡμῖν dat. .... §. 598.  
 4 γὰρ..... 786, Obs. 1.  
 5 ἐν ..... 622, 1, α.  
 7 ὅμως acc. .... 548, Obs. 1.  
 18 οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.  
 20 διὰ..... 627, 1, 3, d.

## LUKE I.

- 2 οἱ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς .. 436, 1, d, δ.  
 — λόγον attr. gen. 542, 5, II. b.  
 5 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, ε.  
 6 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, 5, I. β.  
 8 ἐν τῇ τάξει .. 622, 3, i.  
 9 τοῦ θυμιάσαι εἰσελθόν 705, Obs. 1.  
 10 ὅρα dat. .... 606.  
 11 αὐτῷ dat. .... 611, α.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 1, α.  
 12 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, d, see 905, 3, e.  
 14 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, c.  
 15 οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.  
 — Πνεύματος gen..... 539.  
 16 ἐπὶ..... 635, 1, α.  
 17 ἐν πνεύματι ... 622, 3, b.  
 — ἐπιστρέφει inf. .... 609.  
 — ἐν φρονήσει .... 645, 1, α.  
 18 κατὰ τί..... 629, 3, g.  
 20 ἔσθ' ἰσχυρῶν ..... 375, 4.  
 — καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος 746, Obs.  
 — ἡμέρας transpos. 822, Obs. 8.  
 — ἀνθ' ὧν 619, f., 822, Obs. 3.  
 — eis ..... 625, 2, d.  
 21 ἐν τῷ χρονίζειν .. 622, 2.  
 24 μήνα acc. .... 577.  
 — ἑαυτῇν ..... 363, 4.  
 25 μοι..... 599.  
 27 ᾧ ὄνομα (ᾧ supplied) 376, d.  
 29 εἴ..... 802, Obs. 2.  
 33 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, α. α.  
 — eis τοὺς αἰῶνας .. 625, 2, α.  
 36 αὐτῇ dat. .... 599, 1.  
 39 μετὰ..... 636, 3, α.  
 41 καὶ ἐγένετο ... 800, Obs.  
 42 φωνῇ..... 483, Obs. 3.  
 43 ἵνα ἐλθῇ..... 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 44 eis..... 625, Obs. 5.  
 — ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει .. 622, 3, b.  
 45 ἡ πιστεύσασα.. 605, 6, b. α.  
 47 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.  
 48 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, α. e.  
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ... 451, 2, α.  
 49 οἱ δυνατοί..... 451.  
 50 eis γενεάς ..... 625, 2, c.  
 — τοῖς φοβουμένοις .. 599, 1.  
 51 ἐν βραχίονι .. 622, 3, b.  
 — διαβολὰ dat. .... 605.  
 53 κενοῦ pred. adj. .. 375, 5.  
 54 παιδός ..... 536.  
 — μνησθῆναι inf. .... 669.  
 — ἐλέους gen. .... 515.  
 55 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, b.  
 57 τῇ Ἑλισάβετ dat..... 597.  
 — τοῦ τεκεῖν ..... 678, 3, b.  
 58 μετ' αὐτῆς .. 636, 1, b., see 905, Obs. 3.

- 59 ἐπὶ..... §. 635, 3, n.  
 61 ὅτι..... 812, Obs. 8.  
 — ὀνόματι dat. .... 603.  
 62 τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι .... 457, 3.  
 65 ἐπὶ... 635, 1, b., 905, 3, α. e.  
 66 μετὰ..... 636, 1, b.  
 70 διὰ..... 627, 1, 3, α.  
 71 ἐξ ..... 621, 1, α. or 3, f.  
 72 ποιῆσαι inf. .... 669.  
 — μετὰ 636, 1, b., 905, Obs. 3.  
 73 ὅρκον attraction 824, II. 4.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, 3, b.  
 — τοῦ δοῦναι .. 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 77 τοῦ δοῦναι ..... 493, 1.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐγένετο..... 800, Obs.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, I. 3, γ.  
 2 πρῶτῃ with gen. ... 503, 3.  
 3 ἕκαστος..... 478.  
 4 ἦτις ..... 816, b.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, α.  
 5 ἀπογράψασθαι .... 363, 6.  
 7 αὐτοῖς ..... 597.  
 8 φυλακὰς acc. .... 563, 1.  
 — ρυκτός gen. .... 523.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, α. α.  
 13 αἰνούτων number.. 378, α.  
 16 σκεύσαντες ..... 698, f.  
 17 περὶ ..... 632, 2, b.  
 20 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.  
 — eis attraction ..... 822.  
 21 καὶ..... 759, Obs. 3.  
 22 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, α.  
 26 πρὶν ἰδῇ..... 848.  
 — Κυρίου att. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 27 ἐν πνεύματι .. 622, 3, d.  
 — τὸ εἰδισμένον... 436, 2, d.  
 — νόμον att. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 28 καὶ αὐτός ..... 760, 2.  
 — eis..... 625, 1, α., 645.  
 32 eis ..... 625, 3, α.  
 — ἐθνῶν att. gen. 542, 5, II. α. b.  
 33 ἦν θαυμάζοντες part. 393, 1.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.  
 35 καὶ σου δὲ αὐτῆς... 769, 2.  
 — ὅπως ἂν ..... 810.  
 36 ἐπὶ..... 620, 2, α.  
 37 ἐτῶν gen. .... 523.  
 — νύκτα acc. .... 577.  
 38 ὅρα dat. .... 606.  
 41 κατ' ἔτος ..... 629, 2, c.  
 43 ἔγνω..... 393, 1.  
 44 ἦλθον δδόν..... 558, 1.  
 45 μὴ ἐδρόντες part. .... 697.  
 46 ἐν μέσφ' ..... 622, 3, d.  
 48 ἡμῖν ..... 602, 3.  
 49 τὶ ὅτι..... 872, Obs. 1.  
 — τοῖς τοῦ Πατρὸς.. 436, d, 5.  
 52 σοφίᾳ..... 605, 4.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 Ἰουδαίας gen. .... 505.  
 — Ἰερουσαλὴμ ..... 633, 2.  
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, i. b.

- 2 ἐπὶ..... §. 635, 1, α.  
 3 μετανοίας att. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.  
 — eis..... 635, 3, α.  
 5 eis εὐθείαν..... 625, 3, d.  
 — ellipse of δδόν 435, 1, α., B.  
 7 οὐν..... 737, 5.  
 — βαπτισθῆναι ..... 669.  
 8 ἐκ ..... 620, 3, ε.  
 9 πρὸς 638, III. 1, α., 646, 3.  
 13 παρὰ ..... 637, III. 3, π.  
 — ὁμῖν dat. .... 587, 2.  
 15 μήποτε εἴη..... 802, 2.  
 16 ἐν..... 622, 3, α.  
 18 πολλὰ καὶ ἕτερα 759, Obs. 2.  
 19 ὅτι..... 639, I. 2, α.  
 — περὶ..... 632, 2, b.  
 — ὅν ἐποίησε..... 822, 2.  
 20 ἐπὶ πᾶσι..... 634, 3, h.  
 21 ἐγένετο ἀνεπαχθῆναι 669, 1.  
 22 ἐν σοί..... 622, 3, e.  
 23 ἐτῶν ..... 523.  
 — ἀρχόμενος ..... 696.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἐν Πνεύματι .... 622, 3, c.  
 2 ἡμέρας acc. .... 577.  
 3 ἵνα γένηται. 803, Obs. 1, 1.  
 4 ἐπ' ἔργου..... 634, 3, g.  
 — ὁ ἀνθρώπος ..... 441, B.  
 5 πᾶσας τὰς βασιλείας 454, I. B.  
 6 φ' ἂν θέλω..... 810.  
 7 σοῦ..... 518, 2.  
 9 ἐπὶ..... 646.  
 10 τοῦ διαφυλάξει .. 492, 2.  
 11 ἐπὶ χειρῶν... 633, 1, α.  
 14 κατὰ..... 628, d.  
 16 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, α.  
 20 αὐτῷ dat. .... 597.  
 22 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.  
 — χάριτος att. gen. 542, 5, iii.  
 25 ἐπ' ἀληθείας ..... 633, 3, f.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 635, 2, α.  
 26 εἰ μή=διε..... 860, 5, b.  
 27 ἐπὶ..... 633, 2.  
 29 eis ..... 635, 3, α.  
 30 διὰ..... 627, 1, b.  
 31 ἦν διδάσκων ..... 375, 4.  
 32 ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ ..... 622, 3, b.  
 34 τί ἡμῖν ..... 590, Obs. 2.  
 — τίς τοι ὅστις .. 877, Obs. 2.  
 35 eis ..... 625, 1, α.  
 36 ἐπὶ..... 903, 3, α. e.  
 42 τοῦ μὴ πορεύεσθαι. 493, 3.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 τοῦ ἀκοῦειν..... 493, 2.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, III. 1, c.  
 3 Σίμωνος gen..... 518, 2.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 1, b.  
 5 διὰ..... 627, I. 2, α.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, α.  
 7 τοῦ συλλαβεσθαι 492, 3, see 803, Obs. 1.  
 9 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.  
 — ᾧ attraction ..... 822.

10 *Σίμωνι*..... §. 590, 2.  
 — *ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν* .... 456, 2, b.  
 12 ellipse of *ἦν* ... 895, *Ods.* 1.  
 14 change to oratio recta 802, *Ods.* 7.  
 — *περί* ..... 632, 2, c.  
 17 *ἐγένετο* ..... 669, *Ods.* 3.  
 — *eis* ..... 525, 3, or *Ods.* 2.  
 19 *μὴ εὐρόντες* 746, 1, and *Ods.*  
 — *ποίας* gen. (*δοῦ* sc.)... 522.  
 20 *ἀφένονται* form ..... 284.  
 24 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου att. gen. 542, 5, ii. β.  
 — article ..... 446, β.  
 25 *ἐφ' ᾧ*..... 634, 1., 817, 5.  
 26 λέγοντες *ὅτι* .. 802, *Ods.* 8.  
 34 *μή* ..... 873, 4.  
 36 *εἰ δὲ μήγε* ..... 860.

## CHAP. VI.

3 οὐδὲ ..... 776, 7.  
 — *οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ*.... 436, 1, d.  
 4 *ἔξεστι*—*εἰ μὴ ἱερεῖς* ... 674.  
 5 *καί*..... 760, 1.  
 7 *εἰ* ..... 877, b.  
 — αὐτοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, ii. c.  
 11 τῷ Ἰησοῦ dat. .... 602, 3.  
 12 *ἐγένετο*—*ἐξηλθεν* 800, *Ods.*  
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, II. c.  
 13 ἀπό..... 620, 3, c.  
 — a participial construction  
 708, *Ods.*, 905, 6.  
 17 ἀπό..... 620, 3, h.  
 19 *παρά* ..... 637, I. 2, a.  
 20 *eis* ..... 625, 1, d.  
 22 οἱ ἄνθρωποι ..... 446, β.  
 23 κατὰ ταῦτα ..... 629, 3, g.  
 27 ἄλλὰ ..... 774.  
 28 ὑπέρ ..... 630, I. 2, d.  
 29 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, d.  
 — ἀπό..... 620, 1, b.  
 34 *παρ' ὧν* ..... 822, *Ods.* 4.  
 35 Ὁπίσθου att. gen. 542, 5, II. a.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, c.  
 38 μέτρον dat. .... 603, 2.  
 40 ὑπέρ ..... 630, II. 3, b.  
 42 ἔφες ἐμβάλλω ..... 417.  
 — βλέπων part. .... 697, b.  
 44 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 45 τὸ ἀγαθόν .... 436, 2, d. I.  
 47 nom. .... 477, I.

## CHAP. VII.

1 *eis* ..... 625, 1, e.  
 4 *παρέει* fut. 406, 5, or 413, I.  
 5 ἡμῖν dat. .... 598.  
 7 *εἰπὲ λόγῳ* .... 548, *Ods.* 8.  
 8 ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν. 639, III. 3, c.  
 — *ὅπ' ἐμαντόν*.. 639, III. 3, a.

9 αὐτόν acc. ... §. 493, *Ods.* 4.  
 12 *asyndeton*..... 792, 1, a.  
 13 *ἐν* αὐτῇ..... 634, 3, d.  
 16 *ἐθήγηται* perf. .... 399, 3.  
 21 τὸ βλέπειν..... 678, a.  
 24 Ἰωάννου att. gen. 542, 5, ii. d.  
 30 *eis* ..... 625, 3, *Ods.* 3.  
 — *μὴ βαπτισθέντες* part. 697, a.  
 31 *γενεῖς* att. gen. ... 542, 5, viii. b.  
 35 ἀπό..... 620, 3, d.  
 37 ἦτις ..... 816, 7.  
 — *ὅτι ἀνέκειται* ..... 886, 2.  
 38 *παρά* ..... 637, III. 1, d.  
 41 *δανεισθῇ* dat. .... 597.  
 43 ellipse of οἶτος ..... 817, 4.  
 44 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, c.  
 45 ἀφ' ἧς (*δρας*).... 620, 2, a.  
 — *καταφιλοῦσα* part. .... 688.  
 47 οὐ χάριν..... 621, *Ods.* 2.  
 50 *eis* εἰρήνην..... 625, 3, d.

## CHAP. VIII.

4 διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, f.  
 5 τοῦ σπείραι ..... 493.  
 13 πρὸς καιρόν. ... 638, III. 2, b.  
 15 ἐν ὑπομονῇ. .... 622, 3, b.  
 22 ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν. 622, 2.  
 23 *συνεπληροῦντο* subj. supplied 893.  
 26 ἦτις ..... 816, *Ods.* 8.  
 27 αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ ..... 658, 2.  
 33 κατὰ ..... 628, 1, a.  
 34 κατὰ ..... 629, 1, b.  
 42 ὡς ἐπὶ ..... 523.  
 46 ἐξελοῦσαν..... 665, 1.  
 47 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 627, 3, a., 877, *Ods.* 3.  
 52 αὐτῇ acc. .... 566, *Ods.*

## CHAP. IX.

1 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3.  
 3 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — ἀνὰ ..... 624, *Ods.*  
 — *ἔχειν* inf. .... 671, a.  
 5 ὅσοι=ἐάν *τινες*... 829, 2.  
 — *καί*..... 760, 1.  
 — *ἐπ' αὐτοὺς* ..... 635, 3, a.  
 7 ὑπὸ τινων ..... 639, I. 2, a.  
 8 ἁλλων (*ὑπὸ* supplied) 650, e.  
 10 πόλεως att. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 13 *εἰ μή* with conj. 854, *Ods.* 1.  
 17 τὸ περισσεύσαν .. 436, d. I.  
 — κόφονοι *ἄρρος*. 467, *Ods.* 6.  
 22 ἀπό ..... 620, 3, d.  
 23 καθ' ἡμέραν ..... 629, 2, c.  
 25 *κερδήσας* conditional part. 697, c.  
 26 μέ acc. .... 550, b.  
 27 ὥς ἔν ..... 846.

28 ἐγένετο—ἡμέραι ... §. 386.  
 30 οἴτινες ..... 816, 6.  
 33 *ποθήσωμεν* ..... 416.  
 — *μὴ εἰδώς*... 746, and *Ods.*  
 36 ἐν τῷ γενέσθαι ... 678, c.  
 40 ἡδυνήθησαν form 171, *Ods.* 1.  
 41 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 1, d.  
 — *ὁμῶν* (see Mark ix. 19.)  
 44 *eis* τὰ ὄντα .. 625, 1, *Ods.* 5.  
 45 ῥῆμα acc. .... 551, 2.  
 46 τὸ τίς κ. τ. λ. ... 457, *Ods.*  
 47 παιδίου gen. .... 536.  
 — *παρ' ἐαυτῷ* ..... 637, 2.  
 48 ἐπὶ ..... 634, e.  
 50 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, a.  
 51 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι 803, *Ods.* 1, 1.  
 55 οἶον for ὅτι 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 — πνεύματος gen. ... 518, 2, a.  
 58 τοῦ κλῆν 417, 877, *Ods.* 2.

## CHAP. X.

2 ἐστὶ supplied..... 376.  
 — *Kyriou* gen. .... 529, *Ods.*  
 6 εἰρήνης att. gen. ... 542, 5, viii. b.  
 17 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 21 τῷ πνεύματι ..... 605, 4.  
 22 ὑπό ..... 639, 2, a.  
 31 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, g.  
 32 κατὰ } ..... 629, 1, a.  
 33 κατὰ }  
 35 ἐπὶ τὴν αὐρίων. 905, 3, a, d.  
 36 *eis* ..... 625, *Ods.* 4.  
 37 μετ' αὐτοῦ ..... 636, 1, b.  
 39 τῇδε dat. .... 597.  
 40 *περί* ..... 632, 3.  
 42 ἦτις ..... 816, *Ods.* 8.

## CHAP. XI.

3 τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν... 456, 2, b., 624, 2, *Ods.*  
 4 καὶ γὰρ ..... 786, *Ods.* 8.  
 5 μεσοκυκλίου gen. ... 523.  
 6 ἐξ ὁδοῦ ..... 621, 2, b.  
 7 *eis* ..... 646.  
 8 εἰ καὶ ..... 862.  
 — οὐ δώσει..... 744, *Ods.*  
 — ὅσαν ..... 529.  
 9 αἰτεῖτε καὶ κ. τ. λ. 420, *Ods.* 2.  
 — ὄντα omitted .. 376, *Ods.* 1.  
 11 τίνα—τὸν πατέρα—article, 447, *Ods.* 1.  
 — *ἀλήθει* with double acc. 83.  
 — form of sent. 881, 1., 883, 3.  
 — *apodosis* .. 860, 9., 852, 4.  
 — *μή* ..... 873, 4.  
 — *ἀντί*..... 618, 2, c.  
 19 nom. position of ... 477, 1.  
 32 *eis* ..... 625, 3, d.  
 35 *μή*—*ἐστίν*... 816, *Ods.* 2.  
 41 ἐλεημοσύνην δότε .. 375, 6, 360, 1.

a It seems as if *ἐκτελέζοντες* belonged to some such notion as *ἰδὲ δασκες*, which is broken off by the introduction of the circumstances of the teaching, and deferred till v. 20, *ἔλεγε*.

48 ἄρα .. §. 784, a., 787, *Ods.*  
 49 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, v, viii. a.  
 51 ἀπὸ..... 620, 2, b.

### CHAP. XII.

1 ἐν *ols*..... 622, 2.  
 2 οὐδέν supplied to *κρυπτόν*, 893, b.  
 3 ἀνθ' ὧν ..... 618, 2, f.  
 4 — πρὸς τὸ εὖς..... 638, i, d.  
 4 ἀπὸ..... 620, 3, h.  
 6 ἀσπαρίων gen..... 519.  
 7 στρουθίων gen..... 503.  
 10 εἰς..... 625, 3, b. and i. a.  
 14 ἐφ' ὧμᾶς..... 905, 3, a. a.  
 19 εἰς..... 625, 2, *Ods.* 3.  
 20 ἀπαιτοῦσιν.. 373, 7, 397, b.  
 — τινι..... 597.  
 21 ἐαυτῶ..... 599, 1.  
 22 ψυχῇ..... 596, b.  
 — φάγητε conj. del. ... 417.  
 24 καί..... 760.  
 32 nom. for voc..... 476, b.  
 36 πότε for ὅποτε. 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 — ἐλθόντος—αὐτῶ..... 710, c.  
 40 ἢ ἄρα..... 822, 2.  
 41 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, e.  
 42 ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, h.  
 — τοῦ διδόναι..... 492.  
 44 ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, a.  
 47 πολλὰς acc..... 545, 3.  
 48 παντὶ transp. 824, II. *Ob.* 1.  
 — παρέθετο..... 373, 7.  
 52 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, b.  
 57 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν..... 620, 3, e.

### CHAP. XIII.

1 μετὰ..... 636, *Ods.* 1.  
 2 παρὰ..... 637, III. 3, e.  
 7 ἐπὶ acc..... 577.  
 — ἐντὶ..... 882, 1.  
 9 aposiopesis..... 810, 3, c.  
 — εἰς..... 625, 2, b.  
 15 interrog. sent. 872, *Ods.* 1.  
 16 ἰδοὺ..... 798, 2.  
 19 εἰς..... 625, 1, a.  
 22 κατὰ..... 629, 1, b.  
 34 ἐν τρόπον..... 580, 2.  
 35 χρόνος supplied from ὅτε, 373, 3.  
 — ὅτε εἶπτε..... 842, 2.

### CHAP. XIV.

1 καί..... 800, *Ods.*  
 5 form of sent..... 698, *Ods.* 5.  
 13 aayndeton..... 792, i, a.  
 18 ἀπὸ μᾶς (ἰδοῦ) .. 620, 3, e.  
 26 εἰ—οὐ—μισεῖ (= φιλεῖ, cf. Matt. x. 37) 744, *Ods.*  
 31 ἐν..... 622, 3, b.  
 32 τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην.. 436, d. 5., 638, III. 3, a.

### CHAP. XV.

4 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, a.  
 — ὥς..... 846.

5 χαίρων..... §. 698, b.  
 7 χαρὰ ἔσται—ἦ.. 779, *Ods.* 3.  
 13 οὐ πολλὰς..... 738, *Ods.* 3.  
 15 ἐκολλήθη pass. for middle, 367, 2.  
 16 ἀπὸ..... 620, 3, c.  
 17 ἄρτων gen..... 539, 1.  
 18 ἀνασπᾶς part..... 698, *Ods.* 1.  
 21 εἰς..... 625, 3, b. 1, a.  
 22 δέτε—εἰς..... 625, 1, e.  
 26 τί εἶη ταῦτα orat. obl. 802, *Ods.* 3, and 7.

### CHAP. XVI.

2 τί τοῦτο..... 881, 1.  
 4 ἔργων..... 403.  
 8 ἀδικίας attr. gen. } 542, 5.  
 — φωτός..... } viii. b.  
 — ὑπέρ..... 631, II. 3, b.  
 9 εἰς.....  
 13 ἀντίκειται..... 406, 5.  
 15 ἐστὶ supplied..... 376.  
 20 πρὸς..... 646.  
 24 ὁπατος..... 540, *Ods.*  
 26 ἐπὶ πᾶσι..... 634, 3, h.  
 — ἡμῶν gen..... 526.

### CHAP. XVII.

1 δι' οὗ..... 627, I. 3, c.  
 2 λυσitelεῖ εἰ..... 853, 2, a.  
 3 ἐαυτοῖς..... 654, 2, b.  
 9 μή..... 873, 4.  
 15 μετὰ..... 636, 3, a.  
 20 ἔρχεται pres..... 397, b.  
 21 ἐροῦσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.  
 24 ἐκ τῆς (μοίρας) 436, β., 621, 1, d.  
 — ὅπῃ..... 639, III. 1, c.  
 27 ἄχρι ἥς ἡμέρας.. 824, II. 2.  
 30 ἔσται ἢ ἡμέρᾳ. 824, II. 2, a.  
 35 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό..... 635, 1, b.

### CHAP. XVIII.

1 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, e.  
 3 ἀπὸ..... 620, 1, b.  
 4 ἐπὶ χρόνον..... 635, 2, b.  
 5 εἰς τέλος..... 625, 2, b.  
 7 οὐ μή..... 748, *Ods.* 4.  
 — ἡμέρας gen..... 523.  
 8 nominative..... 477, 1.  
 9 ὅτι εἰς δικαιοι..... 886, 2.  
 12 τοῦ σαββάτου gen..... 523.  
 13 ἀμωρτωλῶ dat..... 596.  
 14 ἦ..... 779, *Ods.* 3, d.  
 16 τοιοῦτων gen..... 518, 2, a.  
 18 ποιήσας part..... 699, c.  
 27 παρὰ..... 637, II. 1.  
 41 τί θέλεις ποιήσω..... 417.

### CHAP. XIX.

2 ὀνόματι καλούμενος.. 548, *Ods.* 8.  
 — ἦν supplied..... 895, *Ods.* 1.  
 — αὐτός—οὗτος.. 655, *Ods.* 2.  
 3 ἀπὸ..... 620, 3, e.  
 7 παρὰ..... 639, II. 1.

8 τινὲς..... §. 501.  
 15 καὶ ἐγένετο—καί.. 800, *Ods.*  
 23 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, d.  
 37 πρὸς..... 638, III. 1, b.  
 41 καὶ γε..... 735, 10.  
 48 τὸ τί..... 457.

### CHAP. XX.

9 χρόνους acc..... 577.  
 19 πρὸς..... 638, 1, b.  
 21 ἐπ' ἀληθείας..... 633, 3, f.  
 37 ἐπὶ..... 633, 1, c.  
 38 αὐτῶ..... 599.  
 47 προφάσει..... 603.

### CHAP. XXI.

4 ἐκ..... 621, 3, i.  
 6 ταῦτα ἃ θεωρεῖτε, 581, 1, 700, *Ods.* 1.  
 8 βλέπετε μή..... 814.  
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, c.  
 10 ἐξ ὧμῶν..... 621, 3, i.  
 19 ἐν ὑπομονῇ..... 622, 3, k.  
 22 τοῦ πλησθῆναι 803, *Ods.* 1, b.  
 30 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν..... 620, 3, f.  
 32 ὥς ἐν..... 846.

### CHAP. XXII.

2 γὰρ..... 786, *Ods.* 1.  
 15 ἐπιθυμᾷ 545, *Ods.* 8., 899, 1.  
 19 ὑπέρ..... 630, 2, b.  
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, a.  
 — ἐμὴν..... 652, *Ods.* 6.  
 20 ἐν..... 622, 3, b.  
 — ἐκχυνόμενον pres. part. 795, 6, f.  
 22 κατὰ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — δι' οὗ..... 627, I. 3, c.  
 24 τίς—δοκεῖ pres ind. 886, 2.  
 26 οὗχ οὕτως, sc. ποιεῖτε 895, 4.  
 30 ἐπὶ..... 633, 1, c.  
 31 τοῦ συνιδεῖν..... 492, 2.  
 32 περὶ..... 632, 3, b.  
 — πρὶν ἀπαρνήσθαι..... 848.  
 — μή..... 749, 1.  
 41 λίθου βολῆν acc..... 580, 2., 578.  
 49 εἰ..... 877, b.

### CHAP. XXIII.

1 πλῆθος ἤγαγεν..... 378, a.  
 5 ἀρέσμενος..... 696, 1.  
 8 ἐξ ἱκανοῦ..... 621, 3, d.  
 15 αὐτῶ dat..... 611, a.  
 22 τί γὰρ..... 786, 2.  
 28 ἐπ' ἐμῇ.. 635, 3, d., 905, c.  
 33 ἐν μέν—ἐν δέ..... 816, 3, b.  
 34 αὐτοῖς..... 588.  
 38 ἐπ' αὐτῶ..... 634, 3, c. or i.  
 45 μίσον adverbial..... 714, a.  
 48 ἐπὶ..... 636, 3, a.  
 51 οὗτος..... 658, 1.  
 53 negatives..... 747.  
 54 παρασκευῇ appos..... 435, e.  
 56 σάββατον acc..... 577.

## CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 ὁρθρου ..... §. 523.  
 5 μετά ..... 636, 1, α.  
 12 πρὸς ταυτὸν ..... 638, 3, β.  
 16 τοῦ ἐπιγνῶναι. 803, Ὁδ. 3.  
 17 καὶ ἔστω for ὄντες. 705, 5.  
 21 ὅτι αὐτὸς ἔστιν ..... 886, 2.  
 — σὺν ..... 623, Ὁδ. 3.  
 — ἔγει (so. χρόνος) ..... 373, 3.  
 22 ὁρῶμαι ..... 714, β.  
 25 τί..... 634, 3, δ.  
 27 ἀρξάμενος ..... 697, Ὁδ. 1.  
 29 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 2, α.  
 42 ἀπό..... 620, 3, c.  
 49 πατρός attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

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- 1 ὁ λόγος article emphatic 447, α.  
 — πρὸς ..... 905, 3, d.  
 — Θεός without art. 447, Ὁδ. 4.  
 3 δι' αὐτοῦ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 — οὐδέ ..... 776, 7.  
 — γέγονεν ..... 399, 3.  
 6 παρὰ ..... 637, I. 1.  
 — asyndeton ..... 792.  
 7 εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 8 περὶ ..... 632, 1.  
 11 τὰ ἴδια ..... 436, d. 4.  
 12 ὅσοι ἔλαβον—αὐτοῖς .. 817, Ὁδ. 10.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, β.  
 13 ἐξ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — σαρκὲς attr. gen. 542, II, β.  
 14 ἐν ..... 622, 1, β.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, I. 1.  
 — μονογενοῦς without article 447, 2.  
 15 μου gen. .... 526.  
 16 ἐκ..... 621, 3, i. or I.  
 — ἀπὶ ..... 618, 3, β.  
 18 ἔφακε perf. .. 399, Ὁδ. 5.  
 — εἰς ..... 647, β.  
 — ἰκεῖνος ..... 658, 1.  
 21 τί οὖν ..... 737, β.  
 — ὁ προφήτης 447, 1, β, 902, 1.  
 24 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, i.  
 29 κόσμου attr. gen. .. 542, 5, viii. α.  
 30 διὰ τοῦτο ..... 627, 3, α.  
 33 ἐκ' αὐτόν ..... 905, 3, β.  
 34 perfects ..... 399, Ὁδ. 5.  
 40 παρ' αὐτῷ ..... 637, II.  
 — ἡμέρας acc. .... 577.  
 41 παρὰ ..... 639, I. 2, α.  
 42 πρῶτος for πρῶτον 714, 1, β.  
 44 τῇ ἐπαύριον ..... 436, γ.  
 49 πρὸ τοῦ φωνῆσαι..... 678, β.  
 52 ἀπ' ἑρτί..... 644.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 τῇ definite, referring to τῇ ἐπαύριον (I. 44.) 447, I, d.

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- 1 Γαλιλαίας attr. gen. 542, 5, vi. β.  
 2 ἐκλήθη number.. 393, 2, I.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 1, c.  
 4 τί ἐμοὶ κ. τ. λ. .... 590, I. 2.  
 — μου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. β.  
 5 ὃ τι ἐν ..... 830, 4.  
 6 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, α.  
 — ἀνά..... 628, Ὁδ. 5.  
 7 ὅσους gen. .... 539, 1.  
 10 μεθυσθῆσι aor. subj. 842, 6.  
 — asyndeton ..... 792, c.  
 11 εἰς ..... 625, 3, β.  
 13 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. α.  
 15 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, i.  
 22 φ' εἶπεν ..... 822.  
 23 ἐν ..... 622, 2.  
 24 ταυτὸν ..... 363, 4.  
 — διὰ..... 627, II, 2, α.  
 25 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου article 447, 1, β.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, k.  
 — Νικηθήμες ὄνομα αὐτῷ 475, Ὁδ. 1.  
 2 νυκτὲς ..... 523.  
 — διδάσκαλος pred. subst. 375, 5.  
 — Θεός article .. 448, Ὁδ. 4.  
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ ..... 636, 1, β.  
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. β.  
 4 μὴ ..... 873, 4.  
 5 ἐκ with two nouns 650, Ὁδ. 6.  
 6 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, α.  
 8 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 706, 6, c. δ.  
 10 ὁ διδάσκαλος emphatic art. 448, 1, β.  
 12 τὰ ἐπίγεια..... 436, 2, d. 4.  
 13 εἰ μὴ ..... 860, 5.  
 16 ἔστω—ἔδωκεν ..... 803, 1.  
 21 ἐν Θεῷ ..... 623, 3, i.  
 25 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, β.  
 — μετά ..... 636, 1, α.  
 26 ὁστος ..... 658.  
 28 μοί ..... 598.  
 29 χαρὰ χαίρει ..... 548, Ὁδ. 8.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, II, 3, α.  
 32 perf. and aorist..... 405, 5.  
 34 ἐκ μέτρου ..... 621, 3, d.  
 35 ἐν ..... 645, 1, α.

## CHAP. IV.

- 2 καίτοιγε..... 735, 6.  
 — αὐτός..... 656, d.  
 6 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, c. or 2, β.  
 — ἐπί..... 634, 1, α.  
 7 ἀντλήσαι inf. .... 669.  
 9 παρὰ ..... 637, I. 2, γ.  
 10 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.  
 12 μὴ ..... 873, 4.  
 13 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, i. or i.  
 14 οὐ ..... 822.  
 — οὐ μὴ..... 748, Ὁδ. 4.

- 14 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα .. §. 625, 2, α.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 17 εἴπας ὅτι..... 802, Ὁδ. 8.  
 23 ἐν πνεύματι ..... 622, β.  
 27 ἐπὶ τούτῳ ..... 634, 2, d.  
 — μετά ..... 636, 1, α.  
 31 ἐν τῇ μεταβίβ. .... 622, 2.  
 34 ἴνα ποιῶ ..... 803, Ὁδ. 1.  
 35 πρὸς..... 638, III, 3, α.  
 38 ὃ acc. .... 548, 2, α.  
 40 παρ' αὐτοῖς ..... 637, II.  
 47 ἡκεῖ pres. .... 886, 2.  
 52 ἔβαν ..... 898, 2.

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- 2 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 1, β.  
 3 asyndeton ..... 467, 6.  
 4 κατὰ καιρὸν ..... 629, 3, β.  
 — ἐν ..... 645.  
 — οὖν..... 737, 1.  
 — φ' κατεῖχετο νοσήματι 824, II. 2.  
 5 ἔτη..... 577.  
 7 ἐν ὧ ..... 622, 2.  
 11 ἐκείνος emphatic ... 658, 1.  
 13 τίς for ὄντις .. 877, Ὁδ. 2.  
 19 ἀφ' αὐτοῦ..... 620, 3, d.  
 23 ὁ μὴ τιμᾶν ..... 746.  
 27 υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου without art. 905, 4, α.  
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. .... 542, viii. β.  
 35 πρὸς ἔβαν .. 638, III, 2, β.  
 41 ἔγνωκα ..... 399, Ὁδ. 1.  
 45 ὑμῶν gen. .... 568.  
 46 conditional sentence.. 856.

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- 2 ἔφαρ number ..... 378, α.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 633, 3, c.  
 6 πειράζων..... 648, f.  
 7 δηρὰρην gen. .... 519.  
 9 εἰς ..... 625, 3, Ὁδ. 1.  
 10 ἀριθμὸν acc. .... 578.  
 13 βεβρωκόσιν dat. .... 599.  
 18 ἀνέμου gen. .. 483, Ὁδ. 3.  
 19 σταβίους acc. .... 578.  
 — θεωροῦσι..... 396, 2.  
 21 ἐπὶ..... 646.  
 24 οὐκ ἔστιν ..... 886, 2.  
 27 βρώσιν acc. .... 576, 2.  
 28 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. α.  
 3, or viii. β.  
 43 μετ' ἀλλήλων ..... 636, 1.  
 45 Θεοῦ gen. .... 483, Ὁδ. 3.  
 46 παρὰ ..... 637, I. 1.  
 — οὗτος emphatic... 658, 1.  
 51 ὑπὲρ ..... 630, 2, α.  
 56 ἐν ἐμοί..... 622 Ὁδ. 3.  
 62 ἐὰν οὖν aposiopesis 860, 3, c.  
 66 ἐκ τούτου ..... 621, 2, β.  
 70 τοὺς δώδεκα ..... 451, 1.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 περιεπάτει impft. .. 402, 2.



- 2 ἡ σκηνοπηγία app. §. 435, Obs. 2.  
 3 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3, and Obs.  
 4 καί . . . . . 752.  
 5 ἐπίστανον (ac. at that time) 402, 1.  
 — οὐδέ . . . . . 760.  
 8 ἀναβαίνω pres. . . . . 397, 3.  
 13 μέντοι . . . . . 730, α.  
 — παρρησίᾳ dat. . . . . 604.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II, 3, α.  
 16 τοῦ πέμψαντος gen. 514, 2, α.  
 17 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, ε.  
 22 οὐχ ὅτι . . . . . 762, 2, β.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, α.  
 24 κατ' ἑψιν . . . . . 629, 3, γ.  
 — κρίνω acc. . . . . 568.  
 25 γητύσι nom. suppl. 373, 7.  
 26 μήποτε . . . . . 873, 4.  
 29 παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . . . 637, I.  
 30 τὴν χεῖρα . . . . . 354, Obs.  
 31 ὦν . . . . . 822.  
 33 ῥήσιν acc. . . . . 577.  
 — καί . . . . . 752.  
 35 διασπορὰν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 447, ε.  
 37 τῇ μεγάλῃ app. 458, Obs. 2.  
 41 μὴ γὰρ 781, Obs. 1, 873, 4.  
 — ἔρχεται pres. . . . . 395, 1.  
 40 ἐκ τοῦ ἑχλου(?) (τινὲς) 893, α.  
 43 διὰ . . . . . 627, II, 3, α.  
 40 εἰς number . . . . . 378, α.  
 50 νυκτός . . . . . 523.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 2 ὄρθου gen. . . . . 523.  
 4 ἐπαυτοφάρω . . . . . 634, 3, 9.  
 5 οὖν . . . . . 737, 6.  
 6 βακτύλῃ dat. . . . . 607.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, ε.  
 7 ἔρωτῶντες part. . . . . 687.  
 — ἐν αὐτῇ . . . . . 634, 3, β.  
 9 ὁπό . . . . . 631, I, 2, α.  
 — εἰς καθείς . . . . . 405, Obs. 5.  
 — κατελείφθῃ agreement 393, 1.  
 10 γυναικός gen. . . . . 524, 2.  
 12 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 12.  
 — (ῥῆς) attr. gen. 540, viii, α.  
 15 καὶ ἐν . . . . . 759, 2.  
 16 δε position of. . . . . 761, Obs.  
 — verb supplied 376, Obs. 1.  
 21 ἐν τῇ ἀμαρτίᾳ . . . . . 622, 3, δ.  
 23 ἐκ τῶν πάντων . . . . . 621, 3, κ.  
 25 τὴν ἀρχήν . . . . . 580, 2.  
 27 πατέρ, acc. . . . . 583.  
 29 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 594, 4.  
 41 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, δ.  
 52 ἐγνώκαμεν pref. 399, Obs. 5.  
 — θανάτου . . . . . 537.  
 54 οὐδέν . . . . . 381, Obs. 3.  
 55 ὁμῶν gen. . . . . 507.  
 56 ἡνα ἴδῃ . . . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 59 ἐκρύβη . . . . . 367, 2.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐκ γενετῆς . . . . . §. 621, 2, α.  
 4 ἕως ἐστίν . . . . . 847, 2.  
 6 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, λ.  
 7 εἰς . . . . . 646.  
 — οὖν . . . . . 737, 3.  
 18 ἕως ὅτου . . . . . 527, Obs. 1.  
 21 λαλήσει fut. . . . . 413, 1.  
 24 ἐκ δευτέρου . . . . . 621, 3, δ.  
 30 ἐν τούτῳ . . . . . 622, 3, ι.  
 31 ἀμαρτωλῶν gen. . . . . 485.  
 32 sentence as nom. . . . . 372, f.  
 39 εἰς κρίμα . . . . . 625, 3, α.

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- 1 ἐκείνος emphatic . . . . . 658.  
 3 τούτῳ dat. . . . . 598.  
 — κατ' ὄνομα . . . . . 619, 3, γ.  
 5 οὐ μή . . . . . 748, Obs. 1.  
 11 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, α. or β.  
 12 οὐ . . . . . 518, 2.  
 13 οὐ μέλει const. 496, Obs. 2.  
 — and 3.  
 16 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, κ.  
 — asyndeton . . . . . 792, d.  
 21 δαιμονιοζόμενον . . . . . 518, 3.  
 22 τὰ ἐγκαίνια . . . . . 355, Obs. 1.  
 25 τὰ ἔργα nom. . . . . 477, 1.  
 33 περὶ . . . . . 632, I, 3, c.  
 37 εἰ οὐ ποιῶ . . . . . 744, Obs.  
 39 χειρός number . . . . . 354, Obs.

## CHAP. XI.

- 1 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 3, β.  
 3 ὃν φιλεῖς sentence, as subject to verb, 373, β.  
 4 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 3, α.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 631, I, 3, α.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, I, 3, d.  
 5 τὴν Μάρθαν . . . . . 450, 1.  
 7 ἔπειτα μετὰ τούτου. 898, 2.  
 — ἔγωγε conj. . . . . 416.  
 13 ὅπου attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β, δ.  
 15 δι' ὁμᾶς . . . . . 627, II, 3, α.  
 18 ἀπό . . . . . 620, 1, d.  
 31 ὅτι ὑπάγει pres. 802, Obs. 8.  
 32 εἰς . . . . . 625, 1, β.  
 33 τῷ πνεύματι . . . . . 605, 4.  
 — αὐτὸν . . . . . 363, 4.  
 39 ὅς ἐστι subj. supplied. 373, 3.  
 43 φωνῇ dat. . . . . 603.  
 47 τί ποιοῦμεν . . . . . 397, α.  
 49 ἐν αὐτοῦ gen. . . . . 523.  
 56 μετ' ἀλλήλων . . . . . 636, 1, α.  
 57 ποῦ ἐστὶ . . . . . 886, 2.

## CHAP. XII.

- 1 πρό . . . . . 905, 8.  
 5 ὑπερλίαν gen. . . . . 519.  
 12 ὄχλος — ἀκούσαντες 378, α.  
 13 τὰ βαλὰ . . . . . 442, β.  
 16 ἐν αὐτῷ . . . . . 634, 3, ι.

- 36 ἐκρύβη . . . . . §. 367, 2.  
 42 μέντοι . . . . . 730, α.  
 43 ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. 542, 5, 1. β.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 1 ἴσα μεταβῇ. . . . . 802, Obs. 1, 3.  
 — εἰς τέλος . . . . . 615, Obs. 1.  
 9 verb supplied . . . . . 895, 1, ε.  
 10 λελουμένος . . . . . 705, β, c. δ.  
 15 ὁμῶν . . . . . 598.  
 27 τάχιον . . . . . 784, 1.

## CHAP. XIV.

- 2 ἐτοιμάσαι inf. . . . . 669.  
 — ὅμιν dat. . . . . 598.  
 3 ἐρχομαι pres. . . . . 397, β.  
 6 δι' ἐμοῦ . . . . . 627, 1.  
 13 ἐν τῷ υἱῷ . . . . . 622, 3, c. or ε.  
 17 παρ' ὁμῶν . . . . . 739, II.  
 18 ὀφρανοῦς pred. subst. 375, 6.  
 21 ὁπό . . . . . 639, 2, α.  
 26 διδάξει with doub. acc. 583.  
 — ἐπομῆσει double acc. 583.

## CHAP. XV.

- 2 ἐν ἐμοί . . . . . 622, d.  
 6 ἐβλήθη aor. . . . . 403, 1.  
 — συναγοῦσιν subj. supplied, 373, 7.  
 — καίται nom. suppl. 373, 3.  
 24 εἰχσαν(?) form . . . . . 192, 9.

## CHAP. XVI.

- 8 περὶ . . . . . 632, I, 2, β.  
 16 μικρόν—ἐστι omitted. 376.  
 — καὶ for ὅτε . . . . . 752.  
 17 τινὲς supplied . . . . . 803, ε.  
 20 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.

## CHAP. XVII.

- 2 σαρκός attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. α.  
 — τῶν transp. . . . . 824, II, 2, β.  
 5 πρὸ τοῦ εἶναι . . . . . 678, β.  
 9 περὶ ὧν 632, 2, β., 822, Obs. 3.  
 17 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . . . 622, 3, β.  
 19 ὑπέρ . . . . . 631, 2, α. or ε.  
 24 ὅπως ἴνα ᾄσω 803, Obs. 1, 1.  
 26 ἡγάγησας double acc. 583.

## CHAP. XVIII.

- 3 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, α.  
 — ἔρχεται pres. . . . . 395, 2.  
 16 πρὸς . . . . . 638, II, 1, β.  
 — ἀρχιερεὶ dat. . . . . 590, 1.  
 17 μὴ εἰ . . . . . 873, 4.  
 20 συνέρχονται . . . . . 395, 1.  
 31 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, α.  
 37 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, α.

## CHAP. XIX.

- 7 γινόν pred. subst. . . . . 375, 6.  
 11 οὐκ εἶχες without ἐν 858, 1.

\* This seems to get the sense of *about*, from the 15 stades being viewed as the lowest point whence the narration begins—it might fall under the analogy of §. 622, 1, d.

12 ἐκ τούτου . . . §. 621, 2, d.  
— *Καίσαρος* attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. c. 1.  
23 ἐκ τῶν ἀνωθεν . . . 456, 2, a., 621, 1, d.  
— δι' ἑλόν . . . 627, 1, d.  
24 τίνος ἔσται . . . 518, 2, a.  
— ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, c.  
29 ἔξου . . . 559, 2.  
34 ἐξῆλθεν number . . . 393, 1.  
42 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, a.

## CHAP. XX.

1 ἡμέρᾳ supplied . . . 436, a. β.  
— βλέπει pres. . . 395, 2.  
3 number of verb . . . 393, 1.  
5 μέντοι . . . 730, a.  
8 πρῶτος . . . 714, 6.  
11 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 1, d.  
12 ἐν λευκοῖς . . . 436, γ.  
— πρὸς . . . 638, II. 1, d.  
17 μοῦ gen. . . 536.  
18 κύριος supplied . . . 893.  
19 εἰς . . . 620, 3, a.  
23 ἁμαρτίαι supplied . . . 893.  
31 double apposition . . . 467, 6.

## CHAP. XXI.

1 αὐτόν . . . 363, 4.  
— ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, c.  
6 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, a.  
8 πλοιαρίῳ dat. . . 604, 2.  
— ἀπὸ . . . 620, 1, d.  
— λυθῶν . . . 542, 5, vii. c.  
10 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, c.  
21 οὗτος δὲ τί . . . 897.  
22 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
23 εἰς . . . 625, 1, f.  
25 ἄτινα . . . 816, 7.  
— καθ' ἐν . . . 629, 3, h.  
— apodosis . . . 852, 4.

## ACTS I.

1 ἐποιστάμην midd. . . 363, 6.  
— ὅν . . . 822.  
2 ἡς ἡμέρας . . . 822, Obs. 8.  
— διὰ . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
3 αὐτόν . . . 363, 4.  
— ἐν . . . 622, 3, d.  
— διὰ . . . 627, 1, a.  
— τὰ περί κ. τ. λ. . . 436, d. 6.  
4 πατρὸς attr. gen. . . 542, 5, i. d.  
5 οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς 738, Obs. 6.  
6 εἰ . . . 877, d.  
7 ὡμῶν gen. . . 518, 2.  
— ἐν . . . 622, 3, h.  
8 ἐσχάτου gen. . . 527, Obs. 1.  
— τῆς γῆς attr. gen. . . 542, 5, vi. d.  
10 καὶ ἰδοὺ . . . 757, 3.  
11 ὃν τρόπον . . . 824, II. 2.  
13 Ἰακώβου (ἀδελφός suppl.) . . . 436, d.  
15 ἐν μέσῳ . . . 623, 1, a.

15 ἀδελφῶν gen. . . §. 527.  
— ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό . . . 635, 2, d.  
16 διὰ . . . 627, 3, d.  
— συλλαβοῦσιν dat. . . 596, 6.  
17 διακονίας attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
18 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.  
— μέσος remote attributive, 375, 5.  
19 αἵματος attr. gen. . . 542, 5, viii. d.  
21 ἀνδρῶν gen. . . 534.  
— ἐφ' ἡμᾶς . . . 635, 1, b.  
22 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 2, d.  
24 ὅν for ὅτινα . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
— ἔνα ὅν . . . 881, 1.  
25 λαβὴν inf. . . } . . . 669.  
— πορευθῆναι inf. }  
26 ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3, b.  
— μετὰ . . . 636, 1, d.

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1 ἐν τῇ συμπληροῦσθαι 622, 2.  
2 ὥσπερ . . . 704.  
3 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii. a.  
4 Πνεύματος gen. . . 539.  
6 διαλέκτῳ dat. . . 603.  
12 ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον . . . 380, 3.  
13 γλεύκους . . . 539.  
— εἰς pres. . . 886, 2.  
17 καὶ ἔσται—ἐκχεῖ 800, Obs. 2.  
— ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, c.  
— ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3, d.  
— ἐνυπνίους dat. . . 548, Obs. 8.  
19 αἶμα app. . . 467.  
20 κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
22 λόγους acc. . . 483, Obs. 1.  
— ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, d.  
— εἰς . . . 625, 1, f.  
23 τούτων . . . 658.  
— βουλή dat. . . 603.  
— διὰ . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
— διὰ παντός . . . 627, 2, a.  
26 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . 634, 3, c. fin.  
27 εἰς ἔθου . . . 625, 1, e.  
28 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β. or viii. d.  
— εὐφροσύνης gen. . . 539.  
29 ἐξόν—ἔστιν suppl. 376, Obs. 1.  
— ἐν ἡμῖν . . . 622, d.  
30 ὅρκῳ ὡμοσεν . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
— ἐκ . . . 621, 3, a.  
31 εἰς ἔθου . . . 625, Obs. 1.  
33 δεξιᾷ dat. . . 605.  
— παρὰ . . . 637, I. 3, γ.  
38 ἐπὶ . . . 624, 3, e.  
— εἰς . . . 635, 3, a.  
39 ὡμῶν dat. . . 597.  
— εἰς μακρὰν 376, Obs. 1, 625, 3, d.  
— ὅσους ἄν . . . 810, 2.  
42 ἦσαν προσκαρτ. . . 375, 4.  
43 διὰ . . . 627, 3, d.  
45 καθέτι ἄν εἴχε . . . 827, e.

46 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . §. 619, Obs.  
— κατ' οἶκον . . . 629, 3, h.  
47 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c. or f.  
— σωζομένους pres. part. 705, 5, η.

## CHAP. III.

1 ἐπὶ τὴν θραν . . . 635, 2, d.  
2 ἐκ κοιλίας . . . 621, 2, a.  
— τοῦ αἵτεῖν . . . 492.  
— παρὰ . . . 637, I. 2, γ.  
3 λαβεῖν inf. . . 664, 1.  
7 χειρὸς gen. . . 536.  
10 πρὸς . . . 639, III. 3, a.  
— ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, d.  
— ἐπὶ τῷ συμβ. . . 634, 3, c.  
12 ἡμῖν dat. . . 599, 2.  
— ὡς πεποιημένοι . . . 701.  
— τοῦ περιπατεῖν 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
13 κατὰ πρόσωπον . . . 629, 3, g.  
16 ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει . . . 634, 3, a.  
— ὀνόματος attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. c. 1.  
— δι' αὐτοῦ . . . 627, 3, a. or c.  
17 κατὰ ἄγνοιαν . . . 629, 3, e.  
19 ὅπως ἄν . . . 842, 3.  
21 ὦν . . . 812.  
22 κατὰ πάντα . . . 629, 3, g.  
— ὅσα ἄν . . . 810, 2.  
23 ἦτις . . . 816, 6.  
26 εὐλογοῦντα . . . 705, 6, a. δ.  
— ἐν . . . 622, 3, i.

## CHAP. IV.

2 ἐν τῇ Ἰησοῦ . . . 622, 3, c.  
3 εἰς τὴν αἰρίον . . . 625, 2, d.  
5 ἐπὶ τὴν αἰρίον . . . 905, 3, a. d.  
— συναχθῆναι . . . 669.  
6 ἐκ γένους . . . 621, 3, κ.  
9 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.  
— ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. c. 3.  
— σέσωσται perf. . . 300, 3.  
11 εἰς κεφαλὴν . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
13 οἱ εἰς . . . 866, 2.  
16 ἀνθρώποις dat. . . 591, 1.  
17 ἐνὶ πλείον . . . 635, 3, β. d.  
— ἀπειλῇ . . . 548, Obs. 8.  
21 τὸ πῶς . . . 457, 3.  
22 ἐτῶν πλείονων τσσαράκοντα 780, Obs. 1.  
— ἐφ' ὅν . . . 905, 3, d.  
25 ἵνα τί . . . 872, Obs. 1.  
27 ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . 633, 3, f.  
30 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.  
32 πληθους τῶν πιστευσάντων 370, d.  
35 παρὰ . . . 637, III. 1, d.

## CHAP. V.

1 ὀνόματι . . . 603.  
2 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, c.  
4 ἀνθρώποις . . . 599.  
7 μὴ εἰδῶτα . . . 746, Obs.  
8 τοσοῦτον gen. . . 529.  
9 τί οἱ . . . 872, Obs. 1.

- 9 *συνεφανήθη* .. §. 364, 5, β.  
 — *ἐπί*..... 634, 1, δ.  
 10 *παρά* ..... 637, III, 1, δ.  
 — *πρός*..... 646.  
 15 *κάν* ..... 861, *Ods.* 4.  
 16 *τῶν περίξ* ..... 456, 2, α.  
 — *φύροντες* gender ... 378, α.  
 — *ὑπό*..... 639, 1, 2, α.  
 17 *ἡ οὐσα αἰρέσις* .. 382, 389.  
 19 *διὰ τῆς νυκτός* .. 627, 2, α.  
 21 *ὑπό* ..... 639, III, 2, α.  
 23 *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, κ.  
 26 *μετὰ βίας* ..... 636, 3, α.  
 — *ἵνα μή*..... 806, 2.  
 31 *δοῦμαι* ..... 669.  
 32 *αὐτοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, viii.  
 — *ῥημάτων* attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     β. α.  
 34 *λαφ* ..... 599.  
 35 *ταυτοῖς* ..... 654, 2, β.  
 — *ἐπί*..... 634, 3, δ.  
 36 *eis οὐδέ*..... 625, *Ods.* 4.  
 38 *τὰ νῦν* ..... 656, 2, β.  
 41 *ὅτι* ..... 630, 3, α.  
 42 *πῶσαν ἡμέραν* ..... 557.  
 — *διδάσκοντες* part. .... 688.

## CHAP. VI.

- 3 *οὗς καταστήσομεν* 828, *Ods.*  
 13 *παύεται λαλῶν* ..... 688.

## CHAP. VII.

- εἰ ἄρα* ... 788, 4., 872, 2, α.  
 3 *θεῖρον (ἐλθεῖν σο.)*... 895, 7.  
 — *ἦν ἄν* ..... 829, 1.  
 4 *μετέκρινεν σο. ὁ θεός* 893, ε.  
 5 *eis*..... 625, 3, α.  
 6 *κακῶσουσιν* subj. supplied,  
     373, 7.  
 8 *περιτομῆς* attr. gen. 542, 5,  
     viii, δ.  
 10 *ἐν Ἀγγυπτον*.. 905, 3, α. α.  
 11 *ἐπί*..... 635, 1, δ.  
 12 *ὅτα σῖτα* ..... 683.  
 14 *ἐν* ..... 905, 3.  
 16 *τιμῆς* ..... 519.  
 19 *τοῦ ποιῶν* 492, 3., 803, *Ods.*  
     1.

- 20 *Θεῷ* dat. .... 600, 1.  
 21 *ἀνεθρήνιστο ταυτῇ* .. 363, 2.  
 — *eis υἱόν* ..... 625, *Ods.* 4.  
 23 *ἐπί*..... 635, 1, α.  
 25 *δίδωσι* pres. .... 886, 2.  
 26 *ἵνα τί*..... 882, 1.  
 27 *ἐφ' ἡμᾶς*..... 905, 3, α. α.  
 29 *ἐν τῇ λόγῳ*..... 622, 3, β.  
 34 *ἰδὼν εἶδον* ..... 705, 4.  
 35 *τοῦτον τὸν Μωϋσῆν* 450, 1.  
 39 *δοῦναι* inf. .... 669.  
 40 *οἱ προπορεύονταί*.. 836, 4.  
 — *nom.*  
 43 *ἐπὶκεινα* with gen. .... 526.  
 51 *καὶ οὖν* ..... 760, 3.  
 52 *περί* ..... 632, 2, β.  
 53 *οἷται* ..... 816, 7.

- 53 *eis*..... §. 625, 3, δ.  
 60 *αὐτοῖς* dat. .... 589, 3.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 1 *ἦν συνευδοκῶν* .... 373, 7.  
 — *αὐτοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     ε. 3.  
 — *ἐπί*..... 635, 3, β.  
 — *κατὰ* ..... 629, 1, ε.  
 2 *ἐν' αὐτῷ* ..... 635, 3, ε.  
 4 *μὲν οὖν* emphat. 730, α. fin.  
 10 *ἀπό* ..... 620, 1, δ.  
 11 *ἱκανῶ χρόνῳ* ..... 606.  
 13 *καὶ αὐτός* ..... 656, 3, δ.  
 15 *οἷται* ..... 816, 7.  
 — *περί*..... 632, 2, β.  
 — *eis*..... 625, *Ods.* 4.  
 20 *eis ἀπώλειαν* ..... 625, ε.  
 — *διὰ*..... 627, 3, δ.  
 22 *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, λ.  
 — *εἰ ἄρα* 788, 5, fin., 877, *Ods.*  
     5.  
 23 *eis* ..... 625, 3, ε.  
 26 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 1, ε.  
 27 *καὶ Ἰσοῦ* ..... 895, *Ods.* 1.  
 — *ἐπί*..... 633, 3, λ.  
 31 *πῶς ἂν δυναίμην* .. 427, 3.  
 32 *ἐπί*..... 635, 3, α.  
 37 *ἐξ* ..... 621, 3, δ.  
 39 *ἰδὼν* acc. .... 558, 1.  
 40 *eis* ..... 646.  
 — *ἔως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν*.. 527, *Ods.* 1.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 *ἀπειλῆς* ..... 540, *Ods.*  
 2 *ὅπως ἀγάγῃ* ..... 806, 2.  
 9 *ἡμέρας* acc. .... 577.  
 — *μή βλέπων* ..... 747, *Ods.*  
 15 *ἐκλογῆς* attr. gen. 542, 5,  
     iii.  
 24 *ἡμέρας* gen. .... 523.  
 31 *κατὰ* ..... 628, 1, α.  
 33 *ἐξ ἐτῶν* ..... 621, 2, α.  
 34 *σεαυτῷ* dat. .... 595., 599.  
 43 *παρά*..... 637, II, 2.

## CHAP. X.

- 1 *ἐκ* ..... 621, 3, κ.  
 4 *αὐτῷ* dat. .... 901, 8.  
 — *eis* ..... 625, *Ods.* 1.  
 6 *παρὰ θάλασσαν* 639, III, 1,  
     c.  
 7 *τῶν προσκ.* gen. .... 534.  
 11 *ἀρχαῖς* dat. .... 603.  
 15 *ἐκ δευτέρου* ..... 621, 3, δ.  
 16 *ἐπὶ τρις* ..... 644.  
 17 *τί ἂν εἴη* 427, 3., 877, *Ods.*  
     2.  
 23 *οὖν* ..... 737, 3.  
 25 *εἰσελθεῖν* ..... 669.  
 30 *ἀπό*..... 620, 2, α.  
 — *ἄρα* acc. .... 577.  
 33 *παρεγόμενος* ..... 689.  
 34 *ἐν' ἐλθελας* ..... 633, 3, f.  
 36 *τὸν λόγον* ..... 581, 1.  
 — *οὗτος κ. τ. λ.* ..... 798, 2.

- 38 *ἵησούν* in appos. §. 435, ε.  
     and *Ods.* 2.

- 39 *ἰσμέν* supplied .... 376, α.  
 41 *λαφ* dat. .. 589, 1, or 599, 1.  
 45 *οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς* .. 621, 3, κ.  
 47 *μή βαπτισθῆναι*..... 749.  
 — *οἷται*..... 816, 7.

## CHAP. XI.

- 1 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 1, ε.  
 — *ἰδέαντο*..... 385, β.  
 — *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, 1. β.  
 2 *πρός* ..... 638, III, 3, δ.  
 11 *ἐπί*..... 635, 1, β.  
 14 *ἐν οἷς* ..... 622, 3, β.  
 17 *ἐὰν δέ*..... 770, α.  
 — *ἰδεῖν* inf. .... 669, 2.  
 21 *μετ' αὐτῶν*..... 636, 1, β.  
 22 *eis* ..... 625, *Ods.* 5.  
 26 *ἐναντιόν* ..... 577.  
 28 *ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου*..... 633, 2.  
 29 *ἀδελφοῖς* dat. .. 596, *Ods.* 2.

## CHAP. XII.

- 1 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 2, α.  
 — *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, β.  
 5 *ἦν γνωσμένη* ..... 375, 4.  
 — *ὅτι*..... 639, 1, 2, α.  
 10 *ῥόμην* acc. .... 558.  
 11 *ἐν ταυτῷ* ..... 612, 3, λ.  
 18 *ἐν* ..... 622, 1, β.  
 20 *ἐπί*..... 633, 3, λ.  
 23 *ἀνθ' ὧν* ..... 618, 2, f.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 2 *μοί*..... 598.  
 — *δ accus.* ..... 642, β.  
 — *προσέκλημαι*..... 363, δ.  
 9 *eis* ..... 625, 1, α.  
 10 *δικαιοσύνης* gen. .... 507.  
 11 *μή βλέπων* ..... 746, *Ods.*  
 17 *ἐν τῇ παροιμίᾳ* .... 622, 2.  
 20 *ἔρεσι* dat. .... 606.  
 22 *eis* ..... 625, ε. *Ods.* 4.  
 23 *κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν*.. 629, 3, ii.  
 24 *μεταποίας* attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β. α. or viii. δ.  
 31 *ἐπί*..... 635, 2, β.  
 40 *βλέπετε μή* ..... 814.  
 46 *ἐαυτοῦς* ..... 654, 2, β.  
 — *ζῶης* gen. .... 521.  
 47 *eis* ..... 625, 3, α.  
 — *τοῦ εἶναι*... 803, *Ods.* 1, 3.  
 51 *ἐν' αὐτοῖς*..... 635, 3, β.

## CHAP. XIV.

- 1 *κατὰ τὸ αὐτό*... 629, 3, γ.  
 3 *ἐπί*..... 634, 3, δ.  
 8 *ποσὶν* ..... 603, 3.  
 9 *αὐτῷ* ..... 599, 1.  
 — *τοῦ σωθῆναι* ..... 492, 3.  
 12 *λόγον* gen. .. 542, 3: 5, ii. α.  
 18 *τοῦ μή θείν* ..... 517., 749.  
 22 *καὶ ὅτι* change of sentence  
     890.

22 διὰ..... §. 627, I. 3, d.  
23 κατ' ἐκκλησίαν .. 629, I, c.  
27 μετ' αὐτῶν..... 636, I. d.

## CHAP. XV.

1 τῷ θεῷ dat. .... 603, I.  
5 ἀπὸ..... 620, 3, d.  
6 ἰδεῖν..... 669.  
7 ἀρ' ἡμερῶν..... 620, 2, c.  
10 ἐπιθεῖναι 667, Ods. I, and 2.  
— ἐπι..... 635, I, d. or 3, d.  
14 ἐπι..... 634, 3, e.  
17 ἐφ' οὗς—ἐπ' αὐτοῖς... 834, Ods. I.  
20 τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι.. 803, Ods. I.  
21 ἐκ..... 621, 2, a.  
— κατά..... 629, 3, d.  
26 ὑπέρ..... 629, 2, c.  
27 διὰ λόγου..... 627, 3, d.  
— ἀπαγγέλλοντας pres. part. 705, 6, a. e.  
28 τῶν ἐπάνωκες... 456, 2, c.  
— τούτων gen. .... 529, 2.  
29 εἰσλαοθέντων..... 529, I.  
— ἐξ ἑν..... 621, 3, f.

## CHAP. XVI.

2 ἐμαρτυρεῖτε midd... 364, 2.  
3 πατέρα—ἐτι διήρχεν 898, 2.  
5 μὴν οὖν..... 730, d. fin.  
— τῷ ἁριμῷ dat. .... 603.  
— καθ' ἡμέραν ... 629, 2, c.  
9 διὰ νυκτός..... 627, 2, a.  
— ἦν ἱστώες..... 375, 4.  
11 ἐπιστολῇ (ἡμέρᾳ supplied) 436, β.  
12 ἦτις..... 816, 6.  
16 μαρτυρομένη..... 698.  
17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. a.  
18 εἰσὶ..... 635, 2, d.  
— αὐτῇ τῇ ἡρᾷ..... 606.  
24 ἡσθαλισέαι midd... 363, 6.  
25 κατά..... 629, 2, d.  
37 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ..... 773, 6.

## CHAP. XVII.

2 τὸ εὐαγγέλιον..... 436, d. 2.  
— Παύλῳ del. .... 597, Ods. I.  
— Παῦλος supplied..... 893.  
3 ὃν ἐγὼ κ. τ. λ. .... 890.  
5 ἀγοραίων gen..... 534.  
9 τὸ ἱκανόν..... 436, d. 2.  
10 διὰ τῆς νυκτός..... 627, 2, a.  
11 εἰ ἔχοι..... 877, Ods. 5.  
14 ὡς ἐπὶ..... 626, Ods. I.  
15 ὡς τάχιστα... 870, Ods. 4.  
17 μὴν οὖν..... 736, fin.  
18 τί νῦν θέλοι..... 427, 3.  
21 κανόντερον compar. .... 784, I.  
22 δεισιδαιμονεστέρους compar. ....  
25 προσδεόμενος..... 697, c.  
26 ἐξ..... 620, 3, k.  
27 εἰ ἥρα.. 788, 5, 877, Ods. 5.  
— καίτοι γε..... 735, 6.  
29 τέχνης attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

31 ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ.. §. 622, 3, k.  
— ἐν ἀνδρί..... 622, 3, c.

## CHAP. XVIII.

2 τῷ γένει art. .... 447, Ods. 6.  
— χωρίζεσθαι inf. .... 664, I.  
3 τῇ τέχνῃ acc..... 579.  
6 ἵστω supplied 376, Ods. I.  
— ἐπι..... 905, 3, d.  
— ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ... 456, 2, d.  
9 δι' ὁράματος..... 627, 3, f.  
10 τοῦ κακῶσαι..... 492, I.  
13 παρὰ..... 637, III. 3, m.  
14 κατὰ λόγον..... 629, 3, a.  
15 καθ' ἑμᾶς..... 629, I, c.  
— ὤψεσθε fut. .... 413.  
18 κειρμένοι midd. ... 363, 6.  
21 εἰς..... 446.  
25 ὁδόν acc..... 551, 2.  
27 πεπιστευκόσι pft. 705, c. β.  
— διὰ χάριτος.....  
28 διὰ τῶν γραφῶν } 627, 3, d.

## CHAP. XIX.

1 ἐν..... 622, 2.  
2 πιστεύσαντες part... 696.  
— ἀλλ' οὐδέ..... 774.  
— εἰ ἔστι..... 877, d.  
3 εἰς τι..... 625, Ods. 4.  
4 ἵνα πιστεύσωσιν position of, 902, 3.  
7 οἱ πάντες..... 454, Ods. 3.  
8 τὰ περὶ κ. τ. λ. .... 436, d. 5.  
11 οὐ privative..... 746, I.  
13 ἐπι..... 635, 3, d.  
— ὀπίσω with double accus. 583.  
18 ἐφορολογούμενοι... 363, 6.  
19 πρᾶξαντων attr. gen. 542, vi. a., 534.  
20 κατὰ κρέτος..... 629, 3, g.  
23 τῆς ὁδοῦ article... 447, I, c.  
24 Ἀρτέμιδος attr. gen.. 542, viii. a.  
26 Ἐφέσου gen..... 522.  
— διὰ χειρῶν... 627, I. 3, d.  
27 εἰς..... 625, Ods. 4.  
32 μὴν οὖν..... 736, fin.  
33 τῷ δήμῳ..... 599, I.  
35 γὰρ..... 786, Ods. 3.  
— οὐ γινώσκει..... 743, I, a.  
38 ἀγοραῖοι (eo. ἡμέραι) 436, β.  
— ἀλλήλοισ dat. .... 601, I.  
40 περὶ οὗ..... 632, I. 2, d.

## CHAP. XX.

9 ὅπως dat. .... 611.  
— νεκρός pred. adj. ... 374, 5.  
12 οὐ privative..... 740, Ods.  
13 διατεταγμένους middle, 365, Ods.  
16 ὅπως μὴ γένηται... 806, 2.  
— ἡμέραν..... 577.  
18 ἀπὸ repeated.. 822, Ods. 5.  
19 μετὰ..... 636, 3, a.  
— ἐν..... 622, 3, d.

20 τοῦ μὴ ἀνταγέλλαι 803, Ods. I, 3.  
21 εἰς..... 625, Ods. 3.  
23 κατὰ πόλιν.. 629, 3, a. and I, c.  
24 ὡς..... 662.  
— χάριτος attr. gen.. 542, II. β. a.  
28 διὰ..... 627, 3, d.  
29 ποιμνίου gen..... 496.  
30 τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν 803, Ods. I, 3.  
32 χάριτος attr. gen. 542, I. 8.  
— ἐν..... 622, I, d.  
33 ἀργυρίου gen..... 498.  
35 ἀσθενούντων gen. .... 536.  
38 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.

## CHAP. XXI.

3 Κίτρον acc. ... 548, Ods. I.  
— εὐάνυμον remote attribut. 375, 5.  
8 ἐκ τῶν ἐπτά.... 621, 3, k.  
13 εἰς..... 646.  
16 τῶν μαθητῶν..... 534, e.  
— τινὲς supplied .... 373, 5.  
— παρ'—Μνάσανι 824, II. 2.  
21 διδάσκει with double acc. 583.  
23 ἐφ' αὐτῶν..... 633, I, a.  
24 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς .. 634, 3, i or a.  
26 ἀγνισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. d.  
— ὑπέρ..... 630, 2, α.  
27 αἱ ἐπτά ἡμέραι article 455, I, d.  
28 κατὰ..... 628, 3, d.  
29 ὃν ἐνόμιζον ἐτι..... 898, 2.  
33 τίς εἴη—τί ἐστι 802, 6, and γ.

## CHAP. XXII.

1 ἀκούσατε with gen. ... 483.  
— μοῦ attr. gen.. 542, viii. a.  
3 παρὰ..... 637, III. I, d.  
— κατὰ..... 629, 3, g.  
— νόμου attr. gen. 542, II. β. a.  
— Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, II. β. e. I.  
5 ἔξω fut. part. .... 811, 3.  
6 μοι πορευομένη..... 599.  
— περὶ..... 632, 2.  
10 ἀπαστάς part... 696, Ods. I.  
11 ἀπὸ..... 620, 3, e.  
— ὑπὸ..... 639, 2, a.  
15 αὐτῷ..... 599.  
— πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, d.  
17 gen. abs..... 710, c.  
— μὲ γενέσθαι..... 674.  
22 καθήκον..... 376, a.  
25 εἰ ἔξεστι... 877, d., 886, 2.  
28 κεφαλῶν..... 519.  
— πόλιν supplied..... 893.  
30 τὸ τί..... 457, Ods.

## CHAP. XXIII.

3 καὶ emphatic..... 759, 2.

- 4 Θεοῦ attr. gen. §. 542, ii. a.  
 6 Σαδδουκαίων . . . . . 533, i.  
 8 τὰ ἀμφότερα (*them both*)  
     455, 2.  
 9 τοῦ μέρους attr. gen. 542,  
     vi. a.  
 12 ἔως ὃ . . . . . 526, Obs. i.  
 14 ἀναβέβαιναι dat. 548, Obs. 8.  
 — μηδενός gen. . . . . 537.  
 15 ὡς μέλλοντας . . . . . 701.  
 — τοῦ ἀνελείν . . 492, 3., 803,  
     Obs. i.  
 19 χειρός gen. . . . . 536.  
 22 ὅτι ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. 802, Obs. 8.  
 23 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 2, a.  
 — παραστήσαι change of con-  
     struction 802, Obs. 7.

## CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 αἰτίαι . . . . . 816, 7.  
 3 μετὰ . . . . . 636, 3, a.  
 4 ἐπὶ πλεόν . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
     — ἐπιεικέα . . . . . 603, 2.  
 5 λοιμὸν . . . . . 353.  
 — Ἰουδαίους dat. . . . . 605, 2.  
 6 constr. changed. 708, Obs.  
 8 τοῦτων—ὧν . . . . . 822, Obs. 7.  
 10 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 2, a.  
 11 μοί . . . . . 597.  
 14 οὕτω . . . . . 899, 8.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 17 διὰ . . . . . 627, 2, b.  
 18 ἐν οἷς . . . . . 623, 4, 834, i.  
 19 ἐπὶ σοῦ . . . . . 633, 3, a.  
 — εἰ ἔχουσιν . . . . . 855, i.  
 25 τὸ νῦν ἔχον . . . . . 579, 6.  
 27 τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις . . . . . 599, i.

## CHAP. XXV.

- 1 οὖν . . . . . 737, 3.  
 3 κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 5 ἐν ὧν . . . . . 622, i, b.  
 10 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, i, c.  
 — κάλλιον . . . . . 784.  
 11 τὸ ἀποθαρεῖν . . . . . 670.  
 16 πρὸς—ἐχοί . . . . . 848.  
 18 ὧν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. β. b.  
 20 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — εἰ βούλοιντο . . . . . 802.  
 22 ἰβουλόμην impf. . . . . 398, 3.  
 23 τοῖς κατ' ἐξοχὴν . . 456, a.,  
     629, 3, g.  
 26 μοί—πέμποντα . . . . . 674.

## CHAP. XXVI.

- 1 ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 3 γινώσκην διττα σε (γγινώσκεις  
     supplied) 895, i, d.  
 6 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 8 εἰ . . . . . 798, b., 804, 9.  
 11 αὐτοῖς . . . . . 601.  
 13 ἡμέρας gen. . . . . 523.

- 13 ὑπέρ . . . . . §. 631, II. 3, b.  
 16 εἰς τοῦτο . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ὧν ἀρθῆσομαι attr. for 3,  
     ἀρθῆσ. 822, i., 545, 3.  
 — σοί . . . . . 599.  
 22 οὐδὲν ἐκτός (=δευρόν)—εἰ  
     804, 9.  
 24 μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ . . 459, i, 8.  
 25 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, v. b.  
 28 ἐν ἀλίγῃ . . . . . 622, 3, g.  
 29 εὐχαρίστησεν ἑν . . . . . 425, 2, b.

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- 1 τοῦ ἀποκτείν 492, 3., 803,  
     Obs. i.  
 — παρεδίδουν nom. suppl. 375,  
     7.  
 — στείρης attr. gen. 542, vi.  
 2 τόπους acc. . . . . 559.  
 3 Παύλῳ—πορευθέντα . . 674.  
 7 κατὰ . . . . . 629, i, d.  
 10 ὅτι—μέλλειν . . . . . 804, 7.  
 12 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, i, d.  
 13 προθέσεις gen. . . . . 505.  
     — ἄσπον . . . . . 784.  
 14 δέ position . . . . . 765, Obs.  
 23 οὐ gen. . . . . 518, 2, a.  
 30 προφάσει . . . . . 603.  
 34 πρὸς . . . . . 638, I. 2, c.  
 37 αἱ πᾶσαι . . . . . 454.  
 39 εἰ δύναντο . . . . . 856, i.  
 40 τῇ πνεύματι (αἰσθ.) . . . 436.  
 43 βουλήματος gen. . . . . 531.  
 44 οὐς μὲν—οὐς δέ . . 816, 3, b.

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- 4 ἔλασεν . . . . . 401, a., 402.  
 7 Πιστὶν dat. . . . . 597.  
 10 τιμαῖς dat. . . . . 545, Obs. 8.  
 — ἀναγομένοις dat. . . . . 599.  
 11 Διοσκοποῖς app. 475, Obs. i.  
 14 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς . . . . . 634, i, b.  
 16 καθ' ἑαυτὸν . . . . . 629, i, a.  
 19 ὡς ἔχων . . . . . 701.  
 26 ἀκοῇ . . . . . 545, Obs. 8.

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- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.  
 — ἀπόστολος predic. force of  
     375, Obs. 3.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — προσεγγέλατο midd. 363,  
     6.  
 — Θεός suppl. from Θεοῦ 893.  
 2 διὰ force of . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 — αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.  
     β. or viii. a.  
 3 κατὰ σάρκα . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — τοῦ γενομένου—τοῦ ἀρισθέν-  
     τος 467, 5., 706, i.  
 — υἱοῦ predic. suba. 375, Obs. 3.

- 3 omission of art. 460, Obs. i.  
 4 ἐν δυνάμει . . . . . 622, 3, g.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 — Πνεύμα ἁγιοσύνης attr. gen.  
     542, viii. b.  
 — ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     c. 3.  
 5 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — πίστει attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.  
     c. i.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, I. 2, f.  
 — τοῦ article emphatic, *the*  
     name ac. Ἰησοῦς 447, i, d.  
 6 καὶ emphatic . . . . . 760, 2.  
 — Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, i.  
     β.  
 7 ellipses of ἔστω or εἴη 376,  
     Obs. i.  
 8 τῷ Θεῷ emphatic use of  
     article 447, Obs. 4.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, c.  
 — ἡ πιστός, your faith in Christ,  
     448, i.  
 9 μοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β.  
     a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — τῷ Εὐαγγελίῳ τοῦ Τιμοῦ use  
     of article 461, i.  
 — ὅμων attr. gen. . . 542, 5, ii.  
     c. i.  
 — ποιῶμαι middle force of  
     363, 6.  
 10 ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 877, Obs. 5.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 13 οὐ θέλω . . . . . 738, Obs. i.  
 — ἐξοὶ τοῦ δειρο . . 456, 2, b.  
 — ἵνα σχῶ . . . . . 806, 2.  
 14 omission of art. . 447, 2, b.  
 — dative . . . . . 588, i.  
 15 τὸ πρόθυμον . . . 436, 2, d. i.  
 — κατ' ἐμὲ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — ἐστὶ omitted . . . . . 376, d.  
 16 εὐαγγέλιον . . . . . 549, c.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — παντί . . . . . 596, Obs. 2.  
 — Ἰουδαίῳ . . . . . 447, 2, b.  
 — πρῶτον . . . . . 714, c.  
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i. β.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, a or c.  
 — πίστει . . . . . 356, i. (7)  
 — δ δικαίως ἐκ πίστεως . . 467,  
     Obs. 2.  
 18 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, b.  
 — ἐν ἀδικίᾳ . . . . . 623, 3, k.  
 19 τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ 436, d.  
     Obs.  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β. a.  
 — ἐφάνησε aor. force 402, i.  
 20 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 2, e.

20 τοῖς ποιήμασι... §. 611, a.  
 — ποούμενα ..... 698.  
 — eis 625, 3, Obs. 2., 803, Obs.  
 21 οὐκ—ἡ ..... 776, Obs. 2.  
 22 φάσκοντες εἶναι infin. 665, 1.  
 23 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.  
 — τὸν ..... 623, 3, l.  
 — double gen. .... 543, 1.  
 24 eis ..... 625, 3, or b.  
 — τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι ..... 492, 3.  
 — ἐν αὐτοῖς ..... 654, 3.  
 25 οὔτινες ..... 816, 7.  
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 — παρὰ ..... 637, III, 3, e.  
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 26 ἀτιμία attr. gen. 542, 5, iii.  
 27 παρὰ φύσιν. 637, III, 3, m.  
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 28 ποιεῖν ..... 669.  
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1 ἐν φ. .... 622, 3, i.  
 — τὸν ἑταρον ..... 454, 3.  
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 2 κατὰ ἀληθειαν ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, b.  
 3 τοῦτο ..... 657, 2, b.  
 4 double genitive. .... 543.  
 — article ..... 446, 2., 461, 1.  
 5 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — article ..... 459, 5.  
 — σεαυτῷ ..... 602, 3.  
 — ὀργῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — article omitted. 477, 2, a.  
 6 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 7 ἔργον attr. gen. .... 542, ii. β.  
 8 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, d., cf. 905, 3, c.  
 — ellipse of ἔσται 376, Obs. 1.  
 9 τοῦ article. .... 451, Obs. 4.  
 — τὸ κακὸν ..... 451, 1.  
 11 παρὰ ..... 637, II, 2.  
 — νόμου without article 448,  
 Obs. 7.  
 13 νόμου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 14 τὰ μὴ ἔχοντα ..... 746, Obs.  
 — τὰ τοῦ νόμου 436, 5., 442, b.  
 — οὗτοι ..... 378, b.  
 15 οὔτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 — μεταξὺ with gen. .... 526.  
 16 διὰ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 17 ἐν ..... 622, 3, e.  
 19 πέποιθας ..... 399, Obs. 5.  
 — σωτῶν ..... 673, 1.  
 — τῶν ἐν σκότει ..... 612, 3, d.,  
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21 οὐν ..... §. 737, 4.  
 23 διὰ } ..... 627, 3, d.  
 24 διὰ } ..... 627, 3, d.  
 26 οὐχ ..... 874, 1.  
 27 ἡ ἐκ φύσεως ..... 621, 3, k.  
 — τελοῦσα ..... 697, b.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, f.  
 28 ἐν ..... 622, 3, k.  
 29 καρδίας ..... 542, ii. β. b.  
 30 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, a.

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1 τὸ περισσόν ..... 436, 2, d.  
 — περιτομῆς attr. gen. 542, i.  
 2 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — ἐπιστεύθησαν. 364, γ. Obs.  
 3 τὶ γὰρ ..... 872.  
 — ἔστι supplied. .... 376.  
 — μὴ ..... 873, 4.  
 4 μὴ γένοιτο ..... 418, b.  
 — γινέσθω 420, 1, and Obs. 2.  
 — πως ἐν ..... 810, 2.  
 5 τί ἰροῦμεν ..... 860, 3, b.  
 — ellipse of ἔστί ..... 376.  
 — κατὰ ἄνθρωπον ..... 629, 3, g.  
 6 ἐπεὶ ..... 860, 2., 896, Obs. 2.  
 7 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — καὶ ..... 761.  
 8 καὶ μὴ, no. γένοιτο 896, Obs.  
 4, β.  
 — βλασφημούμεθα pass. voice  
 364, d.  
 — ἔτι ποιήσωμεν. 802, Obs. 8.  
 9 τί οὐν ..... 737, b.  
 — ὅφ' ἁμαρτίαν 639, III, 3, a.  
 12 ὥς ἐνός ..... 527, Obs. 1.  
 13 omission of ἔστί ..... 376.  
 14 γέμει with gen. .... 539.  
 15 ἐκχείται inf. .... 667.  
 18 Θεοῦ ..... 542, ii. c. 1.  
 — ἀπέναντι with gen. .... 524.  
 19 τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ. 622, 3, f.,  
 436, 1, c. 8.  
 — Θεῷ dat. .... 600, 1.  
 20 οὐ πᾶσα—μῆδεμῖα 905, 9, a.  
 21 πᾶς ..... 639, 2, a.  
 — τοῦ νόμου ..... 447, Obs. 7.  
 22 διὰ ..... 627, I, 3, d.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, d., 905, 3, b.  
 — eis ..... 625, 1, f.  
 — πάντας τοὺς πιστεύοντας 451,  
 Obs. 1.  
 23 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 24 διαπερὶν ..... 580, 2.  
 — τῆς apposition 456, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ ..... 622, Obs. 3.  
 25 διὰ ..... 627, 3, d.  
 26 ἐν ..... 622, 3, l.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, a.  
 — eis τὸ εἶναι ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — τὸν ἐκ πίστεως 436, 1, c. 8.,  
 621, 3, k.  
 — Ἰησοῦ ..... 542, ii. β. a.  
 27 πίστει instr. dat. .... 611.

29 ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, vi. a.  
 — δι' ..... 767, 3, a. b.  
 — ἐκ πίστεως ..... 621, 3, d.  
 — διὰ πίστεως ..... 627, 3, d.  
 31 ἀλλὰ ..... 714.

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2 εἰ with ind. .... 853, 1.  
 — ἔχει supplied ..... 896, d.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, c. or f.  
 3 ἐπίστευσε aor. .... 401, 1, β.  
 — τὸ πιστεῦσαι suppl. 893, a.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 4 τῷ ἐργαζομένῳ dat. .... 599.  
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 5 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, c.  
 6 μακαρισμὸν accus. .... 566.  
 7 demonstr. omitted 817, 4.  
 8 φ. .... 599.  
 — οὐ μὴ λογισθῇ 748, Obs. 4.  
 9 περιτομήν ..... 352, 1.  
 11 σημείον περιτομῆς ..... 436, d.  
 — σφραγίδα δικαιοσύνης attr.  
 gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,  
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 — τῆς ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ 622, 3, b.  
 — δι' ἀκροβυστίας ..... 627, 3, c.  
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 12 τοῖς ἔχουσιν modal dat. 603.  
 — πατρός attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 a.  
 13 τὸ εἶναι in app. .... 678, 3, a.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.  
 14 οἱ ἐκ νόμου ..... 436, 1, d. 8.  
 16 διὰ τοῦτο ..... 627, III, 3, a.  
 — βαβαίαν predic. adj. 375, 5.  
 17 κατέναντι οὐ—Θεοῦ attr.  
 822, 2.  
 — τὰ μὴ ὄντα ..... 746, Obs. 1.  
 18 παρὰ ..... 638, III, 3, m.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, d.  
 — eis τὸ γινέσθαι 635, 3, Obs. 2.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 19 μὴ ἀσθενήσας ..... 746, Obs. 1.  
 — τῇ πίστει ..... 605, 4.  
 20 εἰς ..... 625, 3, b.  
 21 ἐπηγγέλται ..... 363, b.  
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1 οὐν ..... 737, 3.  
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 — ἐν φ. .... 622, 3, d.  
 — δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.  
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 6 κατὰ καιρὸν ..... 629, 3, g.  
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- 7 ἀποθνήσκειν fut. . . §. 406, 5.  
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 9 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 1, b.  
 10 ἐν τῇ ζωῇ . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 12 ἡ ἁμαρτία art. . . 447, 1, c.  
 — ἐφ' ᾧ . . . . . 634, 3, c.  
 13 ἔχρι νόμου . . . . . 524.  
 14 καὶ emphatic . . . . . 760.  
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 15 ὡς—οὕτως καὶ . . . . . 760, 3.  
 — οἱ πολλοὶ . . . . . 454, Obs. 1.  
 — eis . . . . . 905, 3, a.  
 16 ἐν χάριτι . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
 — τοῦ ἐνὸς (the one) 455, 1, b.  
 17 παραπτώματι instr. dat. 607.  
 — eis (result) . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 18 ζωῆς attrib. gen. 542, i. d,  
 or viii. b.  
 — eis κατάκριμα (so. βα-  
 σίλευσεν θάνατος) } 905,  
 — eis δικαίωσιν (so. βα-  
 σίλευσαι ζωῇ) } 8.  
 20 ἵνα πλεονάζῃ . . . . . 806, 2.  
 21 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.

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- 1 ἐπιμαρτυροῦμεν . . . . . 417.  
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 3 εἰς . . . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 4 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 5 εἰ γεγενῆσθαι . . . . . 853, 1.  
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 — ὁμοῦντοι suppl. 896, Obs. 1.  
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 7 ὁ ἀποθάνων . . . . . 451, 2.  
 9 αὐτοῦ gen. . . . . 505.  
 10 ὁ ἀπέθανε<sup>a</sup> 548, 2, c., 905, 7.  
 11 τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ . . . . . 599.  
 — ἑαυτοῦ . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, Obs. 3.  
 12 εἰς τὸ ἐνακούειν 803, Obs. 1, 2.  
 13 ὡς . . . . . 701.  
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 14 κυριεύσει future . . . . . 406, 3.  
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 15 ἁμαρτήσομεν . . . . . 417.  
 16 φ' (αὐτῷ omitted) . . . . . 817, 4.  
 — ἁμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 — eis . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 17 εἴη omitted . . . . . 376, Obs. 1.  
 — ἔτι ἦτε form of sent. . . 698,  
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 — ἐκ καρδίας . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — eis δὲν—τύπον 364, γ, Obs.,  
 824, II. 2.  
 19 ἀνθρώπων adv. acc. 548, f.  
 — ἀκαθαρσίᾳ dat. . . . . 596, 2.  
 — eis (result) . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 20 ἁμαρτίας . . . . . 520.  
 — δικαιοσύνη . . . . . 599.  
 21 ἐφ' οἷς . . . . . 634, 3, d.

- 23 ἐστὶ omitted . . . . . §. 376.

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- 1 ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον . . . . . 635, 2, b.  
 2 νόμον . . . . . 611.  
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 — ἐὰν γένηται . . . . . 854, Obs. 6.  
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 — τοῦ μὴ εἶναι . . . . . 492, 3.  
 4 eis (aim) . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 5 τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν . . . . . 542, iii.  
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 — τῷ θανάτῳ . . . . . 598 or 605, 4.  
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 13 καθ' ἑνὸν suppl. . . . . 895, d.  
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 14 ὑπὸ . . . . . 639, 3, a.  
 15 τοῦτο . . . . . 658, 1.  
 21 τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοί—ἐμοί 658, 2,  
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- 1 ἅρα . . . . . 788, 1.  
 — τοῖς . . . . . 587, 2.  
 2 πνεύματος . . . . . 545, 1, d.  
 3 τὸ ἀδύνατον . . . . . 436, 2, d.  
 — ἐν φ' . . . . . 623, 3, i.  
 — σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας . . . . . 542, iii.  
 — περὶ ἁμαρτίας 632, I. Obs. 2.  
 5 τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς . . . . . 436, d. 5.  
 7 εἰς Θεόν . . . . . 625, 3, g.  
 — οὐδὲ γὰρ 776, 6, and Obs. 2.  
 8 ἐν σαρκί . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 9 ἔπερ with ind. . . . . 853, 1.  
 — αὐτοῦ . . . . . 518, 2.  
 10 διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, b.  
 11 καὶ . . . . . 860.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 12 τοῦ ζῆν . . . . . 803, Obs. 3.  
 13 μέλλετε . . . . . 408, Obs. 1.  
 — δεοί . . . . . 817, 3.  
 15 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — νοθεύσεως attr. gen. . . 542,  
 viii. b.  
 — ἐν φ' . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 17 omission of verb 891, Obs. 4.  
 18 πρὸς . . . . . 638, 3, g.  
 — τὴν μέλλουσιν δεῖξαι 902, 3.  
 19 κτίσεις . . . . . 353, 1.  
 — κτίσεις attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 a.  
 20 ματαυθῆτι dat. 642, b., cf.  
 639, II. 2, c.

- 20 διὰ . . . . . §. 627, II. 3, a.  
 — ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . . . 634, 3, g.  
 21 εἰς . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — δόξης attr. gen. . . . . 542, iii.  
 22 ἔχρι τοῦ νῦν . . . . . 456, 2, b.  
 23 οὐ μόνον δέ—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.  
 — αὐτοὶ repeated . . . . . 658, 2.  
 — ἑαυτοῖς . . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 25 διὰ . . . . . 627, I. 3, f.  
 26 τό—τί . . . . . 457, Obs.  
 — στεναγμοῖς dat. . . . . 603.  
 27 κατὰ Θεόν . . . . . 629, 1, a.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 28 aorist . . . . . 402.  
 29 συμμόρφους pred. adj. 375, 5.  
 — τῆς εἰκόνος gen. . . . . 507.  
 — eis . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 31 πρὸς ταῦτα . . . . . 638, III. 3, e.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 32 τοῦ gen. . . . . 531, Obs. 2.  
 — χαλίσσεται fut. . . . . 406, 5.  
 33 καὶ emphatic . . . . . 760.  
 35 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 β, α, or i. d.  
 — interrog. & omitted . . 875,  
 Obs. 2.  
 36 ἡμέραν . . . . . 577—459, 1, a.  
 39 διηγήσεται number 393, add.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐν Χριστῷ . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 2 καρδίᾳ local dat. . . . . 603.  
 3 πηχόχμη without ἄν 398, 3.  
 — ἀνάθεμα . . . . . 353, 1.  
 — ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, 2, a or b.  
 4 οὔτινες . . . . . 816, 7.  
 5 τὸ κατὰ σάρκα . . . . . 436, d. 6.  
 — eis τοὺς αἰῶνας . . . . . 625, 2, c.  
 6 ὁλον—ἐτι . . . . . 905, 8, γ.  
 — οἰτοῖ . . . . . 658.  
 7 ἐν Ἰσραὲλ . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 — σοί . . . . . 597 or 599.  
 9 οἶτος . . . . . 381, Obs. 1.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 2, a.  
 10 ῥεβέκκα nom. . . . . 708, 1.  
 — ἐξ ἐνὸς . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
 — κοίτην ἔχουσα . . . . . 360, 1.  
 11 γεννηθέντων subet. supplied  
 695, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, c.  
 13 ἡγάπησα . . . . . 403, 1.  
 14 παρὰ . . . . . 637, II. 2.  
 15 ἐν ἄν . . . . . 829, 4.  
 16 τοῦ θέλontos gen. . . . . 483.  
 17 ἐν σοί . . . . . 622, 3, c.  
 18 ἅρα οὖν . . . . . 787, c.  
 19 οὖν . . . . . 737, 4.  
 20 μενούγγε . . . . . 730, b., 880, g.  
 — σύ . . . . . 735.  
 — μή . . . . . 873, 4.  
 21 πηλοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 — δ μέν—δ δέ . . . . . 816, 3, b.

<sup>a</sup> ὁ ἀπέθανε = ὁ θάνατος αὐτοῦ standing for the emphatic nom., the verb of which (ἦν) is paraphrased by (αὐτοῦ) ἀπέθανεν κ.τ.λ. see §. 477, 1. The neuter accusative falls under the elliptic accusative §. 548, c, id quod—the act of his death.

- 23 ἐπί..... §. 905, 3, b.  
 — ἐλέους attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 24 οὗς—ἡμᾶς... 824, Ods. 5.  
 25 οὐ λαόν .. 745, Ods. 5, fin.  
 26 καὶ ἔσται .. 800, Ods.  
 27 ὑπέρ .. 630, I. 3, f.  
 28 συντέμνων (ποίησαι suppl. f)  
     709, see 895.  
 29 ὡς Γόμορρα 504, Ods. 5, fin.  
 31 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,  
     ii. β.  
 33 ἐπί..... 634, 3, d.

## CHAP. X.

- 1 πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 638, III. 3, b.  
 — ἐστὶ omitted..... 376.  
 — ὑπέρ .. 630, 2, a.  
 — eis σωτηρίαν .. 625, 3, a.  
 2 αὐτοῖς..... 599.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, i.  
 — κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν .. 629, 3, a.  
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. .. 542, i. β.  
 4 δ ποιήσας aor. part. 706, 6,  
     b, a.  
 6 ἡ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοσύνη 621,  
     3, d.  
 8 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. b.  
 9 ἐν .. 622, 3, b.  
 10 καρδίᾳ dat. instr. .... 611.  
 11 ἐπ' αὐτῶν .. 634, 3, c.  
 12 τὰ καὶ .. 758, 1.  
 — πάντων .. 542, 2, a.  
 13 ὅς ἐν .. 830, 4.  
 14 eis ὅν .. 625, 3, b.  
 — κηρύσσοντος article omitted  
     451, Ods. 2.  
 16 ἀλλὰ use of .. 774.  
 17 ἐξ .. 621, 3, c.  
 18 μὴ οὐκ .. 873, 4.  
 — μενούργα .. 730, b., 735.  
 19 πρῶτος .. 714, Ods. 3.  
 — ἐπὶ (in the passage referred  
     to for ἐν read ἐπ') 634, d.  
 — οὐκ ἔθνη .. 745, Ods. 5.  
 20 μὴ ζητοῦσιν .. 746.

## CHAP. XI.

- 1 οὐν .. 739, 5, or 3.  
 — ἀπώσατο aor. .... 461, β.  
 — ἐκ .. 621, 3, a.  
 2 Θεῶ .. 589, 1.  
 4 ἑμαυτῶ .. 599.  
 — τῇ Βαβυλ. .... 589, 2.  
 5 κατ' ἐκλογὴν... 629, 3, a.  
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 6 χάριτι .. 611.  
 — ἐξ .. 621, 3, c.  
 7 τί οὐν .. 737, 6, fin.  
 8 καταλύσεις .. 542, iii.  
 — τοῦ μὴ βλάσκειν .. 492, 3.  
 — ὥς with gen. 527, Ods. 1.  
 9 eis .. 625, 3, Ods. 4.  
 11 παραπτώματι .. 611.  
 — eis..... 625, 3, a.  
 13 τοῖς ἔθνεσιν app. .. 407, 3.

- 13 ἐφ' ὅσον... §. 870, Ods. 1.  
 14 εἰκώς .. 877, Ods. 5.  
 17 ἐν αὐτοῖς..... 622, i. δ.  
 18 κλάδων .. 642, b.  
 19 εἶρεῖς οὐν .. 406, 5.  
 20 τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ..... 611.  
 21 μήπως..... 814.  
 22 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, b.  
 24 posit. of ἐξέκστης .. 459, 4.  
 — future .. 406, 3.  
 25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς... 637, II. 2.  
 — ἄχρισ οὐ..... 527, Ods. 1.  
 28 κατὰ .. 629, 3, b.  
 30 ἡλεήθητε .. 364, 2.  
 — ἀπιστία .. 611.  
 32 τοὺς πάντας .. 454, Ods. 5.  
 — eis .. 625, 3, c.  
 36 ἐξ—διὰ—eis 621, 3, a., 627,  
     3, c., 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. XII.

- 1 ολιγισμὸν number. . 355, c.  
 2 λατρεῖαν in appos. to sent.  
     580, 2.  
 — ἀνακαινίσκει mod. dat. 604.  
 — τί .. 877, Ods. 2.  
 3 ἐν ὁμίᾳ .. 622, 1, b.  
 — παρ' ὃ .. 637, III. 3, m.  
 — eis .. 625, 3, c.  
 — ἐκάστῳ position of 902, 3.  
 5 καθ' eis .. 905, 3, Ods. 5.  
 6 κατὰ .. 629, 3, a.  
 — verb suppl. (προφητευσά-  
     μεθα &c.) 895, i. c.  
 7 δ διδάσκων... 451, Ods. 5.  
 9 ἀποστνγούντες belonging to  
     ἀγαπῶμεν paraphrased by  
     ἀγ. ἄνυ. 708.  
 15 χαίρειν .. 671.  
 16 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς... 639, II. 2.  
 21 ἐν .. 622, 3, b.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 1 οὔσαι .. 375, 3.  
 — ὑπό .. 639, 1, 2, a.  
 2 ὥστε .. 863, 1.  
 3 καὶ with fut. after imper.  
     420, Ods. 2.  
 4 eis ὁργὴν .. 625, 3, d.  
 7 verb suppld .. 895, 1, c.  
 8 double negative .. 747.  
 — τό with inf. .... 679, d.  
 — τὸν ἕτερον .. 454, 3.  
 9 τὸ γὰρ .. 657, 1.  
 — ἐν τῷ ἀγαπήσεις κ. τ. λ.  
     457, Ods.  
 11 καὶ τοῦτο .. 697, d.  
 — ἐγερθῆναι .. 667.  
 12 aor. and perf. .... 401, 5.  
 — τοῦ σκότους attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. b.  
 24 eis ἐπιθυμίας... 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. XIV.

- 1 τῇ πίστει dat. .... 605, 4.  
 — eis .. 625, Ods. 4.

- 2 δε μέν .. §. 816, 3, b or d.  
 4 σύ position of ... 902, 3.  
 — κυρίῳ..... 659, 9.  
 5 παρ' ἡμέραν.. 637, III. 3, e.  
 — πᾶσαν ἡμέραν.. 454, Ods. 4.  
 6 ἡμέραν acc. .... 551, c.  
 7 ἑαυτῷ dat..... 59.  
 8 ἐάν with conj. .... 778, b.  
 9 τοῦ Κυρίου gen..... 518, 2.  
 11 τῷ Θεῷ .. 589, 1.  
 12 περὶ ἑαυτοῦ .. 632, I. 2, b.  
 13 ἀδελφῶ .. 602, 3.  
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ .. 627, 3, c.  
 — λογιζομένη dat. .... 599.  
 — ἐκείνῳ .. 658.  
 15 ὑπέρ .. 630, 2, a or b.  
 18 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ... 600, 1.  
 20 διὰ προσκόμματος 627, 3, c.  
 21 μή—μηδέ—μηδέ.. 776, 1, b.  
 — ἐν φ dem. omitted 817, 4.  
 22 form of condit. sent. 860, 8.

## CHAP. XV.

- 1 ἑαυτοῖς .. 594, 4.  
 2 eis .. 625, 3, a.  
 — πρὸς .. 638, III. 3, a.  
 4 γραφῶν attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 5 ὑπομονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — κατὰ .. 629, 3, a.  
 7 eis .. 625, 3, a or c.  
 8 ὑπέρ .. 630, 3, a or e.  
 9 infin. .... 669, 1.  
 — ὁνόματι dat. .... 589, 1.  
 10 εὐφρανύθητε... 385, Ods. 1.  
 12 ἄρχειν inf. .... 666, 1.  
 13 ἐν .. 623, 3, i.  
 14 καὶ αὐτοῖς—καὶ αὐτοῖς.. 760.  
 — γνώσεως gen..... 539.  
 15 ἀπὸ μέρους .. 620, c.  
 — ὡς .. 701.  
 16 εὐαγγέλιον acc. .... 567.  
 17 τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 436, d, 5.  
 18 ὧν relative attracted 822.  
 19 ὥστε with inf. .... 863, 2.  
 20 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, e.  
 21 ὁφονταί, with rel. clause as  
     nom. 817, Ods. 2.  
 22 τὰ πολλὰ .. 454, Ods. 8.  
 — τοῦ ἐλθεῖν gen. .... 531.  
 23 τοῦ ἐλθεῖν attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     c, i.  
 — ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν 620, 2, a.  
 24 ὡς ἐν..... 842, 3.  
 25 διακονῶν 811, 3., 705, 6, a, e.  
 26 ποιήσασθαι middle verb 363,  
     6.  
 — eis .. 625, 3, a.  
 — ἁγίων gen. part... 542, vi.  
     a.  
 27 πνευματικοῖς 436, 2, c., dat.  
     603.  
 29 εὐλογίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 30 διὰ..... 905, 3, β, b.  
 31 ἁγίοις dat..... 594, 4.  
 33 ellipse of εἴη.. 376, Ods. 1.



## CHAP. XVI.

- 2 ἐν ᾧ ἀν πρῶγματι §. 829, 3.  
 — ὁμῶν gen. .... 529, 1.  
 6 εἰς .... 625, 3, α.  
 10 ἐκ .... 621, 3, κ.  
 — τῶν Ἀριστ. .... 436, Obs. 1.  
 16 ἐν .... 622, 3, δ.  
 17 παρὰ .... 637, III. 3, π.  
 19 ἐπὶ .... 634, 3, δ.  
 — εἰς .... 625, 3, α.  
 25 κατὰ .... 629, 3, α.  
 — μού .... 542, viii. δ.  
 — σεσιγημένου .... 364, 5, B.  
 26 εἰς ἔθνη .... 625, 1, Obs. 6.

- 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. §. 542, viii. α.  
 8 ἔργων perf. .... 399, Obs. 5.  
 — conditional sentence. .... 856.  
 — καὶ .... 760.  
 10 βάθῃ .... 355, Obs. 2.  
 11 τὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. .... 436, 2, δ.  
     Obs. 4 and 5.  
 — article .... 461, 5.  
 13 λαλοῦμεν supplied 895, 1, α.  
 — πνευματικοῖς dat. .... 610, 3.  
 14 αὐτῷ .... 600.  
 15 ὑπὸ .... 639, 2, α.  
 16 δὲ .... 836, 4.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 double accus. .... 583.  
 — ἀλλὰ .... 774.  
 3 κατὰ ἀνθρώπων .. 629, 3, γ.  
 4 θῶν frequentative 842, 1.  
 5 διὰ .... 627, 3, c.  
 — καὶ, even .... 760.  
 — ἐκαστῶ position of. .... 902, 3.  
 6 aor. and impft. .... 401, 4.  
 7 τὶ ὅσο, Obs. 1., 381, Obs. 3.  
 8 κατὰ .... 629, 3, α.  
 9 Θεοῦ gen. .... 507.  
 11 παρὰ .... 637, III. 3, c.  
 12 ἐπὶ .... 905, 3, c.  
 — asyndeton .... 468, 6.  
 13 τοῖν ἐστι. .... 886, 2.  
 15 διὰ πυρός .. 627, 3, α.  
 17 οἴτως .... 810, 7.  
 — agreement of .... 821, 3.  
 19 παρὰ .... 637, II. 2.  
 21 ὅστε .... 867, 1.  
 — ὅμως .... 518, 2.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἡμᾶς acc. .... 551, 1, c.  
 — ὅς .... 703, Obs. 2.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. α.  
 — χρηστῆν attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β, α.  
 2 δὲ δὲ λοιπὸν 376, d., 905, 7.  
 — ἵνα .... 803, Obs. 1.  
 3 εἰς ἐλάχιστον. .... 625, 3, d.  
 4 σύνοιδα constr. of. .... 682, 2.  
 5 ἔως ἂν .... 846, 2.  
 — φωτίζει .... 406, 5.  
 6 εἰς .... 625, 3, c.  
 — διὰ .... 627, II. 3, α.  
 — τὸ μὴ ὑπὲρ δὲ γέγραπται 457, 3.  
 — ἵνα—φυσιοῦσθε 806, Obs. 2.  
 8 ὁφελον .... 856, Obs. 3.  
 — γὰρ .... 735.  
 9 ἐσχάτους predicat. 375, 5.  
 — τῷ κόσμῳ dat. .... 599.  
 11 τῆς ἁγίας ἄρας .. 656, 2, δ.  
 15 ἀλλ' οὐ .... 774, Obs. 1.  
 — ἔχετε supplied .. 895, 1, d.  
 16 imperative .... 800.  
 17 double accus. .... 583.  
 — διδάσκω .... 395, 1.  
 18 ὅς .... 701.

- 19 ἐὰν θελήσῃ. .... §. 854, 1.  
 21 ἐν ῥάβδῳ .... 622, 3, δ.  
 — ἔλθω .... 417.

## Chap. V.

- 1 ἦτις .... 816, 7.  
 — ὅστε .... 669, Obs. 1.  
 2 ἵνα ἐξαρθῇ .... 803, Obs. 1.  
 3 τῷ σώματι. .... 603.  
 4 σύν .... 623, 2, δ.  
 5 τὸν τοιοῦτον .. 453, β, fin.  
 — εἰς .... 625, 3, α.  
 8 ὅστε .... 867, 1.  
 — ἐν .... 622, 3, δ.  
 — κακίας attrib. gen. 542, iii.  
 9 infin. .... 664.  
 10 ὀφείλετε .... 858, Obs. 3.  
 — ἄρα .... 388, 4.  
 12 τί γάρ μοι .... 590, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐξάρτα aor. imp. .... 405, 1.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρὸς .... 638, III. 3, c.  
 — ἐπὶ .... 633, 3, α.  
 2 ἐν ὁμῶν .... 622, 3, α.  
 3 μήτι γε .... 762, Obs.  
 4 τούτους .... 658, 1.  
 5 πρὸς .... 638, III. 3, α.  
 — ἐνὶ .... 643, 4.  
 — ἀνὰ μέσον .... 624, Obs. 4.  
 6 μετὰ .... 905, 3.  
 — καὶ τοῦτο .... 580, 2.  
 7 μὴν οὖν .... 730, δ, fin.  
 — μεθ' ἑαυτῶν .... 654, 3.  
 10 οὔτε—οὔτε, οὔτε—οὐ 775, 2, c.  
 11 ταῦτα .... 381, Obs. 1.  
 — ἀλλὰ .... 774.  
 13 κοιλίᾳ. .... 599.  
 — Κυρίῳ .... 597.  
 — σώματι 597, or 598, Obs. 1.  
 15 ποιῶσω .... 406, 3.  
 16 εἰς σάρκα μιαν 615, Obs. 4.  
 18 δὲ ἐάν .... 829, 2.  
 — εἰς .... 625, 3, δ.  
 19 οὐ .... 822.  
 — ἑαυτῶν .... 518, 2, α.  
 20 τιμῆς gen. .... 519.  
 — δὴ .... 721, 1.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 περὶ ὧν κ. τ. λ. .... 905, 7.  
 2 imperative .... 440, Obs. 1.  
 — τὸν article. .... 427, Obs. 1.  
 4 σώματος gen. .... 505.  
 5 εἰ μή—ἀν .... 430, Obs. a.  
 — ἐκ .... 621, 3, d.  
 — πρὸς .... 638, III. 2, δ.  
 — προσευχῇ dat. .... 599.  
 — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ .... 635, 3, α.  
 — διὰ .... 627, 3, δ.  
 6 κατὰ συγγνώμην 629, 3, γ.  
 7 ἐμεινόν attracted. .... 869, 3.  
 8 καλὸν .... 858, 1.  
 — ἐὰν μείνῃσιν .... 854, 1.

## I CORINTHIANS I.

- 1 ἀπόστολος .... 375, Obs. 3.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. B.  
 2 ἐκκλησίᾳ (χαίρειν supplied) 895, i. b.  
 3 εἴη supplied .. 376, Obs. 1.  
 4 ἐπὶ .... 634, 3, d.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ .... 623, Obs. 3.  
 5 ἐν παντί .... 623, 3, i.  
 6 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β, α.  
 — ἐν ὁμῶν .... 623, 3, c.  
 7 negatives .... 747, 1.  
 8 βεβαιώσει fut. .... 406, 5.  
 — ἵως τέλους .... 527, Obs. 1.  
 — ἀνεγκλήτους pred. adj. 375, 5.  
 9 ἐστὶ omitted .... 376.  
 — διὰ .... 627, 1, 3, c.  
 10 διὰ .... 905, 3, β, δ.  
 11 τῶν Χλόης .... 436, Obs. 1.  
 12 Παύλου gen. .... 518, 2, α.  
 13 μή .... 873, 4.  
 — εἰς .... 625, Obs. 4.  
 14 εἰ μή .... 860, 5.  
 16 λοιπὸν .... 580, 2.  
 17 βαπτίζῃν infin. .... 669, 2.  
 18 ἀπολλυμένοις. .... 600.  
 20 αἰῶνος .... 542, viii. δ.  
 21 ἐν .... 622, 3, δ.  
 — διὰ .... 627, 3, d.  
 24 article omitted. .... 447, 2, δ.  
 — τὸ μυστήριον .... 436, 2, d.  
 26 κατὰ σάρκα .... 629, 3, γ.  
 27 τὰ μυστὰ τοῦ κόσμου 436, 2, d, Obs.  
 28 τὰ μὴ ὄντα .... 746, Obs.  
 29 μὴ πάντα. .... 905, 9, α.  
 30 ἐξ αὐτοῦ .... 621, 3, α.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 καθ' ὑπεροχὴν .. 629, 3, γ.  
 2 οὐκ ἔκρινα εἰδέναι .. 745, 2.  
 3 ἐν .... 622, 3, κ.  
 — πρὸς .... 638, III. 3, c.  
 5 ἐν .... 622, 3, d.  
 — ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. .... 542, viii. δ.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. .... 542, i. 8.  
 7 εἰς .... 625, 3, α.

\* See Alex. Büttmann's Gramm. des Neutest. Sprachgeb. p. 189.

- 9 *ei* with ind. . . . §. 853, i.  
— imperative . . 420, *Obs.* 1.,  
852, 4.  
13 *ἦτις* . . . . . 816, 8.  
— *ei* supplied . . . . . 894, 2.  
14 *ἐν* . . . . . 622, 3, a.  
— *ἄρα* . . . . . 788, 4.  
— protasis supplied . . 860, 2.  
— *ἐστὶ* ind. in apod. 853, i,  
or 855, 3, d.  
15 imperative . . 420, *Obs.* i.  
16 *εἰ* . . . . . 877, d.  
17 *εἰ μή* . . . . . 860, 5, h.  
18 form of protasis . . 860, 8.  
20 *ἐν ταύτῃ* . . . . . 658, i.  
21 *εἰ καί* . . . . . 861, *Obs.* i.  
— *ἐλευθερίᾳ* supplied 893, a.  
22 *Κυρίου* attr. gen. 542, ii. or  
viii. a.  
23 *τιμῆς* gen. . . . . 519.  
24 *παρά Θεοῦ* . . 637, II. 2, fin.  
25 *ὡς* . . . . . 701.  
26 *τοῦτο* . . . . . 657, 2, b.  
29 *τὸ λοιπὸν* . . . . . 581, 4.  
— *μή* . . . . . 746.  
34 *μεμέριται* agreement of,  
393, 3, i.  
35 *Κυρίῳ* . . . . . 600.  
36 *ἐπὶ* 635, 3, B., cf. 905, 3, d.  
37 *ὅς* for *εἰ τις* . . . . 817, 4.  
38 *ὅστε* . . . . . 863, i.  
39 *ὅ θέλει* attr. . . . . 822.  
— *ἐν Κυρίῳ* . . . . . 622, 3, l.  
40 *κατά* . . . . . 629, 3, a.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 3 *ὅπό* . . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
4 *οὐν* . . . . . 737, 5.  
5 *ἀλλὰ* . . . . . 774, *Obs.* i.  
6 *ἐξ* . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
— *eis* . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
— *διὰ* . . . . . 627, I. 3, c.  
7 *συνηϊθήσει* . . . . . 603.  
— *ἐιδώλου* . . . . . 542, ii. c.  
9 *μήπως* . . . . . 814, d.  
13 *οὐ μή* . . . . . 748.  
— *eis* τὸν αἰῶνα 625, 2, *Obs.* 3.

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- 1 *οὐκ* interrog. . . . . 874, i.  
— *ἐώρακα* pft. . . . . 399, 3.  
— *μου* attr. gen. . . . . 542, i, d.  
2 *ei* with ind. . . . . 853.  
— *ἀλλὰ γέ* . . . . . 774, *Obs.* i., 743.  
— *ἡ* article emphatic 447, i, a.  
4 *φαγεῖν* inf. . . . . 666, i.  
6 *nomin.* prefixed . . . . 477.  
7 *ὁψωνίαις* . . . . . 603.  
— *ἐκ* . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
8 *μή* . . . . . 873, 4.  
9 *βοῶν* gen. . . . . 496.  
10 *οὐδὲ* . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
— *ἐπ'* *ἐλπίδι* . . . . . 634, 3, f.  
11 τὰ πνευματικά 436, 2, d, 4,  
fin.  
12 *εὐαγγελίῳ* dat. . . . 602, 3.

- 15 *κέρημαι* pft. §. 399, *Obs.* 5.  
— *ἐν ἐμοί* . . . . . 622, 3, e.  
— *ἡ ἴνα* . . . . . 783, *Obs.*  
17 *οικονομίαν* accus. 364, *Obs.*  
548, 3.  
18 *eis* τὸ μή . . . . . 625, 3, *Obs.*  
19 *ἐκ πάντων* . . . . . 621, 3, f.  
— *ἐμάντων* . . . . . 363, 4.  
20 τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις dat. . . 599.  
— *μή ἔν, though I am not,*  
746.  
21 *Χριστοῦ* gen. . . . . 507.  
22 *πάντα* . . . . . 382.  
25 *μὲν οὖν* . . . . . 730, fin.  
— *ellipsis* . . . . . 896.  
26 *τοῖνυν* . . . . . 790, d.  
— *τρέχων* supplied. 895, c. 3.

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- 1 *ὅπό* . . . . . 639, III. i, o.  
2 *eis* . . . . . 625, *Obs.* 4.  
— *ἐβαπτίσαντο* . . 364, *Obs.* 2.  
4 *ἐκ* . . . . . 621, 3, a.  
5 *ἐν τοῖς πλεοσιν* . . 622, 3, i.  
— *εὐδόκησεν* aor. . . . 401, β.  
7 *φαγεῖν* . . . . . 669.  
8 *ἔπεσαν* (!) form of 261, io.  
11 *eis* . . . . . 625, i.  
12 *μή πέσῃ* . . . . . 814.  
13 *ὅς* . . . . . 836, 3.  
— *ὅπερ δ* . . . . . 630, II. 3, d.  
— *τοῦ δύνασθαι* . . . . 492, 3.  
16 *αἵματος* . . . . . 542, vi.  
— *τὸν ἄρτον* acc. . . . 824, i, i.  
17 *ἐκ* . . . . . 621, 3, i.  
20 *ἀλλ'* (*φημί*) suppl. 895, i, d.  
— *ἀλλὰ* answer supplied, see  
add. 880.

- 24 τὸ αὐτοῦ . . . . . 436, 2, d, 3.  
29 *ἴνα τί* . . . . . 882, 2.  
30 *χάριτι* . . . . . 603.  
31 τῶν πολλῶν . . . . 454, *Obs.* 8.

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- 1 *μου* . . . . . 542, ii. c, 3.  
4 *κατὰ κεφαλῆς* . . 628, i, d.  
— *ἔχων* part. . . . . 697, c.  
5 position of adj. . . . 459, i, d.  
— *ἐαυτῆς* force of . . 654, i, c.  
6 *κειράσθω* form of *apodosis*  
857, c.  
8 *ἐκ* . . . . . 621, 3, h.  
9 *οὐδὲ* . . . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
10 *πλὴν* . . . . . 773, *Obs.* 4.  
13 *κρίνατε* aor. imp. . . 405, i.  
— *interrogative sent.* 871, 2.  
— *ἀκατακάλυπτον* remote attr.  
433, d.  
14 *οὐδέ* . . . . . 776, i, b, and *Obs.* 2.  
15 *ἀντί* . . . . . 618, 2, e.  
17 *eis* . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
18 *μέρος* ti. . . . . 580, 2.  
21 *ἐν τῷ φαγεῖν* . . . 622, 3, i.  
— *ὅς μὲν—ὅς δέ* . . . 8. 6, 3, d.  
22 *ἐκκλησίας* gen. . . . 496.  
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- 24 *ἐνέρ* . . . . . §. 630, 2, a or d.  
— *eis* . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
25 *ἐν* . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
26 *δοῦκας ἐν* . . . . . 842, i.  
27 *τοῦ σώματος* . . . . 501.  
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34 *ὡς ἐν ἐλθῶ* . . . . 842, 3.

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- 2 *ὅς ἂν ἤγεσθε* . . . . 868, 3.  
3 *ὁμῖν* dat. . . . . 589, i.  
— *ἐν* . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
— *ἀνδραγμα Ἰησοῦς* (!) . . 475,  
*Obs.* i.  
4 *χαρισμάτων* . . . . 542, ii. B.  
8 *ὅ μὲν—ἀλλὰ δέ* . . 816, 3, d.  
— *γνώσεως* } attr. gen. 764,  
*Obs.* 2, 542, viii.  
9 *λαμάτων* }  
10 *δυνάμεων* attr. gen. 542, ii. d.  
11 *ἰδίᾳ* . . . . . 603.  
13 *eis* ἐν σώμα 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.  
15 *ἐκ* . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
— *ὅτι* . . . . . 802, *Obs.* 8.  
— *παρὰ τοῦτο* . . 637, III. 3, d.  
— *τοῦτο* . . . . . 580, 4.  
18 τὰ μέλη—ἐν ἑκάστῳ 581, 4.  
22 τὰ δοκούντα μέλη . . 902, 3.  
23 *σώματος* part. . . . . 534.  
25 *ὅπερ* . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
27 *ἐκ μέρους* . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
28 *ὅς μὲν—δεύτερον* . . 766, i.  
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- 2 τὰ μυστήρια πάντα . . 454, i.  
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3 *ἴνα* . . . . . 803, *Obs.* i, 2.  
6 *ἐπὶ* . . . . . 634, 3, d.  
9 *ἐκ μέρους* . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
12 *δὲ ἰσχύον* . . . . . 627, 3, d.  
— *πρὸς πρόσσωπον* 638, III. 3, d.  
13 *τούτων* part. gen. . . . 534.

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- 3 *οἰκοδομῇ* acc. . . . . 580, 2.  
5 *ἐκτός* *εἰ μή* . . . . 860, *Obs.* 3.  
7 *ῥῆμα* . . . . . 773, *Obs.* 4.  
— τὰ ἔνυχτα nom 436, 2, d, 2.  
— τὸ αὐλούμενον . . 364, 2, d.  
10 *εἰ τύχοι* . . . . . 855.  
11 *τὴ λαλοῦντι* . . . . 600.  
— *ἐν ἐμοί* . . . . . 622, 3, m.  
16 *ὁ ἀναπληρῶν* posit. of nom.  
477, i., cf. 902.  
— *ἐπὶ* . . . . . 634, 2, c.  
19 *ἐν γλώσσῃ* . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
21 *οὐδὲ* adverbial . . . . 776, 7.  
22 *eis* *σημαίνον* . . . . 625, 3, a.  
25 τὰ κρυπτά τῆς καρδίας 442, d.  
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26 *πρὸς* . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.  
27 *κατὰ δύο* . . . . . 629, 3, h.  
— *ἀνὰ μέρος* . . . . . 624, 3, a

- 30 ἀποκαλυφθῇ . §. 364, 2, η.  
 33 ἀκαταστασίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 35 τοὺς ἰδίους ἀνδρας 447, Obs. I.  
 36 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . 542, i. β.

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- 2 τίνοι for ᾤωνι . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐκτός εἰ μή . 860, Obs. 3.  
 3 ἐν πρώτοις . 622, 3, k.  
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 4 aor. and pft. . 401, 5.  
 5 τοῖς δώδεκα . 455, I.  
 6 ἐπάνω πεντακοσίοις 780, I.  
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 9 ὁ ἐλάχιςτος . 451, I.  
 — ὅς . 816, 7, fin.  
 10 οὖν μοι . 623, 3, a.  
 11 εἴτε οὖν . 778, a.  
 13 εἰ with ind. . 853, I.  
 — νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.  
 14 ἄρα . 789, b.  
 15 κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ . 628, 3, b.  
 — or c.  
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 18 ἄρα . 788, I.  
 19 ἡλικιώτες ἐσμέν . 374, 4.  
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 21 δι' ἀνθρώπου . 637, 3, c.  
 22 ἐν τῷ Ἀδάμ . 622, 3, c.  
 23 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, I, Obs. I.  
 — ἐν . 622, 2.  
 25 ἄχρις οὗ . 841, 5.  
 26 ἐσχάτος adj. . 714, b.  
 27 ὅηλον ὅτι κ.τ.λ. 802, Obs.  
 — 7, 895, I, a.  
 28 ὅποταγῇ . 842, 6.  
 — τὰ πάντα . 382, I.  
 — ἐν πᾶσιν . 622, 3, i.  
 29 ὑπέρ . 630, 2, a. or b.  
 30 πᾶσαν ὥραν . 5, 7.  
 31 καθ' ἡμέραν . 629, Obs.  
 — καύχουσιν . 566, 2, fin.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.  
 34 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 — ὁμῶν dat. . 598, Obs. I.  
 36 σὺ position of . 902.  
 41 ἀστέρος gen. . 504.  
 42 ἐν δόξῃ . 622, 3, i.  
 — opposition of clauses 792, i.  
 45 eis ψυχὴν . 625, 3, Obs. 4.  
 47 ὁ article, force οἱ, 447, I, d.  
 52 ἐν ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι 622, 2, fin.  
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 54 eis νίκος . 623, 3, Obs. 4.

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- 1 περὶ τῆς λογίας . 905, 7.  
 — eis . 625, 3, a.  
 2 κατὰ μίαν . 629, 2, b.  
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- 3 διὰ . . . §. 627, 3, d.  
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 5 διέρχομαι for fut. . 397, b.  
 — πρὸς ὑμᾶς . 646.  
 6 τυχόν . 700, 2, a.  
 9 ἀντικείμενοι (εἰς sup.) 376.  
 12 ἵνα ἐλθῇ . 803, Obs. I.  
 21 εἰ—οὐ φιλεῖ . 744, Obs.

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- 1 διὰ . . . 627, 3, d.  
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 2 ἡμῶν . 696, 4.  
 — ellipse of εἴη . 376, Obs. I.  
 — πατρός without article, 447, 2, a.  
 3 ολκτιρῶν attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.  
 4 ἐπὶ . 634, 3, c.  
 — ἡς attracted . 822.  
 5 εἰς . 625, 3, b.  
 — ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.  
 6 verb supplied . 895, I, d.  
 — ὑπέρ . 630, I, 2, f.  
 — παθημάτων attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.  
 7 κοινωνοί, (ἐστέ suppl.) 896.  
 8 ὑπέρ . 630, I, 2, f.  
 — καθ' ὑπερβολὴν . 629, 3, g.  
 — ὑπὲρ δύναμιν 630, II. 3, b.  
 — τοῦ ζῆν gen. . 529, I.  
 9 αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς . 656, 4.  
 — ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς . 634, 3, d.  
 10 ὅς . 816, 7, fin.  
 11 ὑπέρ . 630, I, 3, c.  
 — δεήσει . 603.  
 — ἐκ . 621, 3, b.  
 — εὐχαριστηθῇ pass. 364, 5.  
 12 αὐτῇ for neuter 381, Obs. I.  
 — συνειδήσεως gen. 542, i. d.  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 13 οὐ γὰρ ἄλλα—ἀλλ' ἡ 773, 3.  
 14 ἀπὸ μέρους . 620, 3, e.  
 — ὁμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β.  
 15 πεποιθήσει dat. . 603.  
 17 τὸ ναὶ . 457, I.  
 19 δι' ἡμῶν . 627, I, c.  
 — ἐν αὐτῷ . 622, 3, c.  
 20 τῷ Θεῷ . 598, Obs. I.  
 21 eis . 625, 3, c.  
 — ellipse of ἐστί . 376.  
 22 πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i. d.  
 23 μάρτυρι pred. subst. 375, 6.  
 — ἐπὶ . 905, 3.  
 — φειδόμενος gerundial part. 677, a.  
 24 οὐχ ὅτι . 905, 8.  
 — χαρᾶς gen. . 507.  
 — πιστεῖ instr. dat. . 611.

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- 1 ἔκρινα aor. . 401, β.  
 — ἐμαυτῷ dat. . 605, 5.

- 1 τοῦτο . . . § 657.  
 2 καὶ . . . 759, 3.  
 — ἐξ . 621, 3, b.  
 3 τοῦτο αὐτό . 656.  
 — ἀφ' ὧν . 822, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐπὶ ὑμᾶς . 905, 3, c.  
 — χαρὰ supplied . 893, b.  
 4 ἐκ . 621, 3, c.  
 — διὰ . 627, 3, d.  
 — τὴν ἀγάπην position of 902, 3.

- 5 ἀλλὰ . 773, Obs. 4.  
 6 ὑπὸ . 639, I, 2, a.  
 7 τοῦναντίον . 579, 6, 580.  
 — χαρίσασθαι imperatival inf. 671, a.  
 9 eis πάντα . 623, 3, d.  
 10 χαρίζομαι supplied 895, e. 2.  
 — δι' ὑμᾶς . 627, 3, a.  
 — ἐν προσώπῳ 622, 3, k. or d.  
 11 πλεονεκτηθῶμεν pass. 364, 5, d.  
 12 τὴν Τρωάδα . 450, 2.  
 — eis . 625, 3, a.  
 — τῷ εὐρεῖν . 611, 678, c.  
 13 αὐτοῖς . 596, 4.  
 14 ἐν . 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.  
 — γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.  
 15 ἐν . 622, 3, i.  
 16 οἷς μὲν—οἷς δέ . 816, 3, b.  
 — πρὸς ταῦτα 638, III. 3, a.  
 17 ἐσμέν κατηλείποντες 375, 4.  
 — ἐξ . 621, 3, d.  
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- 1 ἑαυτοῦς . 654, 2, b.  
 5 ἀπὸ . 620, 3, d.  
 — ἐξ . 621, 3, a. or b.  
 6 διακόνους pred. subst. 375, 6.  
 7 ἐν δόξῃ . 622, 3, d.  
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 8 ἐστί ellipse of . 376.  
 11 διὰ δόξης . 627, 3, b.  
 13 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, d.  
 14 τῆς σήμερον (ἡμέρας) 456, 2, b.  
 — ἐπὶ . 634, 2, a. or 3, c.  
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 15 ἡνίκα with ind. and conj. 840, 842, and 6.  
 — present for future 397, b.  
 16 τὸ πνεῦμα . 460, Obs. 3.  
 18 εἰκόνα acc. . 636, Obs. 2.  
 — ἀπὸ . 620, I, d.  
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- 1 ἡλεθήμεν pass. receptive, 364, 2.  
 2 τὰ κρυπτά τῆς αλοχύνης 442  
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 — ἑαυτοῦς . 654, 2, b.  
 3 ἐν . 622, 3, c.  
 4 genitives . 543.

5 διὰ ..... § 627, II. 3, a.  
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 6 ellipse of ἐστὶ ..... 376.  
 8 ἐν παντί ..... 622, 3, a.  
 10 Ἰησοῦ ..... 542, ii. β, b.  
 13 πίστεως attr. gen. 548, viii. b.

— κατὰ ..... 629, 3, b.  
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 16 εἰ καὶ ..... 861, 2.  
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 17 τὸ γὰρ ἐλαφρόν ..... 436, 2, a.  
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1 σκήνους attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — τοῦ article emphatic 447, 1, c.  
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 4 ἐφ' ᾧ (?) ..... 634, 3, c.  
 5 ellipse of ἐστὶ ..... 376.  
 — πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i. d.

6 ἀπό ..... 620, 1, c.  
 7 διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, d.  
 8 πρὸς ..... 646.  
 10 διὰ ..... 627, I. 1, d.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, d.  
 12 καύχημα supplied ..... 953.  
 13 Θεῷ ..... 599.  
 14 ὑπὲρ ..... 630, I. 2, b.  
 15 εἰ with ind. .... 853, 1.  
 — ἐαυτοῖς ..... 599.  
 16 ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ..... 456, 2, b.  
 — εἰ καὶ ..... 861.  
 17 εἰ—ἐστὶ omitted ..... 376.  
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 18 καταλλαγῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 19 ὡς ὅτι ..... 905, 8.  
 — καὶ ..... 759, 3.  
 — θέμενος midd. .... 363, 6.  
 20 ὑπὲρ ..... 630, 2, a.  
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 21 Θεοῦ attr. gen. .... 542, i. a.

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1 εἰς κενόν ..... 625, 3, d.  
 2 σωτηρίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 4 ἐαυτοῦς ..... 654, 2, b.  
 7 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
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 — τῶν δεξιῶν ..... 458, 2.  
 8 καὶ ..... 759, 1.  
 12 ἐν ἡμῖν ..... 622, 3, e.  
 13 ἀντιμισθίαν ..... 580, 2.

14 ἀπίστοις dat. .... §. 500, 1.  
 — δικαιοσύνη dat. .... 590, II. 2.  
 15 Χριστῷ ..... 599.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 17 ἐκ μέσου ..... 621, 3, J.  
 18 εἰς ..... 625, Ods. 4.

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2 asyndeton ..... 792, d.  
 3 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a. or e.  
 — καὶ without τὴ ..... 759, 1.  
 5 ellipse of ἐσμέν ..... 376.  
 6 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 7 ᾧ ..... 822.  
 — παρεκλήθη ..... 364, 2.  
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 8 εἰ καὶ ..... 861.  
 — οὐχ ὅτι ..... 905, 8.  
 9 εἰς ..... 623, 3, c.  
 — ἐξ ..... 621, 3, b.  
 11 ἀλλὰ ..... 774.  
 12 ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ..... 630, 2, a.  
 — πρὸς ὑμᾶς ..... 905, 3, 8.  
 14 ἐπεὶ Τίτου ..... 633, 3, c.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, b.  
 16 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.

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2 κατὰ βάθους 628, 1, Ods. 1.  
 — εἰς πλοῦτον ..... 625, 3, e.  
 — ἀπλότητος ..... 542, viii. b.  
 3 κατὰ—παρὰ 629, 3, c., 638, III. 3, m.  
 4 μετὰ ..... 636, 3, a.  
 — ἔδωκαν supplied from v. 5, 895.  
 5 διὰ ..... 627, 3, d.  
 7 ἐν ἡμῖν ..... 622, 3, e.  
 — ἂν βλέπετε suppl. before ἴνα 895, b.  
 8 κατ' ἐπιταγὴν ..... 629, 3, g.  
 10 ὅτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 — ἀπὸ πέρυσι ..... 644.  
 11 τὸ ποιῆσαι ..... 405, 4.  
 — τοῦ θέλειν ..... 678, 3, b.  
 — ellipse of ᾧ ..... 376, Ods. 1.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 3, e.  
 13 ἐξ ἰσότητος ..... 621, 3, d.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 14 δ τὸ πολὺ (ἐχων supplied) 895, 4.  
 18 τὸν ἀδελφόν ..... 447, 1, c.  
 — οὐ gen. .... 542, ii. β, a.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, I. 1, b.  
 19 συνέκδημος pred. adj. 375, Ods. 3.  
 22 σπουδαῖον ὄντα ..... 684.  
 23 ἐρωτᾶτε supplied from form of sentence 895, b.  
 — δόξα ..... 353.  
 24 εἰς πρόσωπον ..... 625, d.  
 — ἐκκλησιῶν gen. .... 526.

## CHAP. IX.

1 τὸ γράφειν ..... §. 678, 3, a.  
 2 ἐξ ὑμῶν ..... 621, 3, a.  
 4 ἴνα μή ..... 905, 5, b.  
 6 τοῦτο δέ (λέγω supplied) 895, b.  
 — ἐπ' εὐλογίαις ..... 634, 3, g.  
 7 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — ἡ ..... 776, Ods. 3.  
 11 εἰς ἀπλότητα ..... 625, 3, d.  
 — ἥτις ..... 816, 6.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, c.  
 12 διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, d.  
 13 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, c.  
 — τῆς ὁμολογίας attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, b.  
 — ἀπλότητι ..... 607.  
 14 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, c.

## CHAP. X.

1 διὰ ..... 905, 3, β, b.  
 — κατὰ πρόσωπον ..... 629, 3, g.  
 2 τὸ μὴ θαρρῆσαι ..... 670.  
 — παρὼν ..... 672, 4.  
 — ὡς ..... 705.  
 4 τῷ Θεῷ ..... 611, b.  
 6 ἐν ἐτοίμῳ ..... 622, 3, g.  
 7 ἀφ' αὐτοῦ ..... 620, 3, e.  
 9 ὡς ἂν ἐκφοβῶν ..... 905, 8.  
 12 ἐαυτοῦς ..... 654, 2, b.  
 13 εἰς ..... 625, 3, d.  
 — οὐ—μέτρου ..... 824, II. 2.  
 — ἐφικέσθαι inf. .... 669.  
 — ὑμῶν gen. } ..... 526.  
 16 ὑμῶν gen. }

## CHAP. XI.

1 ὄφελον ..... 856, Ods. 3.  
 — ἀφροσύνης gen. .... 496.  
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ ..... 774, Ods. 3.  
 2 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — ζήλῳ dat. .... 603.  
 — pred. subet. .... 376.  
 — παραστήσαι infin. .... 669.  
 3 μήπως ..... 814, b.  
 — ἀπό ..... 620, 3, h.  
 4 καλῶς ἀνείχεσθαι 858, Ods. 1.  
 5 τῶν ὑπερλίαν 456, 2, c., 644.  
 8 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.  
 — παρὼν ..... 606.  
 — οὐδενὸς<sup>b</sup> gen. .... 642, b.  
 9 ἐμαυτὸν ..... 363, 4.  
 10 ἵστιν ἀλήθεια<sup>a</sup> ..... 802, 1.  
 — εἰς ἐμέ ..... 625, 3, e.  
 13 εἰς ..... 625, 3, c.  
 15 οὐ μέγα—εἰ ..... 804, 9.  
 16 εἰ δὲ μήγε, κἀν 424, e., 861, 6.  
 17 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — καυχήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

<sup>a</sup> Misprinted I Cor.<sup>b</sup> καταναρκάας οὐδενός=ναρκάας κατὰ οὐδενός.<sup>c</sup> ἵστιν ἀλήθεια ἐν ἱμοῖς is an emphatic equivalent for ἀληθὺς λέγω.

See §. 628. 3, b. or perhaps c.

- 21 *ὅς* ἔστι..... §. 905, 8, γ.  
 23 *ὅπερ*..... 640, *Obs.* 2.  
 — *ἐν*..... 622, 3, δ.  
 — *θανάτοις*..... 355  
 24 *παρά* *μίαν*..... 638, 3, λ.  
 25 *πεποίηκα* pft. 399, *Obs.* 1.  
 26 *ποταμῶν* attr. gen. 542, i, γ.  
 — *ἐκ γένους*.. 621, 3, δ., 353.  
 28 *παρεκτός*..... 641.  
 — *ἐστὶ* omitted... 376, *Obs.*  
 — *ἐκκλησιῶν* attr. gen. 542, ii, c. 1.  
 29 *καί*<sup>a</sup>..... 698, *Obs.* 5.  
 30 τὰ τῆς *ἀσθενείας* 436, 2, d. 5.

## CHAP. XII.

- 2 *πρὸ* *ἐτῶν*..... 905, 3, e.  
 — *τὸν τοιούτον*..... 453, δ.  
 — *οὐρανῶν*..... 527, *Obs.* 1.  
 4 ἀ *οὐκ*..... 743, 1, α.  
 — *ἔξου* (*δοτίν* *σο.*)..... 376, c.  
 8 *ὅπερ* *τούτου*..... 630, 1, 3, f.  
 — *ἴνα*..... 803, *Obs.* 1.  
 12 *ἐν ὧν*..... 622, 1, δ.  
 13 δ *ἡτήθητε*..... 545, 3.  
 — *ὅπερ*..... 631, II, 3, δ.  
 14 *ἐτοίμως ἔχον*..... 374, c.  
 — *ἐλθεῖν* infin. .... 667.  
 15 *ἀγαπήσθαι*..... 697, 6.  
 16 *ἔστω* *δέ*..... 860, 8.  
 17 *μή τινα*<sup>b</sup> *αὐτοῦ* 581, 1., 658, fin.  
 20 *δοσι* ellipse of.. 376, *Obs.* 1.  
 21 *πρὸς*..... 638, III, 3, e.  
 — *πολλούς* acc. .... 549, c.  
 — *προσημαρτηκότων* gen. .... 534.  
 — pft. and aor. part. 705, 6, *Obs.*  
 — *ἐπὶ*..... 634, 3, d.

## CHAP. XIII.

- 1 *τρίτον*..... 580, 4.  
 — *ἐπὶ*..... 633, 3, α.  
 2 *εἰς τὸ πάλιν*..... 625, 3, d.  
 4 *ἐξ*..... 621, 3, e.  
 — *ἀλλὰ*..... 774, *Obs.* 1.  
 8 *κατὰ*..... 628, 3, δ.  
 — *ὅπερ*..... 630, 1, 3, α.  
 9 *τοῦτο*..... 657.  
 10 *κατὰ*..... 629, 3, α.  
 12 *ἐν*..... 622, 3, δ.

## GALATIANS I.

- 1 *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, e.  
 — *διὰ*..... 627, 3, e.  
 — *ἐγείραςτος* aor. part. 705, 6, b, α.  
 — *νεκρῶν* without art. 447, 2.  
 2 *ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις*..... 590, 4.  
 4 *περί*..... 632, 1, 2, c.  
 — position of art. .... 459, 1, δ.  
 5 ἡ *δόξα*..... 447, 1, c.

- 5 *εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας* §. 625, 2, c.  
 6 *ἐν*..... 622, 3, δ.  
 7 *εἰ μή*..... 860, 5.  
 8 *καὶ ἴδον*..... 861, 2.  
 — *παρ' δ*..... 822, *Obs.* 3.  
 — *ἀνάθεμα*..... 353, 1.  
 10 *γάρ*..... 768, *Obs.* 2.  
 11 *εὐαγγέλιον* transp. . 898, 2.  
 — *κατὰ ἄνθρωπον* .. 629, 3, γ.  
 12 *οὐδέ*—*οὐτε*..... 776, *Obs.* 5.  
 — *παρά*..... 637, 1, 2, α.  
 — *διὰ*..... 627, 3, d.  
 — *Χριστοῦ* attr. gen. 542, i, c.  
 13 *ποτέ* posit. of 456, *Obs.* 4.  
 — *καθ' ὑπερβολήν*.. 629, 3, γ.  
 — *ἐδωκον* impft. .... 402, 2, 398, 6.  
 14 *ὅπερ*..... 630, II, 3, δ.  
 15 *ἐδόθησεν* aor. .... 401, 2.  
 — *ἐκ*..... 621, 2, α.  
 16 *ἐν ἡμοί*..... 622, 1, α, fin.  
 — *ἵνα εὐαγγελίζωμαι*.. 805, 2.  
 — *προσανεθέμην* 362, 3., 363, 6.  
 — *σαρκί* dat. .... 591.  
 18 *μετὰ*..... 636, III, 1, 2.  
 — *ιστορήσαι*..... 669.  
 — *πρὸς*..... 646, 3., 905, 3, δ.  
 20 ἀ *δὲ γράφω*..... 905, 7.  
 — *δυνامي* supplied .. 895, 1, δ.  
 22 *τῶν προσώπων* dat. .... 603.  
 23 *ἀκούοντες ἦσαν*.... 375, 4.  
 — *ἐν ἡμοί*..... 622, 3, c.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 *διὰ*..... 627, 1, 2, δ.  
 2 *κατὰ*..... 629, 3, e.  
 — *κατ' ἰδίαν*..... 629, 3, γ.  
 — *εἰς κενόν*..... 625, 3, d.  
 — *τρίχως*—*ἱεραμον* .. 886, 2., cf. 806, 2., 814, α.  
 3 *ἀλλ' οὐδέ*.. 774 and *Obs.* 3., 776, 7.  
 4 *διὰ*..... 627, 3, α.  
 — *οἵτινες*..... 816, 7.  
 — *ἵνα* with fut. (f).... 905, 8.  
 5 *πρὸς ἄραν*.. 638, III, 2, δ.  
 — *ὑποταγῇ*..... 603.  
 — *πρὸς*..... 646.  
 6 *ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων ἀπα-colouthon*, 900, 5, α.  
 — *γάρ*..... 786, β.  
 — *τί*..... 381, *Obs.* 3.  
 — *πεπίστευμαι*.. 364, γ, *Obs.*  
 — *ἀκροβυστίας* attr. gen. 542, ii, c. 1.  
 8 *Πέτρον* dat. .... 605, 4.  
 9 *ἀπόστολοι γενόμεθα* 895, 1, c.  
 10 δ—*αὐτὸ τοῦτο* 833, *Obs.* 2.  
 12 *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, δ.  
 — *ἐαυτὸν*..... 363, 4.  
 — *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, e.  
 13 *ὅτε*..... 863.  
 14 *πρὸς*..... 638, III, 3, d.

- 15 *ἐσμέν* suppl. §. 376, *Obs.* 2.  
 — *ἐξ*..... 621, 3, e.  
 — *ἐὰν μή*..... 860, 5, δ.  
 16 *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, d.  
 — *πᾶσα—οὐ δικαιοθήσεται* 905, 9, α.  
 17 *ἄρα*..... 873, 2.  
 19 *νόμῳ*..... 599.  
 20 δ acc. .... 548, 2, e.  
 — *τοῦ Τιού*..... 542, ii, c, 1.  
 — *ὅπερ*..... 630, 3, δ.  
 — *ἐν πίστει*..... 622, 3, d.  
 21 *ἄρα*..... 789, δ.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 *οἷς* dat. .... 589, 1.  
 — *κατ' ὀφθαλμούς*.. 629, 3, γ.  
 2 *πότερον* omitted 875, *Obs.* 1.  
 — *πίστεως* attr. gen. 542, ii, β, α.  
 3 *πνεύματι*..... 603.  
 4 *εἰ γὰρ καὶ*..... 736, 9.  
 5 *οὐν*..... 737, 5.  
 — verbs supplied .... 895, c.  
 6 τὸ *πιστεύσαι* suppl. 893, 3.  
 — *εἰς*..... 625, *Obs.* 4.  
 7 οἱ *ἐκ πίστεως* .. 621, 3, e.  
 — *οὗτοι*..... 658.  
 8 *ὅτι ἐνευλογήθη*. 802, *Obs.* 8.  
 10 *ὅπό*..... 639, III, 3, c.  
 — *τοῦ ποιῆσαι*..... 492, 3.  
 11 *ἐν νόμῳ*..... 622, 3, δ. or f.  
 — *παρά*..... 637, 1, 2.  
 — *πίστεως*..... 456, *Obs.* 4.  
 — *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, d. or e.  
 12 *ἐκ πίστεως*..... 621, 3, e.  
 14 *asyndeton*..... 792, 1, α.  
 15 *κατὰ ἄνθρωπον*..... 629, 3, γ.  
 16 *Θεὸς* supplied .... 376, 3.  
 — *ἐπὶ πολλῶν*..... 633, 3, c.  
 — *ὅς*..... 821, 3.  
 17 *εἰς τὸ καταργῆσαι* 625, 3, α.  
 19 *ἄχρις οὗ ἔλθῃ* 848, *Obs.* 4., 886, 2.  
 — *ἐπηγγέλται*.... 364, 5, c.  
 — *δὲ ἀγγέλω*..... 627, 3, c.  
 20 *ἐνός* gen. .... 518, 2, α.  
 21 *κατὰ*..... 628, 3, α.  
 — *εἰ γὰρ ἐδόθη*..... 856.  
 23 *ὅτῳ νόμῳ* .. 639, III, 3, α.  
 — *εἰς*..... 625, 3, α.  
 24 *εἰς Χριστόν* .. 625, 3, α., or 1, α.  
 27 *εἰς Χριστόν* .. 625, *Obs.* 4.  
 28 *ἐν*..... 643, 4.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 *δούλου* gen. .... 503.  
 — *ὢν concessive part.* 697, d.  
 2 *πατρός* attr. gen. 542, 1, δ.  
 6 ὁ *πατήρ*..... 476, c.  
 8 *δουλεύσατε* aor. .... 401, β.  
 9 *νῦν δὲ κ. τ. λ.* .... 902, 3.

<sup>a</sup> *τίς* *ἀσθενεὶ καί*=*τίσιν* *ἀσθενεῖν* *οὖν*.<sup>b</sup> *τινὰ* belongs to *πλεονεκτήσονται ἐπιστελλόν*, which is paraphrased by *ἐπλεονέκτησα δὲ αὐτοῦ*.

- 11 μήπως ..... §. 814, a.  
 13 δι' ἀσθενείαν... 627, II. 3, a.  
 15 ὅμων attr. gen. .... 542, ii. β.  
 — ἐδόκατε. .... 308, 3.  
 16 ἀλθύνειν gerund. part. 697, a.  
 17 ἵνα ζηλοῦτε.... 809, Ods. 2.  
 18 ἐν τῷ παρῆναι ..... 622, 2.  
 19 οὗς accus. 548, 2, c., cf. 549, a.  
 20 ἤθελον ..... 398, 3.  
 — ἐν ὅμῳ ..... 622, 3, a.  
 23 ἔνα—ἵνα..... 764, Ods. 1.  
 24 ἄνωγε..... 816, 5.  
 — ἦτις ..... 816, 6.  
 28 κατὰ Ἰσαάκ .... 629, 3, β.  
 30 ἀλλὰ ..... 774.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 ᾧ ..... 605, 4, or 609, 3.  
 — οὖν ..... 737, 3, a.  
 — position of ..... 902, 3.  
 4 οἴτινες ..... 816, 4.  
 — ἀπό ..... 620, 1, b.  
 — ἐξέπεσθε..... 261, 10.  
 7 μὴ πείθεσθαι inf. 749., 664, 1.  
 8 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 10 eis ..... 625, 3, b.  
 — ὅστις ἐν ᾧ..... 829, 1.  
 12 ἐπεὶ οὖν ἀποκόψονται 364, 4, a., 856, Ods. 3.  
 13 ἐπί..... 634, 3, a. or c.  
 — μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν... 891, 4.  
 14 ἐν τῷ..... 447, 3.  
 17 κατὰ ..... 628, 3, b.  
 — ἵνα ..... 803, Ods. 1.  
 — ἃ—ταῦτα ..... 658, 1.  
 20 θυμολ..... 355, Ods. 1.  
 21 αὐτὸν λέγει ὁμῶν... 835, 2, or 817, Ods. 10.  
 24 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, c., Ods. 1.  
 25 πνεύματι ..... 611.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρᾶξις attr. gen. .... 542, viii. b.  
 — σκοπῶν ..... 708, 2, β.  
 — μὴ .... 814, b, and Ods. 3.  
 3 τί ..... 381, Ods. 3.  
 — μηδέν } ..... 381, Ods. 3.  
 4 eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — τό article ..... 447, Ods. 1.  
 6 λόγον ..... 543, 5., cf. 583, 57.  
 8 eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 9 ποιῶντες part. .... 688.  
 — καιρῷ ..... 606.  
 — μὴ ἐκλυμένοι ..... 697, c.  
 10 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 — τῆς πίστεως gen. .... 518, 4.  
 11 double dative. 611, Ods. 1.  
 12 τῷ στρατῷ dat. .... 607, 3.  
 14 ἐμοί dat. .... 597.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 16 relative clause 817, Ods. 10.  
 17 τοῦ Λογιτοῦ..... 523.

## EPHESIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ ..... 622, Ods. 3.  
 2 εἴη supplied ..... 376, Ods.  
 3 εὐλογίας aor. 705, 6, b, a.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 — τοῖς ἰουδαίοις..... 436, 4.  
 4 καταβολῆς κόσμου without article 461, 3.  
 — εἶναι ..... 669.  
 5 eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 6 eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — double gen. .... 543, 1.  
 — attr. genitives ..... 542, ii. c. and viii. b.  
 — ἐν ᾧ ..... 622, 3, i.  
 — ἐν ἀγαπωμένῳ... 622, 3, c.  
 7 τὴν ..... 448, 2.  
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, c.  
 8 ἦς attracted, for ἦν 822, a.  
 — accusative after περισσένω 548, c. cf. 555.  
 10 eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — πληρώματος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b. or viii. b.  
 — ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι inf. 669.  
 — ἐν αὐτῷ ..... 658.  
 11 ἐν ᾧ ..... 621, 3, c. or i. a.  
 — ἐκκληρώμενος pass. .... 364, 2.  
 — θελήματος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.  
 12 τοὺς προσηλυτίκτας appos. 451, 2.  
 13 nom. participle. .... 708, Ods.  
 — ἀληθείας ..... } 542,  
 — σωτηρίας attr. gen. } viii. b.  
 — τῷ ἀγίῳ ..... 902, 3.  
 14 ὅς ..... 821, 3.  
 — περιποιήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 15 καθ' ὁμᾶς ..... 629, 1, c.  
 16 εὐχαριστῶν ..... 688.  
 — ὁμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. a.  
 — ἐπί..... 633, 2.  
 17 ἵνα ..... 803, Ods. 1.  
 — δόξῃ opt. .... 867, 8.  
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 18 πεφωτισμένους<sup>a</sup> ..... 711.  
 — ὀφθαλμούς aor. .... 584.  
 — τίς ..... 877, Ods. 2.  
 — ἡ article. .... 447, 1, a.  
 19 eis ..... 625, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, c.  
 — genitives 543, i., 542, i. δ., and viii. b.  
 20 ἐν δεξιᾷ..... 622, 1, a.  
 21 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ ..... 762.  
 22 ὅπό ..... 639, III. 1, c.  
 — ὑπέρ ..... 631, 3, b.  
 — τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ..... 599,

- 23 ἦτις ..... §. 816, 6.  
 — ἐν πᾶσιν..... 622, 3, i.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 καὶ ὁμᾶς acc. .... 700, Ods. 2.  
 — ὄντας..... 705, d. a. 8.  
 — τοῖς παραπτώμασιν dat. 611, b.  
 2 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — πνεύματος app. .... 467, 1.  
 — ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 3 φύσει ..... 603.  
 — ὡς καὶ ..... 760, 3.  
 4 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 — ἦν accus. .... 583.  
 7 ἰνδείξεται middle. .... 363, 1.  
 — ἐφ' ἡμᾶς..... 905, 3, a.  
 8 καὶ τοῦτο ..... 697, d.  
 — ἐξ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 10 κτισθέντες..... 378.  
 — ἐπί..... 634, 3, a.  
 — οἷς attraction ..... 822.  
 11 τὰ ἴθνη article ..... 447, 1, β.  
 — ἦτε omitted .... 576, Ods.  
 — ἀκροβυστία number. .... 353.  
 — ὑπό..... 639, I. 2, a.  
 12 διαθηκῶν gen. .... 507.  
 — μὴ with part. .... 746, Ods.  
 13 ὅντες μακράν ..... 373, 3.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 14 φραγμοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 15 ἐντολῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — ἐν δόγμασιν... 467, Ods. 2.  
 — τοὺς δύο..... 455, 1.  
 — eis ἕνα..... 625, Ods. 4.  
 16 ἐν ..... 622, 3, a.  
 17 ἐλθάν..... 696, Ods. 2.  
 — τοῖς μακράν ..... 456, 2, a.  
 19 Θεοῦ gen. .... 507.  
 20 ἐπί..... 634, 1, a.  
 — ἀποστόλων... 542, viii. b.  
 — article ..... 459, 9.  
 21 eis ..... 625, Ods. 4.  
 22 eis ..... 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 χάριν ..... 580, 2.  
 — nom. .... 708, Ods., 905, 6.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. .... 542, 1.  
 — ὅπως ..... 630, 2, a.  
 2 εἴγε ..... 735, 9, init.  
 — eis ..... 625, c.  
 3 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, β.  
 — προτύπω past. aor. 401, b.  
 — ἐν ὀλίγῳ..... 622, 3, c.  
 4 πρὸς δ..... 638, III. 3, d.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 5 γενεαῖς dat. temp. .... 606.  
 6 εἶναι .. 678, d, and Ods. 1.  
 7 οὗ ..... 542, ii. β. b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, c.

<sup>a</sup> The accus. depends on the verbal notion implied in δόξῃ ὁμῶν πν. σοφ.=σοφοὺς ποιήσεις.

- 7 χάριτος attr. gen. §. 542, viii. b.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, g.  
 8 ελαχιστοτέρῳ form. 140, 1.  
 — ἁγίων gen. .... 534.  
 9 τίς ..... 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ἀπό ..... 620, 2, c.  
 10 ἴνα ..... 806, 2.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 11 αἰώνων ..... 542, viii. b.  
 12 ἐν φ ..... 834, 2, a.  
 — αὐτοῦ ..... 542, ii. c. 1.  
 13 ἥτις ..... 821, 3, 816, 7.  
 14 κάμπτω τὰ θάνατα. 360, 1.  
 — αὐτοῦ ..... 638, III, 3, b.  
 15 εἰ ..... 621, 3, a.  
 16 ἴνα δὲ 803, Obs. 1, 807, 2.  
 — κραταιωθῆναι inf. .... 669.  
 — eis ..... 625, 1, e.  
 18 nom. part.<sup>a</sup> ..... 707.  
 — καταλαβέσθαι aor. 405, 4.  
 — middle ..... 363, 6.  
 19 γνώσεως gen. .... 504.  
 — τῆς art. .... 447, Obs. 1.  
 — eis ..... 625, Obs. 4.  
 20 ὑπέρ ..... 631, II, 3, b.  
 — ὧν ..... 822.  
 21 αὐτῷ ..... 658.  
 — ἐν Χριστῷ ..... 622, Obs. 3.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, c.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 κλήσεως ..... 521.  
 — ἥς for ἣν or ᾧ 822, or Obs. 8.  
 2 ἀνεχόμενοι nom. 707, cf. ch. iii. 18, or 673, 4.  
 — ἀλλήλων gen. .... 496.  
 4 ἐν ..... 622, 3, a.  
 5 κλήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 6 ἐπὶ ..... 633, 3, h.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 1, b.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 1, a.  
 7 κατά ..... 629, 3, c.  
 8 λέγει sc. θ. 625, 3, 373, 3.  
 — αἰχμαλωσίαν ..... 353.  
 9 τὸ “ἀνέβη” ..... 457.  
 — γῆς ..... 542, vi. b.  
 10 καὶ ..... 594, Obs. 5.  
 — ἴνα πληρώσῃ ..... 806, 2.  
 11 τοὺς μὲν—τοὺς δέ—τοὺς δέ 764, a.  
 12 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, a.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 13 μέχρι without ἄν .. 842, 3.  
 — οἱ πάντες ..... 454, Obs. 3.  
 — genitives ..... 543.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 14 ἐν ..... 622, 3, l.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, a.  
 — τῆς art. .... 488, 1.  
 — πλῶτος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.

- 15 eis ..... §. 625, Obs. 4.  
 — τὰ πάντα ..... 578.  
 — ἡ κεφαλὴ ..... 447, 1, c.  
 16 εἰ ..... 621, 3, h.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, d.  
 — ἐπιχορηγίας attr. gen. 542, ii. b.  
 — κατ’ ἐνέργειαν ... 629, 3, a.  
 — ἐν μέτρῳ ..... 622, 3, l.  
 17 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k. cf. Obs. 3.  
 18 ἰσχυρισμένοι ..... 707.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. .... 542, i.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, II, 3, a.  
 19 οἵτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 — αὐτοὺς ..... 363, 4.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, c.  
 21 ἐν ..... 622, 3, c.  
 22 ἐπορεύεσθαι inf. .... 664, 1.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, b.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, c.  
 — ἀπάτης attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 24 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 25 τοῦ πλησίον ..... 456, 2, c.  
 — αὐτοῦ gen. .... 542, viii. a.  
 26 imper. ... 698, Obs. 5, 420, Obs. 2.  
 27 μηδέ ..... 776.  
 28 χερσὶ dat. .... 603.  
 30 ἐν φ. 622, 3, c. see Obs. 3.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 αὖν ..... 737, 5.  
 2 ἠγάπησεν aor. .... 401, β.  
 — Θεῷ ..... 598, Obs. 1.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 3 δέ ..... 768, 2.  
 — ἀγίοις ..... 594, 3.  
 4 τὰ οὐκ ἀνῆκοντα. 746, Obs.  
 — gender ..... 491, 3.  
 5 τοῦτο retrospective ... 657.  
 — ὅτε (†) γνωσκότες. 899, 3.  
 7 οὖν ..... 737, 2.  
 — αὐτῶν ..... 507.  
 8 σκότος ..... 353.  
 9 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 11 σκότους ..... 542, viii. b.  
 12 ὑπό ..... 639, 1, 2, b.  
 14 ὁ καθεύδων ..... 476, c.  
 15 πῶς ..... 877, Obs. 2.  
 18 ἐν πνεύματι ..... 622, 3, c.  
 20 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, c.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 22 ὑποτάσσεσθε supplied (†) ... 895, 2, e, 3.  
 — αἱ γυναῖκες article. 446, β.  
 23 αὐτὸς κ. τ. λ. parenthetical 798, 2, or 656, 3, a.  
 24 ἄλλος ..... 774, Obs. 3.  
 26 ὁδὸς ..... 542, vii.  
 — ἐν ῥήματι ..... 622, 3, c.  
 27 αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ ..... 656, 4.  
 29 ἐμίσησεν aor. .... 402, 1.

- 30 ἐκ ..... §. 621, 3, i.  
 31 ἀπὸ τούτου ..... 618, 2, f.  
 — καταλείψει ..... 413.  
 — πρὸς ..... 646, 3.  
 — eis ..... 625, Obs. 4.  
 32 eis ..... 625, 3, e.  
 33 οἱ καθ’ ἓνα ἑκάστος ... 478, 629, 3, l.  
 — ἡ γυνή ..... 895, b.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 τὰ τέκνα art. 446, β., 476, b.  
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ ..... 622, 3, k.  
 2 ἥτις—ἐντολή. .... 821, 3.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 3 ἴνα ἐσθ following ὅπως 905, cf. 811.  
 5 τοῖς κυρίοις κατὰ σόφρα 467, Obs. 2.  
 6 κατά ..... 629, 3, g.  
 7 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, d.  
 — μετὰ ..... 636, 3, a.  
 8 ὃ ἐάν τι .. see 431, Obs. 3.  
 9 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, c.  
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, II.  
 10 τὸ λοιπὸν ..... 580.  
 11 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, a.  
 12 αἶμα omission of art. 447, 2, b.  
 — πνευματικὰ τῆς ποτηρίας 442, b., 436, 2, d. 3.  
 14 στήθε αορ. .... 405, 1.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 16 ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ..... 634, 3, h.  
 17 ὁ gender ..... 821, 3.  
 18 διὰ ..... 627, 3, f.  
 — eis ..... 625, 3, a.  
 19 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, a.  
 — ἐν ἀνοίξει ..... 622, 3, i.  
 — γνωρίσαι inf. .... 669.  
 20 ὑπέρ οὗ ..... 630, 2, e.  
 21 τὰ κατ’ ἐμέ .. 436, 2, d. 6.  
 24 ἐν ..... 622, 3, k.

## PHILIPPIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 — σύν ..... 613, Obs. 1.  
 3 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, c.  
 — ὧν ..... 542, ii. c. 1.  
 4 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 2, a.  
 — ποιούμενος mid. verb 363, 6.  
 5 eis ..... 625, 3, c.  
 — ἔχρι τοῦ νῦν ..... 456, 2, b.  
 6 αὐτὸ τοῦτο elliptic acc. 548, e. cf. 551, a.  
 — use of pronoun. .... 657.  
 — ἔργον ἀγαθόν without art. 447, Obs. 3.  
 — ἐπιτελέσει fut. ... 406, 8.  
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. ... 542, viii. b.  
 7 φρονεῖν inf. .... 677, 1.

\* κραταιωθείητε is implied in δέη κραταιωθῆναι.

Cf. iv. 1.

7 *ἐπὶ* ..... §. 630, I. 2, f.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, II. 3, a.  
 — *ἐν* ..... 612, 3, d.  
 8 *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, f.  
 9 *ὡς* ..... 803, *Ods.* 1.  
 — *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, i.  
 10 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 11 *καρπὸν* acc. .... 574, 548, d.  
 12 *δέ* ..... 768, 2.  
 — *τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ* ..... 436, 2, d. 6.  
 13 *ὥστε* with inf. .... 863, 2.  
 — *ἐν Χριστῷ* ..... 622, *Ods.* 3.  
 14 *τοὺς πλείους* ..... 454, 3.  
 — *ἐν Κυρίῳ* ..... 622, 3, k.  
 — *δεσμοῖς* dat. .... 611.  
 — *λαλεῖν* inf. .... 669.  
 15 *διὰ* ..... 627, 3, a.  
 16 *οὐ ἐξ ἀγάπης* ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 17 *δεσμοῖς* ..... 602, 3.  
 18 *τὶ γὰρ* ..... 872, i.  
 — *παντὶ τρέφω* ..... 603.  
 — *ἀλλὰ καὶ* ..... 774, *Ods.* 3.  
 19 *μοί* ..... 600, 2.  
 — *πνεύματος* attr. gen. 542, i.  
     a. or viii. b.  
 20 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 3, c.  
 — *ἐν οὐδενί* ..... 622, 3, i.  
 — *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, k.  
 — *καὶ νῦν* ..... 760, 3.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, 3, d.  
 22 *τοῦτο* retrospective .. 658.  
 — *ἔργου* attr. gen. .... 542, i. d.  
 23 *ἐκ* ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — *τὸν δύο* ..... 455, i.  
 — *μᾶλλον κρείσσον* ... 784, 2.  
 24 *διὰ* ..... 627, 3, a.  
 25 *οὐκ ἐν* ..... 641, 2, b.  
 — *article* ..... 459, 9, c.  
 — *ὁμῶν* attr. gen. 542, ii. b. d.  
 — *πίστεως* attr. gen. 542, i. d.  
 26 *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, e.  
 27 *μὴ ψυχῇ* ..... 608, 2.  
 — *τῇ πίστει* ..... 598, or 605, 4.  
 28 *ἦτις* gen. .... 821, 3.  
 — *καὶ τοῦτο* ..... 579, 6.  
 29 *αὐτὸ ἐπὶ Χριστοῦ* ..... 457, 3.  
 30 *ἐχόντες* nom. .... 707, a.

## CHAP. II.

1 *οὐδ'* ..... 737, 2.  
 — *ἐν* ..... 622, *Ods.* 3.  
 — *πνεύματος* gen. attr. .... 542, vii.  
 2 *ὡς* ..... 803, *Ods.* 1.  
 — *φρονούντες* gerund. part. 698, e.  
 3 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — *τῇ article* ..... 448.  
 — *ταπεινοφροσύνη* ..... 600, 2.  
 4 *ἀλλὰ καὶ* ..... 763, i.  
 5 *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, e.  
 — *δ' (ἦ omitted)* 376, *Ods.* 1.  
 6 *θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

6 *ὁπάρχων* concessive part. §. 697, d.  
 — *ἀρπαγμὸν* pred. subst. 374, 6.  
 — *τὸ εἶναι* ..... 670.  
 — *ἰσα* ..... 382, i.  
 7 *ἐαυτὸν* ..... 363, 4.  
 8 *σχήματι* dat. .... 603.  
 — *θανάτου* *δέ* ..... 767, 3, a.  
 9 *ἐπὶ* ..... 630, II. 3, b.  
 10 *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, f.  
 — *omission of art.* ..... 447, 2, b.  
 11 *ἐστὶ* omitted ..... 376.  
 12 *ὥστε* ..... 863.  
 — *ἐαυτῶν* ..... 654, 2, b.  
 13 *τὸ θέλειν* ..... 670.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 630, 2, c., cf. 905, 3.  
 15 *μέσον* adv. accus. .... 580, 2.  
 16 *ἐμοί* ..... 598.  
 — *eis* *κενόν* ..... 625, 3, d.  
 17 *ἐὶ καὶ σπένδομαι* ..... 861, 2.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 634, 3, c.  
 — *τῇ single article* 459, 9, c.  
 — *τῆς πίστεως* attr. gen. 542, ii. b. d.  
 18 *τὸ αὐτό* ..... 579, 6.  
 19 *ἐν Κυρίῳ* ..... 622, 3, e.  
 20 *δοῦναι* ..... 816, 5.  
 21 *οὐ πάντες* ..... 454, *Ods.* 3.  
 22 *πατρί* ..... 650, *Ods.* 2.  
 23 *ἐπὶ* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 — *ὡς ἔν* ..... 842, 3.  
 24 *ἐν Κυρίῳ* ..... 622, 3, e.  
 25 *article* ..... 459, 9.  
 — *ὁμῶν* attr. gen. } 542, ii. c.  
 — *χρείας* ..... } 2, 3.  
 26 *ἐπιποθῶν ἦν* ..... 374, 4.  
 27 *καὶ γὰρ* ..... 786, *Ods.* 1.  
 — *θανάτῳ* dat. .... 594, 2.  
 — *ἐπὶ λύτῃ* ..... 634, 2, b.  
 30 *Χριστοῦ* attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.  
 — *ψυχῇ* dat. .... 605, 4.  
 — *λειτούργιας* attr. gen. 542, ii. c.  
 — *double genitive* ..... 543.

## CHAP. III.

1 *τὰ αὐτά* ..... 383, *Ods.* 3.  
 2 *κατατομήν* ..... 351.  
 5 *περιτομήν* ..... 605, 4.  
 — *φυλῆς* attr. gen. 542, viii. c.  
 — *ἐξ* ..... 621, 3, i.  
 5 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 3, b.  
 6 *δικῶν* part. .... 705, 6, a. d.  
 7 *ἄνω* ..... 816, 4.  
 — *κέρδη* plur. .... 355.  
 — *ταῦτα* ..... 658.  
 8 *ἀλλὰ μὲν οὐδ'* 774, 730, b.  
 — *τὸ ὑπερέχον* .. 436, 2, d. 2.  
 — *τῆς γνώσεως* attr. gen. 542, ii. b.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, II. 3, a.  
 — *τὰ πάντα* acc. .. 593, 548, *Ods.* 2.

9 *ἐπὶ* ..... §. 634, 3, g.  
 10 *τοῦ γυναι* ..... 492, 2.  
 11 *ἐὶ πῶς* ..... 877, *Ods.* 5.  
 — *eis* ..... 625, 3, c.  
 12 *οὐχ ἔτι* ..... 905, 8.  
 — *ἐλαβον* aor. and pft. 405, 5.  
 — *ἐφ' ᾧ* ..... 867, 2, or 634, 3, c.  
 13 *ἐμαυτὸν* emphatic 363, 2, 673.  
 14 *ἐν* (*ποθὺ* supplied) .. 895, e.  
 — *τὰ acc.* ..... 512.  
 — *κατὰ σκοπὸν* ..... 629, 3, d.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 635, 3, a.  
 — *θεοῦ* attr. gen. .... 542, i.  
 16 *στοιχεῖν* inf. .... 671, a.  
 17 *ἔχετε τύπον* ..... 375, 6.  
 18 *κλαίων* part. .... 698.  
 19 *φρονούντες* (*περιπατοῦντες*) 895, *Ods.*  
 20 *ἡμῶν* position of. .... 902, 3.  
 21 *ταπεινώσεως* attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.  
 — *σύμμορφον* adjective 439, 2.  
 — *τοῦ δύνασθαι* = *δυνάμεις* 678, 3, b.  
 — *καὶ* ..... 760.

## CHAP. IV.

3 *αὐταῖς* dat. .... 596.  
 — *αἰτίαι* ..... 816, 7.  
 — *μετὰ* position of .. 651, i.  
 — *ellipsis of ἐστὶ* ..... 376.  
 5 *ἀνθρώποις* dat. .... 605, 2.  
 — *τὸ ἐπικεκίς* ..... 436, 2, d.  
 6 *τῇ προσευχῇ* dat. .... 603.  
 — *γνωρίζεσθαι* ..... 385, *Ods.* 1.  
 — *πρὸς* ..... 638, III. 3, b.  
 7 *οὐκ acc.* ..... 504, *Ods.* 2.  
 8 *ὅσα* *asynдетон* ..... 792, d.  
 9 *ἐν ἐμοί* ..... 622, 3, e.  
 10 *τὸ ἐπὶ ἐμοῦ φρονεῖν* 670, i.  
 — *ἐφ' ᾧ* ..... 634, 3, a.  
 11 *κατὰ* ..... 629, 3, b.  
 12 *οὐδὰ* with inf. .... 665, i.  
 — *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, i.  
 13 *ἐν* ..... 622, 3, a.  
 15 *eis* ..... 625, 3, e.  
 17 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 18 *ἀπέχω* construct. of 642, a.  
 — *δομῇ* *εὐδοκίας* ..... 542, iii.  
 22 *οὐ ἐκ* ..... 621, 3, k.

## COLOSSIANS I.

3 *περὶ* ..... 632, i, 2, b.  
 4 *eis* ..... 625, 3, b.  
 5 *διὰ* ..... 627, 3, a.  
 — *τῆς ἀληθείας* attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.  
 — *ἐπαγγελίαν* attr. gen. 542, ii. b. d.  
 6 *eis* ..... 646, see 905, 3.  
 — *ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας* .. 822, 2. and *Ods.* 8.

\* This expression with the article prefixed seems to express idiomatically the familiar notion of something done for Christ's sake, = *ἔργον τοῦ Χριστοῦ*, ch. ii. 30, which is afterwards more expressly defined by *ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ πάσχειν*.



- 6 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . §. 622, 3, g.  
 — καθὼς (πάρεστι sup.) 895,  
 I. d. 3.  
 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. a.  
 9 καί . . . . . 760.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐπίγνωσι acc. . . . 545, 3.  
 10 περιπατῆσαι inf. . . . 604, 1.  
 — eis . . . . . 625, 3, d.  
 11 ἐν . . . . . 623, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, c.  
 — eis } . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 12 ἐν . . . . . 622, 1, a.  
 13 τῆς ἀγάπης attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 14 ἐν φ . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 15 κτίσεις attr. gen. . . 542, vi.  
 or ii. B. a.  
 16 ἐν αὐτῷ . . . . . 623, 3, c.  
 — ἐκτίσθη aor. and pft. 401, 5.  
 — eis . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 17 πρό . . . . . 619, 2.  
 18 ὅς . . . . . 836, 3.  
 — ἐκ . . . . . 621, 1, a.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 20 δι' αὐτοῦ . . 658, 2., 899, 8.  
 — eis . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 21 διανοία . . . . . 605, 4.  
 — οὐκ . . . . . 770, Obs. 2.  
 22 τῆς σαρκὸς . . . 542, viii. b.  
 23 ἐν . . . . . 622, c.  
 — κρίσει . . . . . 353, I.  
 24 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 a.  
 — ὅτι . . . . . 630, 2, a.  
 — ὅς . . . . . 821, 3 add.  
 26 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 2.  
 27 τί . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ὅς referring to μυστήριον  
 821, 3.  
 29 ἐν δυνάμει . . . . 622, 3, k.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἡλίαν . . . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 — ὅσοι demonstr. omitted 817,  
 4.  
 — ἐν σαρκί . . . . . 623, k.  
 2 συμβιβασθέντων . . . 710, a.  
 — genitives . . . . . 543.  
 — πληροφορίας attr. . 542, iii.  
 — συνέσεως attr. gen. . . 542,  
 viii. a.  
 4 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 5 καὶ adverbial . . . . 760.  
 — ἀλλὰ . . . . . 774, Obs. 1.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. B.  
 b.  
 7 ἐν εὐχαριστίᾳ . . . 522, 3, d.  
 8 βλέπετε μή . . . . . 814, a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 9 θεότητος attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 a.  
 10 ὅτι supplied . . . . . 891, 7.  
 — ἡ article . . . . . 447, 1, c.

- 11 περιτομή dat. §. 548, Obs. 8.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 522, 3, i.  
 — σώματος attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 B. b.  
 — σαρκὸς attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — Χριστοῦ . . . . . 542, i. d.  
 12 ἐνεργίας attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 c. I.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i.  
 13 δυνάς part. . . . . 696.  
 — ὑμᾶς\* repeated 658, 2., 899,  
 8.  
 — συνεγνωπολήσεν—Θεὸς sup-  
 plied, 893, a.  
 14 καθ' ἡμῶν . . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 — δόγμασι dat. loc. . . 605, 4.  
 — ἡμῖν dat. incom. . . 601, 2.  
 — change of construct. 705, 5.  
 — ἤρκεν pft. . . . . 399, 3.  
 16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, i.  
 — ἐορτῆς attr. gen. 542, ii. B.  
 b.  
 17 σκιά . . . . . 382, 1.  
 — μελλόντων suppl. after σῶμα  
 893, b.  
 — Χριστοῦ gen. . . . . 518.  
 18 θέλων (sc. καταβραβεύειν) .  
 895, c. 1.  
 — ἀγγέλων attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 c. I.  
 — ὅτι . . . . . 639, III. 3, a.  
 19 οὐ . . . . . 746, 2.  
 — ἐξ οὐ . . . . . 819, 1., 621, 3, h.  
 — αἰτήσιν accus. . . . 545, 2.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i. a.  
 20 ἀπὸ . . . . . 620, 1, d. cf. 3, h.  
 22 eis φθορὰν . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ἀποχρήσει . . . . . 605, 4.  
 — τὸν ἀνθρώπων art. . . 461, 1.  
 23 πάντα . . . . . 816, 4.  
 — ἔστιν ἔχοντα . . . . 374, 4.  
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 b.  
 — δε omitted . . . . . 776, 2.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, a.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 ei logical use of . . . 853.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 1, c.  
 3 ἀπεθάνετε aor. . . . 401, 5.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 4 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, b.  
 5 ἥτις . . . . . 816, 6, or 7.  
 6 δι' αὐτὸν . . . . . 627, 3, a.  
 — ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 7 ἔσθιτε impft. . . . . 401, 3.  
 8 τὰ πάντα . . . . . 454, Obs. 3.  
 — apposition . . . . . 467, 6.  
 9 eis . . . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — τὸν article . . . . . 447, 1, d.  
 10 ἀνθρώπων supplied . . 593.  
 — eis . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — κατὰ . . . . . 629, 3, g.  
 11 ἐνι . . . . . 643, 4.  
 — τὰ πάντα . . . . . 382, 1.

\* Misprinted I. 13.

- 11 Χριστός position of §. 902, 2.  
 12 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i. a.  
 — οἰκτιρμοῦ 542, viii. d., 442,  
 e.  
 13 ἀλλήλων gen. . . . . 496.  
 — ταῦτοις for ἀλλήλοις 654, 3.  
 — χρίσασθε supplied 595, c.  
 14 ἐπὶ . . . . . 635, 3, h.  
 — ὁ gender . . . . . 820, 1.  
 15 eis ἡν . . . . . 625, 3, c.  
 — καί . . . . . 760.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 16 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 17 διὰ . . . . . 627, 3, c.  
 18 αἱ γυναῖκες . . . . . 476, d.  
 — ἀνθρώπων . . . . . 398, 4.  
 19 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 20 ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, f.  
 23 ἐκ . . . . . 621, 3, d.  
 — Κυρίου dat. . . . . 596.  
 24 εἰδότες . . . . . 697, a.  
 — κληρονομίας attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.

## CHAP. IV.

- 2 ἐν (bis) . . . . . 622, 3, f. 3, k.  
 3 περὶ . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — τοῦ λόγου attr. gen. 542, ii.  
 B.  
 — λαλήσαι inf. . . . . 669.  
 5 πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 6 εἰδέναι . . . . . 669.  
 7 τὰ κατ' ἐμέ . . . 436, 2, d. 6.  
 9 ἐξ . . . . . 621, 3, k.  
 10 μοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, ii. a.  
 11 eis . . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 — ὄντες . . . . . 816, 6.  
 13 αὐτῷ dat. . . . . 599.  
 15 κατὰ . . . . . 629, 1, c.  
 16 κατ' ὑμῖν . . . . . 637, II. 1.  
 — ποιήσατε aor. imper. 405, 1.  
 — ἵνα . . . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 18 Παύλου . . . . . 467, 4.

## I THESSALONIANS I.

- 1 ἐν . . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 2 περὶ . . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. a. 1.  
 — ἐπὶ . . . . . 633, 2, or 3, d.  
 3 πιστεύω &c. attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. b.  
 — Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, ii. c.  
 I.  
 4 εἰδότες . . . . . 697, a.  
 5 eis . . . . . 625, 1, f.  
 — ἐν . . . . . 622, 3, k.  
 — διὰ . . . . . 626, 3, a.  
 6 Πνεύματος attr. gen. 542,  
 1, a.  
 8 ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . . . 762, 1.  
 — πρὸς . . . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 9 δουλεύειν inf. . . . . 669.  
 — Θεῷ dat. . . . . 595, 2.  
 10 ῥυόμενον part. 705, 6, a. η.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 εἰσοδὸν transposed §. 898, 2.  
 2 ἐν... 622, 3, c. and Obs. 3.  
 - λαλῆσαι... 666, 1.  
 - ἐν... 622, 3, d.  
 3 ἡμῶν attr. gen... 542, i. d.  
 - ἐκ... 621, 3, d.  
 - ἦν supplied... 376.  
 4 πιστευθῆναι pass... 364, γ, Obs.  
 - εὐαγγέλιον acc... 545, 3.  
 5 ἐν... 622, 3, d.  
 - κολακείας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. d.  
 - πλεονεξίας... 542, ii. c. 4.  
 6 ζητοῦντες... 708, Obs. 3, d.  
 - δυνάμενοι concess. part. 861, Obs. 3.  
 - ἐν... 622, 3, g.  
 7 ὡς ἂν (ἐάν ᾤ) θάλασσά conj. 868, 4, and Obs. 2.  
 8 αὐτῶν... 654, 2, d.  
 9 νυκτός gen... 523.  
 - πρὸς... 638, III. 3, a.  
 10 ὁμῶν... 605, 2.  
 11 ἵνα ἕκαστον—ὁμᾶς. 584, 1, 478.  
 12 εἰς... 625, 3, Obs. 4, or a.  
 13 ἀκοῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. 1, d.  
 - τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen... 542, 1.  
 14 ἔπαθον supplied.. 895, e. 1.  
 - αὐτοὶ gend... 379, c.  
 15 μή... 746, Obs.  
 16 εἰς 625, Obs. 2. cf. 803 foot.  
 - ἔφθασεν... 401, 1, β.  
 - ἐπὶ... 905, 3.  
 17 πρὸς καιρὸν... 638, III. 2, d.  
 - ἐν... 622, 3, d.  
 18 ἐγὼ μὲν Παῦλος... 478, cf. 708, 2, a.  
 19 ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 - καυχῆσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. β.  
 20 γὰρ explicativum 786, 1, β.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 Θεοῦ gen... 519.  
 - ὑπὲρ... 630, I. 3, f.  
 3 τὸ σάινεσθαι... 669.  
 - εἰς... 625, 3, c.  
 4 πρὸς... 905, 3, e.  
 - ὅτι μέλλομεν... 886, 2.  
 5 μήπως with ind. and conj. 814, a. and d.  
 - ἐπείρασεν aor... 404.  
 6 περὶ (ζων)... 705, 6, a. η.  
 - εἰς κενόν... 625, 3, d.  
 7 διὰ τοῦτο... 658.  
 - ἐπὶ (bis)... 634, 3, d. and c.  
 10 ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ = ὑπὲρ ἐκ περ. 644.

- 12 δὲ suppl. from opt. §. 671, d., 895, 1, d.  
 13 ἀμέμπτους... 375, 5, 439, 459, 1, γ.  
 - ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ... 622, 2 fin.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 λοιπὸν... 579, 6.  
 - ἐν... 622, 3, c. and Obs. 3.  
 - ἵνα... 803, Obs. 1.  
 - τὸ πῶς δεῖ... 457, 3.  
 2 τίνας for δούλους 877, Obs. 2.  
 - διὰ... 627, 3, c.  
 3 ἀπέχεσθαι appos. 667, and Obs. 2.  
 4 κτᾶσθαι inf... 666 or 664.  
 5 ἐπιθυμίας attr. gen... 542, viii. d.  
 6 inf. with art... 670, 1.  
 7 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, a.  
 - ἐν... 622, 3, l.  
 8 εἰς... 646.  
 9 γράφειν... 667, Obs. 3.  
 10 καὶ γὰρ... 786, Obs. 8.  
 12 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, c.  
 14 διὰ... 627, 3, c.  
 15 τοῦτο... 657.  
 - εἰς... 625, 2, d.  
 - οὐ μή... 748, Obs. 4.  
 16 ἐν... 622, 3, k.  
 17 apposition... 467, 6.  
 - εἰς... 625, 3, a.  
 - Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, II. c. 2.  
 18 ἐν... 622, 3, d.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 χρόνων plur... 355, Obs. 1.  
 2 ὡς—ὁδῶς analogous to 658, 1., 833, Obs. 2.  
 4 ἵνα... 803, Obs. 2.  
 5 Chiasma... 904, 3.  
 6 ἄρα... 787, c. a.  
 7 νυκτός... 523.  
 8 ἡμέρας gen... 578.  
 - περικεφαλαίαν app. 375, 6.  
 9 εἰς... 625, 1, a.  
 - σωτηρίας attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
 - τοῦ Κυρίου... 467, Obs. 2.  
 11 εἰς τὴν ἔρα 455, c., 625, 3.  
 13 αὐτοῖς... 659.  
 14 ἀσθενῶν gen... 536.  
 15 ἀντί... 618, 2, f.  
 22 παντοῦ without art. 451, 1.  
 23 τῆς εἰρήνης attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
 - ἀλόκληρον... 375, 5, or 436, 2, c.  
 25 ἐν... 622, 3, d.  
 27 double acc... 583.

## 2 THESSALONIANS I.

- 4 ἐν ὁμῶν... §. 622, 3, c.  
 - ὑπὲρ... 630, I. 2, c.  
 - αἰς... 822.  
 5 ἐνδείγμα... 580, 2.  
 - κρίσεως... 542, ii. β. d.  
 - εἰς... 625, 2, a.  
 - ὑπὲρ... 630, 2, a.  
 6 παρὰ... 637, II. 1.  
 - ἐν... 622, 2.  
 7 δυνάμεως attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
 8 ἐν... 622, 3, d.  
 - article used twice... 460, 8.  
 9 οἰκτιρες... 816, 5.  
 - κλεῖρον acc... 580, 1.  
 - ἰσχυρός attr. gen. 542, ii. β. d.  
 10 ὅταν... 842, 2.  
 - ἐνδοξασθῆναι inf... 669.  
 - ἐν... 622, 1, d.  
 - ἐπὶ... 905, 3.  
 11 εἰς δ... 635, 3, c.  
 - ἀγαθωσύνης attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
 12 κατὰ... 629, 3, a.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ὑπὲρ... 630, 3, d.  
 - ἐπὶ... 635, 1, a.  
 2 εἰς... 625, Obs. 2., cf. 803, Obs. foot.  
 - ἀπὸ... 620, 3, h.  
 - διὰ... 627, 3, d.  
 - ὡς ὅτι... 905, 8, γ.  
 3 sentence supplied ὅτι ἐν-στήσεται c 892, 5, d.  
 - ἀμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
 4 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, a, β.  
 - ὅτι ἐστὶν... 886, 2.  
 5 ὡν part... 697.  
 - πρὸς... 646.  
 6 τὸ κατέχον... 436, 2, d.  
 - αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. d.  
 7 ἀνομίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β. d.  
 - position of words in the sentence 902, cf. 477, 1.  
 - ὥς without ἂν... 846, 2.  
 - ἐκ μέσου... 621, 1, a.  
 8 ὁ βρομῶς... 451, 1.  
 - πνεύματι instr. dat... 608.  
 - παρουσίας attr. gen... 542, viii. d.  
 9 κατ' ἐνέργειαν... 630, 3, g.  
 - ψεύδους attr. gen... 542, iii.  
 10 ἀπολλυμένοις... 599.  
 - ὡς ὅν... 619, f.  
 11 πλάνης attr. gen. 542, ii. β. d.  
 13 ὑπὸ... 639, I. 2, a.  
 - εἴλωτο form (?)... 269, 1.  
 - ἐν... 622, 3, d.

<sup>a</sup> The construction in the text is not identical with, but analogous to, those referred to.

<sup>b</sup> διὰ seems logically to belong to ἐναγγέλιος, though grammatically to ἰδωκαμεν. See also §. 905. 3. Obs. 2.

<sup>c</sup> There seems to be an insuperable difficulty in supplying a negative clause after ὅτι from the former affirmative one; I would supply the affirmative clause making it explicative of ἐξαρτήσῃ.

- 13 πνεύματος attr. gen. §. 542, i.  
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, i. c, i.  
14 εἰς δ gender ..... 820, i.  
— δόξης attr. gen. 542. ii. β, δ.  
15 δς acc. .... 545, 3.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 πάντων ..... 518.  
— δς ..... 836, 3.  
4 ἐφ' ὧν ..... 905, 3, c.  
— καί—καί ..... 757, 2.  
5 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, i.  
6 ἐν ὀνόματι ..... 622, 3, δ.  
8 διὰ ..... 580, 2.  
— παρὰ ..... 637, i. 2, γ.  
— ῥύκτα accus. .... 577.  
— πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
9 οὐχ ὅτι ..... 905, 8.  
— ταυτοῦς ..... 654, 2, δ.  
11 περιπατοῦντας ..... 681, 7.  
12 τοῖς ταυτοῖς ..... 453, δ.  
13 καλοποιούντες part. .... 688.  
14 διὰ ..... 627, 3, d.  
17 Παύλου 467, 4., 652, Ods. 7.  
— δ gender ..... 821, 3.

## I TIMOTHY I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
— κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
— Θεοῦ attrib. gen. 542, ii. a.  
— σωτῆρος without art. .... 467, Ods. i.  
2 Τιμοθέῳ dat. .... 596.  
— ἐν πίστει .. 622, 3, f., 467, Ods. 2.  
3 ἵνα παραγγέλῃς... 806, i.  
4 αἵτινες ..... 816, 7.  
— τὴν ἐν πίστει.. 467, Ods. 2.  
5 δέ force of ..... 767, 2.  
— ἐκ force of .... 621, 3, d.  
6 ἐν genitive ..... 514.  
7 μὴ ποοῦντες ..... 746.  
— περὶ τίνων .... 877, Ods. 2.  
8 omission of ἐστὶ .... 376.  
9 δικαίῳ ..... 599., 603, 2.  
10 διδασκαλίᾳ ..... 601.  
11 εὐαγγελίῳ τῆς δόξης 542, ii. β, a.  
— δ ἐπιστεύθη... 364, 5, γ.  
12 double apposition.. 467, 6.  
— θέμενος middle verb 363, b.  
— εἰς..... 625, 3, c. Ods. 4.  
13 ἡλεῖσθην passive receptive 364, 2.  
14 μετὰ πίστεις..... 636, 3.  
15 σῶσαι infin. .... 669.  
16 ἐν ἡμοῖς ..... 622, 3, e.  
— πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
18 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
— σφραγίσαν ..... 564.  
20 ἐν ..... 533.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 πάντων gen. .... §. 534, δ.  
2 ὑπὲρ ..... 630, i. 2, a.  
— ἐν ὑπεροχῇ..... 622, 3, f.  
4 δς ..... 836, 3.  
5 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.  
— article omitted .. 447, 2, b.  
6 ὑπὲρ ..... 630, i. 2, b.  
— καίτοι temp. dat. .... 606.  
9 κοσμεῖν ταυτοῦς... 363, 4.  
10 διὰ ..... 627, 3, d.  
11 γυνή without art. 447, 2.  
12 ἀνδρός gen. .... 505.  
— κελεύω suppl. .... 895, 9.  
— ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ..... 622, 3, d.  
14 ἐν ..... 645.  
15 ἐάν ..... 824, i.  
— μέλυσιν (γυναῖκες suppl.) 893, a.

## CHAP. III.

- 2 τὸν article .... 447, i. β.  
4 ἐν ὑποταγῇ .... 622, 3, d.  
5 οὐκ οἶδεν..... 744, Ods.  
— ἐπιμελήσεται..... 406, 5.  
6 διαβόλου attrib. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
7 ἀπό..... 620, 3, a.  
— τὸν ἔχον..... 456, 2, a.  
— διαβόλου attr. gen. 542, i. a.  
8 δεῖ—εἶναι suppl. 895, d.  
9 πίστεις attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
10 καὶ οὗτοι δέ ..... 769, 2.  
— conditional part. .. 697, c.  
13 ταυτοῖς ..... 595.  
14 τάχιον ..... 784.  
15 ἥτις ..... 816, 6.  
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.  
16 ἐν ..... 622, 3, f.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 δαιμονίων attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
2 συνεῖδησιν ..... 584.  
3 κελευόντων suppl. .... 895, 9.  
— εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
— πιστοῖς dat. .... 598, Ods. i.  
4 λαμβανόμενον cond. part. 697, c.  
5 διὰ ..... 627, 3, c.  
7 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, a.  
8 (σῆς) attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
10 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, e.  
13 ἔως..... 905, 8.

## CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐν ..... 622, 3, c.  
3 τὰς ὁρῶν ..... 456, 2, a.  
5 ρυκτός ..... 523.  
6 (ῶσα) temp. part. .... 696.  
10 ἐν ..... 622, 3, e.  
— εἰ ..... 877, δ.  
13 περιερχόμεναι 683, Ods. 3.  
14 χάρων ..... 580, 2.  
19 ἐκτός εἰ μή..... 860, Ods. 3.  
— ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, a.

- 21 κατὰ ..... §. 629, 3, a.  
23 διὰ ..... 627, II. 3, a.  
24 προάγουσαι ..... 684.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 ὑπό..... 639, III. 3, a.  
— τῆς article..... 447, i. c.  
3 καὶ ἐνσέβειαν .. 629, 3, γ.  
4 περὶ..... 632, III. 3, a.  
5 οὗν acc. .... 584.  
7 ἦλλον ὅτι ..... 700, a.  
8 fut. .... 413, or 406, 5.  
— τούτοις dat. 607, i, or 605, 4.  
9 αἵτινες ..... 816, 7.  
10 ἡς gen. .... 498.  
11 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. .. 542, viii. δ.  
12 ἀγῶνα acc. .... 564.  
— aorist imper. .... 405, i.  
13 ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, a.  
— τῆν article..... 447, i. c.  
17 ἐν ..... 634, 3, e.  
— ἐν ..... 622, 3, e.  
— εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
20 κενοφρονίας acc. 548, Ods. i.

## 2 TIMOTHY I.

- 1 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
— (σῆς) ..... 542, viii. δ.  
— ἐν ..... 622, 3, k. Ods. 3.  
3 ρυκτός gen. .... 523.  
4 ἐπιποθῶν part. .... 697, δ.  
5 ἥτις ..... 816, 6.  
— ὅτι (ἐνοικεῖ suppl.).. 895, a.  
6 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν ..... 834.  
— διὰ..... 627, i. 3, d.  
7 διὰλλας attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.  
8 τὸ μαρτύριον ..... 550.  
— αὐτοῦ..... 542, ii. a.  
— εὐαγγελίῳ dat. .... 605, 4.  
— κατὰ ..... 629, 3, γ.  
9 κλήσει ..... 548, Ods. 8.  
— σώσωτος aor. 705, 6, δ, a.  
— κατὰ ..... 629, 3, e.  
— χρόνων plur. .... 355, Ods. i.  
10 δέ ..... 767, 2.  
11 εἰς δ ..... 625, 3, a.  
— ἐθνῶν ..... 542, ii. c, 3.  
12 φ ..... 877, Ods. 2., 593, i.  
— μοῦ..... 654, Ods. 6.  
— εἰς ..... 625, 2, b.  
13 ὑποτάκωσιν without article 447, 2, a., 461, i.  
15 μέ acc. .... 548, Ods. i.  
— ἐν ..... 533, i.  
17 γενόμενος part. .... 696.  
18 ἐβραῖν inf. .... 669.  
— παρὰ ..... 637, i. 2, a.  
— ῥα acc. .... 596, Ods. 5.  
— βίλτιον ..... 784.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
2 διὰ ..... 627, 3, c.  
— ταῦτα..... 658.

- 2 οἷνες ..... §. 816, 7.  
 5 δέ ..... 768, 2.  
 6 τὸν article..... 447, 1, β.  
 8 ἐγγεγερμένον part. .... 683.,  
     705, c, β.  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 3, α.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, γ.  
 10 διὰ τοὺς ἐκλ. .... 627, 3, α.  
 — μετά ..... 636, 3, α.  
 11 { fut. .... 406, 5.  
 12 {  
 14 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, ε.  
 15 σεαυτὸν ..... 363, 3.  
 16 πλείον ἀσεβείας... 442, δ.  
 17 νομὴν ἔξει ..... 360.  
 18 περὶ ..... 632, III, 3, α.  
 — γεγονέναι inf. .... 681, 5.  
 — τῶν ..... 659.  
 19 μόντοι ..... 730, α.  
 — ἔγω αορ. .... 403, 1.  
 — αὐτοῦ ..... 518.  
 20 ἀ μέν—ἀ δέ ..... 816, 3, δ.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 22 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, ε.  
 24 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, c.  
 25 μή ποτε<sup>a</sup> (sc. ὅρων) 877, d.  
     814, 4.  
 — opt. .... 814, α.  
 — εἰς ..... 623, 3, c.  
 26 ἀνασφύσων<sup>b</sup> ..... 814.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, d.

## CHAP. III.

- 5 εἰσεβείας attr. gen. ... 542,  
     viii, α.  
 6 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, α. or λ.  
 — ἐπιθυμίαις dat. .... 611.  
 8 ὃν τρόπον—οὕτω .. 899, 2.  
 — νοῦν ..... 584.  
 — περὶ ..... 632, III, 3, α.  
 9 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, δ.  
 11 οἶα ..... 877, Obs. 2.  
 12 ἐν ..... 622, Obs. 3.  
 14 ἐν οἷς ..... 822, Obs. 3.  
 15 ἀπό ..... 620, 2, α.  
 16 γραφή ..... 454, Obs. 4.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, α.  
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii, δ.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 κατά ..... 629, 2, δ.  
 2 εὐκαίρως ἀκαίρως. 792, 2, i.  
 3 διδασκαλίας gen. .... 490.  
 — κνηθόμενοι middle. 362, 4.  
 5 εὐαγγελιστοῦ attr. gen. 542,  
     viii, δ.  
 6 ἥδη ..... 719, 4, α.  
 7 τὸν καλὸν .... 467, Obs. 1.  
 8 λοιπὸν ..... 579, b.  
 — οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.  
 10 τὸν νῦν ..... 456, 2, δ.

- 13 ἐρχόμενος ..... §. 696.  
 18 εἰς .... 625, 3, c., cf. 446.

## TITUS I.

- 1 δέ ..... 767, 1, c.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, d.  
 2 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, c. fin.  
 3 δ ἐπιστεύθη 364, 5, γ, Obs.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, α.  
 4 κατά ..... 620, 3, γ or b.  
 5 χάριν... 580, 2, 621, Obs. 2.  
 — κατά ..... 619, 3, λ.  
 6 δαυρίας attr. gen. 542, II.  
     β, α.  
 7 τὸν ..... 447, 1, β.  
 — μή ..... 746, Obs.  
 9 κατά ..... 620, 3, α.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, b. or d.  
 10 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς... 621, 3, k.  
 11 οἷνες ..... 816, γ.  
 — ἀ μή δεῖ ..... 742, 2.  
 14 ἀλήθειαν ..... 548, Obs. 1.  
 15 omission of ἵστίον .. 376, 1.  
 — καθαρῶς dat. .... 599.  
 16 εἰδέναι... 681, 5., cf. 684.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, α.

## CHAP. II.

- 3 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i.  
 7 περὶ ..... 632, III, 3, α.  
 — καλὸν ἔργων without art.  
     447, 2., cf. 905, 4.  
 8 δ ἐξ δαυρίας (δδοῦ) .. 436.,  
     621, 3, k.  
 13 use of article... 459, 9, c.  
 14 διὰτῶν ..... 630, I, 2, δ.  
 — αὐτοῦ ..... 598.  
 — ἔργων att. gen. 542, ii, c, 1.  
 15 μετά ..... 636, I, 3, α.

## CHAP. III.

- 5 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, c.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, f. or l.  
 — ὧν ..... 822.  
 — κατά ..... 629, 3, e.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, α.  
 — πωλυγενείας att. gen. 542,  
     viii, δ.  
 — πνεύματος att. gen. 542, i.  
     β.  
 6 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3.  
 7 κατά ..... 629, 3, δ.  
 8 ἔργων gen. .... 490.  
 10 μετά ..... 636, III, 2.  
 12 πέμψω aor. subj. ... 842, 6.  
 14 εἰς ..... 625, 3, α.  
 15 πίστει ..... 622, 3, λ.

## PHILEMON.

- 2 κατά ..... 629, 1, c.

- 4 ἐπὶ ..... §. 633, 2, or 3, c.  
 5 ἀκούων part. .... 697, α.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, c.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, b.  
 6 ὅπως ..... 803, 3, Obs. 1.  
 — πίστεως attr. gen. } 542, ii.  
 — ἀγαθοῦ attr. gen. } β, δ.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, d.  
 7 πολλήν ..... 391, Obs. 1.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, d.  
 — ἀδελφῆ position of. 902, 3.  
 8 ἔχων ..... 697, d.  
 9 διὰ ..... 627, II, 3, c.  
 — τὴν article ..... 448, 2.  
 10 Ὁρθόσιμον ..... 825, 4.  
 12 σὺ δὲ αὐτόν c (δέχων suppl.)  
     895, 9.

- 13 πρὸς ..... 905, 3.  
 — διὰ ..... 630, 2, δ.  
 14 κατά ..... 629, 3, γ.  
 15 πρὸς ὅραν .. 638, III, 2, δ.  
 — αἰώνιον pred. adj. ... 375, 4.  
 16 διὰ ..... 630, II, 2, δ.  
 — πᾶσιν δὲ μάλλον... 905, 8, β.  
 19 ἵνα μή ..... 905, 5, δ.  
 20 σοῦ gen. .... 491.  
 21 ἔργατα ..... 401, 2.  
 — διὰτῶν δ. 631, II, 2, β, 822,  
     Obs. 3.  
 25 μετά ..... 636, I, 1, δ.

## HEBREWS I.

- 1 arrangement of sent. 902, 3.  
 — ἐν' ὁρχάτων 442, I., 633, 2.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, c.  
 2 κληρονομήσας ..... 375, 6.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 3 δόξης attr. gen. ... 542, i, δ.  
 — ῥήματι dat. .... 608, 1.  
 — συνδέμενος attr. gen. 542, viii,  
     δ.  
 — ἁμαρτιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     β, α or d.  
 — μεγαλοσύνης gen. .... 525.  
 — ἐν ὑψηλοῖς ..... 436, 2, α.  
 4 παρὰ ..... 637, III, 3, γ.  
 — γὰρ ..... 786, 2.  
 5 εἰς ..... 625, Obs. 4.  
 6 ὅταν with conj. aor. d 842, 6.  
 — οἰκουμένην ..... 430, b.  
 7 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, e.  
 8 δ Θεός nom. for voc. 476, b.  
 — εὐθότῃτος attr. gen. ... 542,  
     viii, δ.  
 9 ἔχρισε with doub. acc. 583.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, III, 3, e.  
 10 κατ' ἀρχάς ..... 629, 2, b.  
 13 ἐκ ..... 621, 1, c.  
 — ἔως ἐν ..... 846, 2, α.  
 — ποδῶν attr. gen. 542, ii, c, 4.  
 14 διὰ ..... 627, II, 1, α.

<sup>a</sup> The word ὅρων is implied in the preceding clause after the analogy given in §. 877. Obs. 5.

<sup>b</sup> The optative construction is dropped, because, as the apostle goes on, the hope that the blessing will come upon them increases.

<sup>c</sup> The adverbative δέ seems to suggest the contrary notion to ἀνένεμψα, and it thus falls under the analogy given in §. 895. 9.

<sup>d</sup> See Wordsworth ad loc.

## CHAP. II.

- 1 *μή ποτε* ..... §. 814, b.  
 3 *ἦτις* ..... 816, 7.  
 — *ἀρχὴν λαβοῦσα* .... 360, 1.  
 — *λαλείσθαι* ..... 669.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, I, 3, b.  
 — *ὅτι* ..... 639, I, 2, a.  
 4 *κατά* ..... 629, 3, a.  
 6 *δι'* ..... 768, 3.  
 — *τις* ..... 659, *Ods.* 1.  
 7 *παρά* ..... 637, III, 3, e.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 635, 3, a, a.  
 8 *ἐν* ..... 622, 2.  
 — *αὐτῷ* dat. .... 596.  
 9 *χάριτι* dat. .... 609, 3.  
 — *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, viii. a.  
 — *ὅτι* ..... 630, I, 2, b.  
 10 *δι' ὅν* — *δι'* οὖν. 627, *Ods.* 4.  
 — *ἀγαγόντα* aor. part. 675, b.,  
     705, b, a.  
 11 *ἐξ* ..... 622, 3, a.  
 12 *ἐν μέσῳ* ..... 436, 2, a.  
 13 *ἵσται πεποιθώς* .. 363, 4.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 634, a.  
 — *ἰδοῦ* ..... 895.  
 14 *καὶ* adverb. .... 760.  
 — *αἰματος* without art. 447, 2, b.  
 — *θανάτου* att. gen. 542, ii. a.  
 15 *διὰ* ..... 627, I, 2, a.  
 — *δουλείας* gen. .... 501.  
 16 *διπλῶν* ..... 723, 1.  
 — *ἀγγέλων* gen. .... 536.  
 17 *κατά* ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — *τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν* .... 579.  
 — *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 18 *ἐν ᾧ* ..... 622, 3, l.  
 — *πειρασθεὶς* ..... 698.  
 — *πειραζομένοις* dat. .... 596.

## CHAP. III.

- 1 *κλήσας* without art. 905, 4.  
 2 *ποιήσαντι* aor. part. ... 705,  
     6, a.  
 3 *παρά* ..... 637, III, 3, g.  
 — *καθ' ὅσον* ..... 629, 3, g.  
 5 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 6 *ἐπὶ* ..... 905, 3, a.  
 — *βεβαίαν* pred. adj. ... 375, 5.  
 7 *κατά* ..... 629, 3, g.  
 9 *ἐτη* acc. temp. .... 577.  
 11 *ei* ..... 860, 13.  
 12 *ἐν τῷ ἀποστήναι*. ... 622, 3, i.  
 13 *ἐαυτοῦς* ..... 654, 2, b.  
 — *καθ' ἐκδοτὴν ἡμέραν* 629, 2, c.  
 — *τὸ σήμερον* ..... 456, 2, b.  
 14 *γεγονάμεν* perf. 399, *Ods.* 5.  
 16 *ἀλλ' οὐ* ..... 774.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, I, 3, c.  
 18 *τις* dat. .... 601.  
 19 *διὰ* ..... 627, II, 3, a.

## CHAP. IV.

- 1 *εἰσελθεῖν*<sup>a</sup> ..... 669.  
 — *ἐπιγγελισμένοι* midd. 364, 2.  
 — *ἀκοῆς* ..... 542, iii.

- 2 *ἀκούσασιν* ..... §. 605, 2.  
 3 *καίτοι* with gen. abs. ... 772.  
 4 *ἐξόμνη* (*ἡμέρας* sc.) 436, B.  
 6 inf. after *ἀπολείπεται* 669, 1.  
 7 *ἐν* ..... 622, 1, f.  
 8 position of words. ... 902, 3.  
 9 *λαφ' dat.* ..... 587, 2.  
 11 *ἀπειθείας* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 12 *ὅτι* ..... 630, II, 3, b.  
 — *κριτικός* with gen. 542, *Ods.*  
     2, and ii. B, b.  
 13 *κτίσις* without article 447,  
     *Ods.* 3.  
 — *πρός* ..... 638, III, 3, c.  
 — *ἡμῖν* ..... 597, *Ods.* 1.  
 15 *κατά* ..... 629, 3, g.  
 16 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 *ὅτι* ..... 630, 3, b.  
 — *ὅτι* *ἁμαρτιῶν* .. 630, 3, f.  
 2 *ἀγνοοῦσι* ..... 596, 4.  
 3 *περὶ* .....  
     — *περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν* } 632, I. *Ods.* 2.  
 4 *ἐαυτῷ* dat. com. ... 607, 3, or  
     598.  
 5 *γενεθῆναι* inf. of result 669.  
 — *ἐδόξαε* (*αὐτὸν* suppl.) 896.  
 7 *ἀπὸ* ..... 620, 3, g.  
 11 *λέγειν* ..... 667.  
 12 genitives ..... 543.  
 — *γενόμενοι* *ἔχοντες* .. 375, 4.  
 14 *τελείων* gen. .... 518, 2.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, II, 3, b.  
 — *πρός* ..... 638, III, 3, a.

## CHAP. VI.

- 1 *ἀπὸ* ..... 620, 3, b.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 635, I, a.  
 — *μετανοίας* attr. gen. ... 542,  
     viii. b.  
 2 *βαπτισμῶν* att. gen. 542, ii.  
     B, b.  
 5 *ῥῆμα* acc. .... 537, *Ods.*  
 6 *ἀνασταυρούντας* part. 697, a.  
 — *ἐαυτοῖς* .... 599 or 602, 3.  
 7 *ἐκείνοις* ..... 598.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, II, 3, c.  
 8 *eis* ..... 625, 3, b.  
 9 *σωτηρίας* gen. .... 536.  
 10 *ἐπιλαθέσθαι* inf. .... 667.  
 — *eis* ..... 625, 3, b.  
 11 *πρός* ..... 638, III, 3, a.  
 12 *διὰ* ..... 627, I, 3, d.  
 13 *κατά* ..... 628, 3, d.  
 14 *εὐλογῶν εὐλογησῶ* .. 705,  
     *Ods.* 2.  
 15 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 17 *τὸ ἀμετάθετον* .. 436, 2, d.  
 18 *κρηθῆναι* inf. .... 669, 2.  
 — *ἐλπίδος* gen. .... 536.

## CHAP. VII.

- 1 *βασιλέων* attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     c, 4.

- 2 *δικαιοσύνης* attr. gen. §. 542,  
     viii. b.  
 3 *τὸ διπρὸς* ..... 436, 2, d.  
 4 *ὁ πατριάρχης* possit. of 902, 3.  
 5 *ἐκ* ..... 621, 3, k.  
 6 *ἐκ* ..... 621, 3, a.  
 — *δεδεκάτοκε* pft. .... 399, 3.  
 9 *ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν* ..... 864.  
 — *διὰ* ..... 627, I, 3, c.  
 11 *ei ἦν* ..... 856.  
 — *ἐπ' αὐτῇ* or *αὐτῆς* 634, 3, e.  
     or 633, 3, d.  
 — *νενομοθέτητο* pass. 394, 5, d.  
 12 *ἐκ* ..... 621, 3, e.  
 22 *κατὰ τοσούτων* ..... 905, 3, f.  
 — perfect ..... 399, 2.  
 14 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.  
 15 *ei* ..... 862, *Ods.* 2.  
 19 *ἐτέλειωσε* supplied 895, d.  
 20 *καθ' ὅσον*  
 22 *κατὰ τοσούτων* } .. 629, 3, g.  
 25 *eis* ..... 625, 3, d.  
 27 *ὅτι* supplied ..... 650.  
 28 *ὀρκωμοσίας* attr. gen. ... 542,  
     viii. b.

## CHAP. VIII.

- 1 *ἐκάθισεν* ..... 402.  
 — *μεγαλοσύνης* attr. gen. 542,  
     viii. b.  
 2 *ἀγίων* attr. gen. 542, ii. b.  
 3 *ἀναγκῶν* supply *ἔστιν* 376.  
 5 *ὄντινες* ..... 816, 6.  
 — *ὀποδείγματι* dat. ... 596, 2.  
 — *ἔρα—ποιήσας* (?) 905, *Ods.* 6.  
 6 *ἦτις* ..... 816, 7.  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 634, 3, e.  
 7 *δευτέρας* attr. gen. 542, ii.  
     c, 4.  
 8 *καὶ* ..... 752, *Ods.*  
 — *ἐπὶ* ..... 905, 3, b.  
 9 *κατά* ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — *πατρῶν* dat. ... 596, *Ods.* 3.  
 — participle of time. ... 606.  
 — *ἐξαγαγεῖν* inf. of result 669.  
 — *καὶ* ..... 698, *Ods.* 5.  
 10 change of construct. 705, 5.  
 — *eis* ..... 625, 3, *Ods.* 4.  
 11 *οὐ μή* ..... 748, *Ods.* 4.  
 — *ἔκαστος* .... 380, 3, 478.  
 — *ἀπὸ* ..... 620, 1, d.  
 — *μικροῦ* without art. 447, 2, b.  
 12 *ἀδικίας* dat. .... 596, 4.

## CHAP. IX.

- 1 *μὲν οὖν* ..... 730, b, fin.  
 — *λατρίας* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — *τὸ ἄγιον* ..... 436, 2, d.  
 2 *ἦτις* ..... 816, 6.  
 3 *ἀγίων* .. 139, 3, 534, *Ods.* 2.  
 5 *Χερουβὶμ* (sc. *ἔχουσα*) 895, d.  
 6 *ἐπιτελούντες* ..... 697, a.  
 7 *ἐνιαυτοῦ* gen. temp. ... 523.  
 8 *ἀγίων* attr. gen. ... 542, ii. a.  
 9 *eis* ..... 625, 3, a.

<sup>a</sup> This might be termed the infinitive of identity or apposition: see §. 678. a.

9 κατά ..... §. 629, ii. b.  
 10 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, e.  
 — σαρκός } ..... 542, viii. b.  
 12 πτιστός }  
 13 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, e.  
 14 καθαρίει fut. .... 406, 5.  
 15 διαθήκης attr. gen. .... 542, ii.  
     β, α.

— ἐπὶ ..... 634, 2, a.  
 17 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, g.  
 18 διαθήκη supplied } ... 893.  
 19 Μωυσῆς supplied }  
 — τῶν νόσων art. .... 447, i, c.  
 22 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 23 παρὰ ..... 637, III. 3, e.  
 24 ὑποτασσέσθαι inf. .... 669.  
 — προσάψω dat. .... 605, 4.  
 25 κατ' ἐναιωτόν ... 629, 2, a.  
 26 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 2, a.  
 27 ἀνθρώποις dat. .... 587, 2.  
 28 ἐκ δευτέρου ..... 621, 3, d.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.

## CHAP. X.

1 εἰς τὸ διηγεῖσθαι 625, 2, Obs. 3.  
 2 participle ..... 697, a.  
 6 περὶ ἁμαρτίας. .... 632, Obs. 2.  
 7 τοῦ ποιῆσαι ..... 492, 3.  
 — δ Θεός ..... 476, b.  
 10 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b or f.  
 11 αἰτίαι ..... 816, 6.  
 19 εἰς—εἰσέρχαι suppl. 895, 3.  
 20 ἦν gender ..... 821, b.  
 22 πίστεις attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — καρδίας acc. .... 584.  
 — ἀπὸ ... 620, i, b, or 3, h.  
 23 ἐλπίδος attr. gen. 542, ii. c. i.  
 25 αὐτῶν ..... 654, 2, b.  
 27 πυρὸς ὕψος ..... 542, iii.  
 28 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, e.  
 29 κοινὸν ἡγησάμενος .. 375, 5.  
 30 ἰμοὶ ..... 518.  
 32 τὰς πρότερον ..... 456, 2, b.  
 37 μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον .. 816, 3, c.  
 38 ἐκ πίστεις ..... 467, Obs. 2.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, e.  
 39 ὑποστολήs ..... 519.

## CHAP. XI.

3 εἰς ..... 625, 3, Obs. 2.  
 — μή position (analogous to) 738, Obs. 3.  
 4 παρὰ ..... 637, III. 3, e.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, i.  
 5 τοῦ μή ἰδεῖν .. 749, i., 531.  
 6 ἵστί ..... 375, 3.  
 8 ἐξελεῖν inf. .... 664, i.  
 — μὴ ἐπιστάμενος ..... 697, d.  
 — ποῦ for τοῖ ..... 646, 6, a.  
 11 παρὰ καιρὸν 637, III. 3, m.  
 12 καὶ ταῦτα ..... 697, d.  
 13 κατὰ πίστιν ..... 629, 3, g.  
 — ὅτι—εἰσὶν ..... 886, 2.  
 16 αὐτοὺς acc. .... 549, c.  
 20 τὸν Ἰακώβ. .... 420, i.  
 21 ἐπὶ ..... 635, i, h.

22 τελευτῶν ..... §. 608, a.  
 23 τρίμηνον acc. temp. ... 577.  
 — ἀστεῖον pred. adj. ... 374, 5.  
 24 μέγας γενομένος ..... 696.  
 26 εἰς ..... 625, 3, e.  
 29 ἦs attr. gen. .... 542, ii. β, b.  
 30 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 2, b.  
 34 ἀπὸ ... 620, 3, b, or i, b.  
 35 ἐξ ..... 621, 3, c.

## CHAP. XII.

1 δι' ὑπομονῆς .. 627, I. 3, d.  
 2 ἀφορῶντες εἰς ... 626, 3, e.  
 — ἀπὸ ..... 618, 2, f.  
 — αἰσχύνῃs gen. .... 496.  
 — κεκάδικεν perf. .... 399, 3.  
 3 ὁπὸ ..... 639, I. 2, a.  
 4 πρὸς ..... 638, III. i, b.  
 7 ὁμῶν dat. .... 590, i.  
 8 ἄρα ..... 788, 4.  
 9 καὶ ζήσομεν .. 698, Obs. 5.  
 10 παρὸς ..... 638, III. 2, b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 — ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, e or a.  
 11 χαρὰs gen. .... 518.  
 14 μετὰ ..... 636, i, a.  
 15 ἀπὸ ..... 620, 3, h.  
 17 καίπερ ..... 697, d.  
 24 παρὰ τὸν Ἀβελ comparison 637, III. 3, e.  
 25 τὸν art. .... 451, 2.  
 27 τὸ ἐπὶ ἀπαξ ..... 457, 3.

## CHAP. XIII.

2 ἑλαβὼν ξενίσαντες ..... 693.  
 4 ἐν πᾶσι ..... 622, i, b.  
 5 ἀρκοῦμενοι ..... 709.  
 — ὅστε supplied .. 376, Obs. i.  
 6 μοῖ ..... 596, i.  
 7 οἰτίνας ..... 816, 6.  
 11 ὦν—τούτων ..... 658.  
 15 δι' αὐτοῦ ..... 627, 3, c.  
 17 ὑπὲρ ..... 630, 2, a.  
 — ὡς ἀποδώσουσιν ..... 701.  
 20 δ Θεὸς τῆς ἐλπίδος .. 542, viii. b.  
 21 τὸ ἐνέρεστον ... 436, 2, d.  
 22 διὰ βραχείων .. 627, I. 3, f.  
 24 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας 620, 3, b.

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1 ἐν ..... 622, 3, e.  
 — λέγει supplied .. 895, i, b.  
 — χαίρειν ..... 671, b.  
 2 χαρὰν ἡγήσαθε .. 375, 6.  
 3 τὸ δόκιμον ..... 436, 2, d.  
 4 ἐν μηδελί ..... 622, 3, i.  
 5 σοφίας gen. .... 549.  
 — παρὰ ..... 637, I. 3, a.  
 — μὴ with part. .... 748, Obs.  
 — καὶ δοθήσεται .. 698, Obs. 5.  
 9 ἐν ..... 622, 3, i or f.  
 11 ἀνέτειλεν βορ. .... 402.  
 — καὶ ἐξήρανεν ..... 752.  
 13 ὅτι ..... 802, Obs. 8.

13 ἀπὸ ..... §. 620, d or e.  
 17 ἐστὶ καταβαίνον ... 375, 4.  
 — φώτων ..... 355, Obs. i.  
 — παρ' ᾧ ..... 637, II. i.  
 — ἐνι ..... 643, 4.  
 18 βουλήs ..... 698, e.  
 — λόγῳ dat. .... 608, i.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, a.  
 19 εἰς ..... 625, i, e.  
 20 Θεοῦ attr. gen. .... 542, i, a.  
 22 αὐτούς ..... 654, 2, b.  
 23 γωφέσεως attr. gen. ... 542, viii. b.  
 25 ἐπιλησμονῆs attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 26 μὴ with part. .... 746.  
 27 αὐτῇ ..... 381, Obs. i.  
 — ἐπισκέπτεσθαι in app. 663, 2.

## CHAP. II.

1 τῆς δόξης attr. gen. ... 542, viii. b.  
 2 ἐάν with conj. .... 854, i.  
 — πτωχός ..... 451.  
 4 διαλογισμῶν ..... 542, viii. b.  
 6 πλουσίους pred. adj. 375, 4.  
 — τὸν πτωχόν ..... 447, i, β.  
 — ὁμῶν gen. .... 505.  
 7 ἐπικληθέν ..... 364, 5, a.  
 — ἐφ' ὁμᾶς ..... 635, 3, d.  
 8 εἰ μέντοι ..... 730, a, fin.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, a.  
 10 ὅστις τηρήσῃ ..... 816, 8.  
 — ἐν ἐνὶ ..... 622, 3, i.  
 — γέγονεν perf. ... 399, Obs. 5.  
 — πάντων gen. .... 501.  
 11 εἰ—οὐ μοιχεύσετε 744, Obs., 853, Obs. 4.  
 12 διὰ ..... 627, I. 3, d.  
 14 μὴ δύναται ..... 873, 4.  
 — ἡ πίστις art. .... 447, i, d.  
 16 σώματος gen. .... 518, 4.  
 17 καθ' ἑαυτήν ..... 629, i, e.  
 18 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, d.  
 19 σὺ πιστεύεις ..... 860, 8.  
 21 nom. at beginning of sent 902, cf. 477.

## CHAP. III.

2 πολλά acc. .... 579, 4.  
 5 ἥλικον ..... 883, i.  
 6 δ κόσμος article. .... 447, i, c.  
     460, Obs. 3.  
 — τρέχον accent. .... 53.  
 7 φύσει dat. .... 599.  
 8 θαυμάσαι aor. inf. ... 402, i.  
 — omission of ἐστὶ ... 376.  
 9 ἐν ..... 622, 3, b.  
 — κατὰ ..... 629, 3, g.  
 10 ἐξέρχεται number. ... 393, i.  
 11 μὴ τι ..... 873, 4.  
 — ἡ article ..... 447, i, β.  
 13 σοφίας attr. gen. ... 542, iii.  
     or viii. b.  
 14 κατὰ ..... 628, 3, b.  
 18 ποιῶν dat. .... 599.

## CHAP. IV.

- 2 δέ ..... §. 765, *Ods.*  
 3 ἐν ..... 622, 3, *d.*  
 4 Θεοῦ gen. .... 520.  
 — δὲ ἐν ..... 820, 2.  
 5 πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, *d.*  
 7 καὶ φεύεται ..... 800, 9.  
 8 Θεῷ dat. .... 592.  
 — aor. imper. .... 405, 1.  
 12 σὺ position of ..... 902, 3.  
 13 ἔγωγε ..... 390, 2.  
 14 οἵτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 17 εἰδότε dat. .... 599.  
 — αὐτῷ ..... 699, *Ods.* 3.

## CHAP. V.

- 1 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, *d.*  
 2 σίστηεν pft. ... 399, *Ods.* 5.  
 3 εἰς ..... 625, 3, *a.* or *a.*  
 — ὅμῳ dat. incomm. .... 599.  
 4 ἀφ' ὧν ..... 620, 3, *d.*  
 — εἰσέλθουσαν form. ... 191, 2.  
 5 σφραγῆς attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 — *b.*  
 6 τὸν δίκαιον ..... 451.  
 7 ἔως ἄν ..... 846.  
 8 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 — *b.*  
 10 ὀνόματι ..... 603.  
 11 τέλος Κυρίου ... 542, 1, *a.*  
 12 πρὸ ..... 619, 3, *d.*  
 — οὐρανὸν acc. .... 566, 2.  
 — τὸ παλ. .... 457.  
 14 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, *f.*  
 15 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 642,  
 viii. *b.*  
 — ἀπεθῆσεται numb. 390, 1, *b.*  
 17 προσευχῇ προσεύξατο 548,  
*Ods.* 8.  
 — τοῦ μὴ βρέξαι 492, 3, cf. 803,  
*Ods.* 1.  
 — ἐνιαυτοῖς acc. .... 577.  
 18 καρπὸν acc. .... 555, *b.*

## I PETER I.

- 1 διασπορᾶς attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. *b.*  
 2 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, *g.*  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, *b.*  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, *a.*  
 3 διὰ ..... 627, 1, 3, *c.*  
 4 εἰς ..... 625, 3, *c.*  
 5 ἐν ..... 622, 3, *b.*  
 — ἀποκαλυφθῆναι inf. ... 667.  
 6 ἄλλῳ acc. .... 579, 4.  
 7 τὸ δοκίμιον ..... 436, 2, *d.*  
 — ἀπολλυμένου pres. part. 705,  
 6, *a.* *γ.*  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, *a.*  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 2.  
 8 εἰς ..... 625, 3, *b.*  
 10 ἐρευνῶντες—pres. part. 705,  
 6, *a.* *δ.*

- 11 εἰς τίνα ... §. 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 — εἰς Χριστόν<sup>a</sup> ... 625, 3, *a.*  
 — διὰς ..... 355, *Ods.* 1.  
 12 Πνεύματι dat. ... 522, 3, *a.*  
 13 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3, *a.*  
 14 ὑπακοῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — μὴ with part. .... 746.  
 — participle gender of 378. *b.*  
 15 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, *g.*  
 16 ὅτι—ἔσεσθε? .. 802, *Ods.* 8.  
 17 παροικίας attr. gen. ... 542,  
 viii. *b.*  
 20 ἐπ' ἐσχάτου (?) ... 442, *b.*  
 — δι' ὅμῳ ..... 627, II, 3, *a.*  
 21 εἰς Θεόν ..... 625, 3, *b.*  
 23 ἐκ ..... 621, 3, *a.*  
 24 ἐξηράνθη aor. .... 402.  
 — εἰς ὅμῳ ..... 625, 1, *f.*

## CHAP. II.

- 4 παρὰ Θεῶν ..... 637, II.  
 5 καὶ ..... 760.  
 — ἀνενέγκαι inf. .... 669.  
 6 περιέχει nom. suppl. ... 373.  
 — οὐ μὴ ..... 748, *Ods.* 4.  
 7 ἡ τιμή (the τιμή spoken of  
 as ἔντιμος) 447, 1, *d.*  
 — λίθος—οὗτος ..... 658.  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, *Ods.* 4.  
 — προσκόμματος attr. gen. 542,  
 viii. *b.*  
 10 part., pft. and aor. 705, 6,  
*Ods.*  
 11 ἐπιθυμῶν gen. .... 531.  
 — αἰτινες ..... 816, 7.  
 — κατὰ ..... 628, 3, *b.*  
 12 ἔχοντες καλὴν .. - 374, 5.  
 — ἐν φ. .... 622, 3, *b.*  
 — ἐκ ..... 621, 3, *c.*  
 13 διὰ ..... 627, II, 3, *a.*  
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ ..... 627, I, 3, *c.*  
 16 ἐπικάλυμμα ἔχοντες 374, 6.  
 18 οἱ οἰκταί ..... 476, *b.*  
 — verb supplied from context,  
 verse 11. 895, 1, *c.* or 4.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, 3, *d.*  
 19 διὰ ..... 627, II, 3, *a.*  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.  
 24 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 1, *b.*  
 — ἀμαρτίας dat. .... 599.

## CHAP. III.

- 3 ἐμπλοκῆς attr. gen. } 542,  
 4 καρδίας ..... } viii. *b.*  
 — ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ .. 436, 2, *d.*  
 6 ἀγαθοποιούσαι ... 697, *a.*  
 — πτόησιν ..... 550, *a.*  
 7 κατὰ γυνῶσιν ... 629, 3, *a.*  
 — προσευχαῖς (?) ..... 605, 4.  
 8 τὸ δὲ τέλος ..... 580, 2.  
 9 ἀντί ..... 618, 2, *f.*  
 10 τοῦ μὴ λαλήσαι. ... 492, 3.  
 12 ἐπὶ ..... 905, 3.  
 — εἰσὶ, ἐστί supplied .. 376.

- 12 ἐπὶ ποιούντας §. 635, 3, *a.* *a.*  
 14 εἰ καὶ ..... 855, 2, 861, 2.  
 — διὰ ..... 627, III, 3, *a.*  
 — φόβον acc. .... 550.  
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.  
 15 αἰτοῦντι dat. .... 599.  
 18 περὶ ἀμαρτιῶν 632, I. *Ods.* 2.  
 19 πορευθεὶς .... 696, *Ods.* 2.  
 20 εἰς ἣν ..... 646.

## CHAP. IV.

- 3 πορευομένους ..... 675, *b.*  
 6 κατὰ ..... 629, 3, *g.*  
 7 εἰς ..... 625, 3, *a.*  
 10 ταυτοῦς ..... 654, 2, *b.*  
 11 ἥς ..... 822.  
 12 πυρῶσαι dat. .... 607, 1.  
 — πρὸς ..... 638, III, 3, *a.*  
 — ἐς ..... 701.  
 13 ἀγαλλιάμενοι. ... 705, *Ods.* 2.  
 17 ἀπὸ ..... 620, 1, *d.*

## CHAP. V.

- 3 κλήρων ..... 353, 1.  
 6 παρὸ ..... 639, III, 3, *a.*  
 9 τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων 442.  
 — ἀδελφότητι. .... 605, 1.  
 10 χάριτος attr. gen. 542, viii.  
 — *b.*  
 12 διὰ ..... 627, I, 3, *b.*  
 — δι' ὀλίγων ... 627, I, 3, *f.*  
 — εἰς ἣν ..... 646.

## 2 PETER I.

- 1 ἐν ..... 622, 3, *d.*  
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ article 459, 9 *fin.*  
 2 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.  
 3 ὅς with gen. absol. ... 701.  
 — τὰ πρὸς (αὐτῶν) ... 436, 6, *b.*  
 — δόξῃ dat. .... 607.  
 4 τῆς—φθορᾶς. ... 456, *Ods.* 5.  
 — ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ. .... 622, 3, *b.*  
 — καὶ—δέ ..... 769, 2.  
 5 αὐτὸ τοῦτο 657, 2, *b.*, 895,  
 4.  
 — ἐν ..... 622, *Ods.* 4.  
 — τὴν ἀρετὴν (art. so. proper  
 to Christians) 447, 1, *c.*  
 8 ἐπαρχοῦσα cond. part. 697,  
*c.*  
 — οὐκ ἀργούς privative 740,  
*Ods.*  
 — εἰς ..... 625, 3, *a.*  
 9 φ ὅτι παρέστιν ... 743, 2.  
 — λήθην λαβάν ..... 374, 6.  
 — καθαρισμού attr. gen. 542,  
 ii. *b.* *δ.*  
 — τῶν πάλαι ..... 456, 2, *b.*  
 10 βαβυλῶν ποιῶνται .. 374, 5.  
 — τὴν article. ... 47, *Ods.* 1.  
 — οὐ μὴ ..... 748, *Ods.* 4.  
 12 μελλήσας(?) ..... 406, 4.  
 — καίπερ ..... 697, *d.*

<sup>a</sup> Which were destined for Christ. (See Huther ad loc.)

13 ἐφ' ὅσον . . . §. 635, 2, b.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, i. or k.  
 15 ἔχων with inf. . . 666.  
 17 ὑπό . . . 639, III. 1, or 2, a.  
 18 ὅστες temp. part. . . 606.  
 19 προσέχοντες part. . . 689.  
 — ἔως οὖ with conj. 846, 2, β.  
 20 ἐπιλύσεις gen. . . 518.  
 21 ὑπό . . . 639, III. 2, a.

## CHAP. II.

1 καὶ . . . 760.  
 — οὕτως . . . 816, 7.  
 — ἀπωλείας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 2 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, c.  
 3 λόγῳ dat. . . 607.  
 — οὐς—αὐτῶν . . . 833.  
 4 ἀγγέλων gen. 531, Obs. 2.  
 5 ἀσεβῶν attr. gen. 542, vii.  
 or viii. c.  
 7 ὑπό . . . 639, I. 2, b. a.  
 8 βλέμματι dat. . . 605, 4.  
 — ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας 621, 2, b.  
 9 κολαζόμενος pres. part. . . 705, 6, a. ξ.  
 10 ὀπίσω σαρκὸς . . . 526.  
 — μισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — βλασφημοῦντες part. 697, b.  
 11 ἰσχυρί dat. . . 607.  
 — παρὰ . . . 637, II. 1.  
 12 ἐν οἷς . . . 822, 3.  
 13 ἔδωκ' ἡν pred. subst. 374, 6.  
 14 πλεονεξίας gen. ? 483, Obs. 3.  
 — κατέρας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 16 παρανομίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.  
 18 ὑπέρογκα ματαίωτος 442.  
 20 τοῖσι δέ . . . 770, 1, a.  
 21 ἦν . . . 398, 3, cf. 858, 3.  
 22 τό . . . 457.  
 — παροιμίας . . . 542, viii. b.  
 — nom. . . 709, Obs.  
 — βορβόρου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.

## CHAP. III.

1 ἐν αἷς . . . 814, ii. a.  
 2 μνησθῆναι inf. . . 669.  
 — ἀποστόλων attr. gen. 542, i. β.  
 — τοῦ Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii. b. or ii. a.  
 3 \*γεννώσκοντες nom. part. 707, a.  
 — ἐκ' ἐσχάτου . . . 442, 633, 2.  
 — κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.  
 4 παρουσίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.  
 — ἀφ' ἧς . . . 436, β., 620, 3, a.  
 5 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, l.

5 διὰ . . . §. 627, I. 1, b.  
 9 ἐπαγγελίας gen. 523, 3.  
 — εἰς ἡμᾶς . . . 625, 3, b.  
 — μὴ βουλόμενος . . . 746.  
 12 παρουσίας acc. . . 560.  
 — τήκεται pres. . . 397, b.  
 16 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, a.

## I JOHN I.

1 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . . . 620, 2.  
 — \*ἀκηκόαμεν pft. . . 399, 3.  
 2 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 — ἥτις . . . 816, 6.  
 3 πρὸς . . . 905, 3.  
 4 δέ . . . 769, 2.  
 — ἐστίν supplied . . . 376.  
 5 ἀπὸ τῆς gender . 381, Obs. 1.  
 — οὐδεμία position of 902, 3.  
 6 καὶ—περιπατῶμεν 698, Obs. 5.  
 8 ἑαυτοὺς . . . 654, 2, b.  
 9 Θεὸς supplied . . . 374, 3.  
 — ἡμεῖς . . . 803, Obs. 1.  
 10 ἡμαρτήκαμεν pft. . 399, 3.

## CHAP. II.

1 καὶ . . . 759.  
 — δίκαιον in apposition 467, Obs. 4.  
 2 περὶ . . . 632, I. Obs. 2.  
 — δέ . . . 769, 2.  
 3 ἀμαρτιῶν supplied . 593.  
 — ἐν τούτῳ . . . 622, 3, l.  
 4 δ' λέγων ὅτι . 802, Obs. 8.  
 5 δς δ' ἄν . . . 829, 2.  
 — ἐν αὐτῷ . . . 658.  
 7 εἶχετε (impft. and aor.) 401, 4.  
 8 δ gender . . . 820, 1.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, e.  
 12 ἀφένονται form. . . 284.  
 — διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 13 ἐν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . 456, 2, c.  
 14 ἔγραψα aor. . . 403, 1.  
 16 apposition . 467, Obs. 6.  
 — σαρκὸς attr. gen. 542, I, γ.  
 — ἐκ . . . 621, 3, a.  
 17 εἰς . . . 625, 2, c.  
 19 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, k.  
 20 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, e.  
 23 οὐδέ . . . 776, 7.  
 28 αἰσχυνθῶμεν . . . 364, 2.  
 — ἀπ' αὐτοῦ . . . 620, d.  
 29 τὴν δικαιοσύνην art. 447, I, c.

## CHAP. III.

1 ἡμεῖς . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.  
 2 τί ἐσόμεθα . . . 877, Obs. 2.  
 4 ἡ with subj. and pred. 460, 2, β.  
 6 ἐώρακεν pft. . 399, Obs. 5.

8 ἐκ . . . §. 621, 3, k.  
 — εἰς τοῦτο . . . 625, 3, a.  
 9 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 705, c. 8.  
 10 δ μὴ ποιῶν . . . 746.  
 12 τοῦ ποιεῖν . . . 451.  
 — καὶ for ὅτε . . . 752, 2.  
 — χάρις τις . 622, Obs. 2.  
 13 εἰ . . . 804, 9.  
 16 ὑπέρ . . . 630, I. 2, b.  
 17 δς δ' ἄν . . . 829, 2.  
 — ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, k.  
 18 λόγῳ dat. . . 603.  
 20 ἑάν for ἄν . . . 423, Obs.  
 — ὅτι repeated . . . 804, 3.  
 21 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.  
 — ἐντολὴ ἡμεῖς . 803, Obs.  
 24 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, c.

## CHAP. IV.

1 εἰ . . . 877, b.  
 2 ἐληλυθότα . 681, 5, 684.  
 3 δ μὴ . . . 743, 2.  
 — τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου 436, d. 5.  
 5 ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου λαλοῦσιν 621, 3, e.  
 6 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.  
 7 γεγένηται pft. . 399, 3.  
 8 ἔγνω . . . 402.  
 9 ἐν ἡμῖν . . . 622, 3, e.  
 11 εἰ with ind. . . 853, 1.  
 12 τεθέσται pft. . 399, 3, and Obs. 5.  
 17 μεθ' ἡμῶν . . . 636, I, δ.

## CHAP. V.

1 τὸν γεννησάντα aor. part. 705, 6, b. a.  
 — γεγεννημένον pft. part. 705, 6, c. δ.  
 3 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 6 διὰ . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.  
 8 εἰς . . . 625, Obs. 4.  
 10 εἰς . . . 625, 3, δ.  
 14 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.  
 16 μὴ πρὸς θάνατον 638, III. 3, a.  
 — αἰτήσῃ fut. for imper. 413, I.  
 — Θεὸς supplied . . . 374.  
 — τοῖς ἀμαρτάνουσιν dat. 599.  
 18 γεγεννημένος pft. part. } 705, 6, Obs.  
 — δ γεννηθείς aor. part. }  
 — τηρεῖ (cf. James iv. 7) 860, 8.

\* This nominative refers to ἡμεῖς μνησθῆναι implied in μνησθῆναι, ver. 2.

b The genitive ἐπαγγελίας seems to represent the notion of ὁδοῦ, and thence may possibly be placed under the local genitive.

c The Perfects in this passage seem to refer rather to the impression left by the sight and hearing, the Aorists to the act of seeing and hearing.



- 19 ὁ κόσμος ὅλος . . §. 459, a.  
 — ἐν τῷ ποτηρῷ . . 622, 3, h.  
 20 τὸν ἀληθινόν . . . 451.  
 21 ἀπὸ . . . . 620, 3, h.

## 2 JOHN.

- 1 οὗς gender . . . 379, b.  
 — ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . 622, 3, k.  
 2 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, a.  
 — change of construct. 705, 5.  
 3 ἔσται\* fut. . . . 413.  
 6 κατὰ . . . . 529, 3, a.  
 8 ἑαυτοῦς . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 9 οὗτος . . . . 658.  
 10 χαίρειν . . . . 664, I.  
 12 διὰ . . . . 627, I. 3, d.  
 — στόμα πρὸς στόμα . 905, 9.

## 3 JOHN.

- 3 χάριν ἵνα . . §. 805, Obs.  
 — περιπατοῦντα part. 681, 5,  
 683.  
 6 ποιήσεις fut. . . . 406, 5.  
 7 ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 2, a.  
 — τοῦ art. . . . 447.  
 10 ἐπὶ τοῖς . . . 634, 3, d.  
 11 ἑώρακεν 399, 3, and Obs. 5.  
 12 μαρτύρηται impers. 364, 5.  
 15 κατ' ὄνομα . . . 630, 3, g.

## JUDE.

- 1 ἐν . . . . 622, Obs. 3.  
 4 εἰς . . . . 625, 3, a.  
 5 ὑμᾶς repeated . . 658, 2.  
 6 ὑπὸ . . . 639, III. I, c.  
 — τετήρηκεν pft. . . 399, 3.

- 7 τρέπον . . . §. 580, 2.  
 11 μισθοῦ . . . . 519.  
 12 ὑπὸ . . . . 639, I. 2, a.  
 14 ἀπὸ . . . . 620, 2, c.  
 — ἐν . . . . 622, I, b.  
 15 ποιῆσαι inf. . . . 669.  
 — κατὰ . . . . 628, 3, b.  
 — περὶ . . . . 632, I. 2, b.  
 — ἀσεβείας attr. gen. 542, iii.  
 — ἄν . . . . 822.  
 16 κατὰ . . . . 629, 3, a.  
 18 ἀσεβειῶν . . . . 542, iii.  
 19 μὴ ἔχοντες (expressing reason) 746.  
 20 ἑαυτοῦς . . . . 654, 2, b.  
 21 ἐν . . . . 622, 3, d.  
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.  
 22 οὐς μὲν—οὐς δέ . 816, 3, b.  
 23 ἀπὸ . . . . 620, 3, e.

\* The future expresses a wish, viewed with reference to the will of God, and thus is analogous to the use given in the section referred to.







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